Microsoft

OVER 10,000 ENTRIES

Microsoft

Computer Dictionary

Fifth Edition

英汉双解

微软计算机辞典

（第 5 版）

章 鸿 猷 主译





清华大学出版社

Microsoft®

Computer Dictionary

Fifth Edition

英汉双解微软计算机辞典

（第 5 版）

本书是微软出版社出版的《Microsoft Computer Dictionary》第5版的汉语注释本。全书共收编一万多条条目，领域涉及软件、硬件、网络技术、数据存储、图形技术、信息处理、因特网和万维网、游戏技术、程序设计、历史、行话和俚语、各类组织机构以及各种标准。第5版对第4版的内容做了全面更新，并扩充了两千多条新条目，反映了计算机领域的最新进展。一本书在手相当于有了两本书——英文版《Microsoft Computer Dictionary》和中文版《微软计算机辞典》。

本书是IT行业的技术人员、广大计算机用户和因特网爱好者的一本难得的必备工具书。

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北　京

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Microsoft Corporation

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译者前言

第5版

我们曾经做过第3版《英汉双解微软计算机辞典》(请参阅下页的"译者前言(第3版)"),自然十分高兴再做其第5版。以双解形式出版外版书将把自己的学术水平和外语水平完全暴露给读者,所以,有些出版社与译者不愿做"双解"。清华大学出版社和我们则认为,若要真正对读者负责,附上原文(即以双解形式)出版最好——译得好、译得准确是应该的;对于译得不准确甚至是错译的地方,读者则可以对照原文而获得准确的信息,并可告知出版社予以更正,从而使以后的读者免受错译之害。

图书出版以后就是白纸黑字,正确与错误、准确与不准确等都是明摆的。我们惟一正确的态度就是认真做学问,潜心研究信息技术的各种概念与术语,虚心接受读者的批评与建议,以便将来更快更准确地翻译出版第6版《英汉双解微软计算机辞典》。

下面是三种联系方式,欢迎读者多提建议、意见和批评:

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主译　章鸿猷

2003年2月春节前夕

译者前言

第3版

从出版社拿到原版《Microsoft Press Computer Dictionary Third Edition》(《微软计算机辞典》第3版)那一天起,我们就马不停蹄地进行翻译。在几乎快完工之际,许多译委认为,后来出版社也赞同,应把原文也奉献给读者,让广大的读者可以原汁原味地体会微软的技术和概念,同时又提供了汉语译名和释文供参考。这对广大的读者来说,无疑是一种福音;但是对编者而言,却是一次艰巨而细致的再加工,因为有原文在上,释文就不可太意译了,为此而对原来已做完的工作重新一一审订;为注明音标,加之图文并茂,出版社也不得不付出更多的艰辛,因而把工期拖长了。即使如此,问题仍然会存在,欢迎读者多多批评指正。

本书的内容新颖,很值得细读,请参见"引言",或详见书中的内容,这儿就不赘述了。对英语较好的读者而言,这是一本原版书;对与计算机专业有关的师生而言,这又是一本很好的专业英语的英汉对照读物;当然,这也确实是一本最能反映微软技术和概念的实用辞典。

译　者

1998年9月15日

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主译简介

章鸿猷，男，1946 年生于浙江兰溪。1965 年从浙江省衢州第二中学考入清华大学无线电电子学系，毕业后留校从教九年。1978 年考入中国科学院研究生院，1982 年毕业并获硕士学位后，先后在国家气象局、中国工商银行总行、农行北京分行从事大型机的管理、开发和维护工作，并讲授过 IBM 的 VM，VSE，MVS 三大操作系统。因担负北京市工商银行联网工程项目的负责人而获 1991 年度北京市科技进步一等奖和 1992 年度国家科技进步三等奖。因开发“中国农业银行 ES/9000 平台集中式对公业务处理系统”，1999 年获中国人民银行的金融科技进步二等奖。1986 年以来，先后主编、主译《英汉计算机词汇》、《英汉计算机技术辞典》、《英汉双解计算机辞典》、《英汉双解微软计算机辞典》、《英汉网络技术词汇》等 20 多部计算机技术类辞书。

Introduction 引言

The Microsoft Computer Dictionary, Fifth Edition is designed to be a comprehensive and authoritative source of definitions for computer – related terms and abbreviations. The dictionary includes terms drawn from a wide variety of topics relevant to computer users, including software, hardware, networking, data storage, graphics, games, information processing, the Internet and the World Wide Web, gaming, history, jargon and slang, organizations, programming, and standards.

《微软计算机辞典》(第 5 版)中所释义的与计算机相关的术语和缩略语源于全面而权威的出处。本辞典包含的术语来自如下各类计算机用户所关注的广泛领域:软件、硬件、网络技术、数据存储、图形(技术)、各类游戏、信息处理(技术)、因特网和万维网、游戏技术、历史、行话和俚语、各种组织机构、程序设计以及各种标准。

Although this book covers nearly every aspect of computing, it does not include entries on most companies or on most makes and models of computers, nor does it contain entries on most application software products. The few exceptions to this rule of thumb are key companies and products that have a historical or universal importance within the computing industry.

尽管本书几乎覆盖了计算技术的每一个方面,但仍没有收入大多数公司或计算机制造商和计算机型号的条目,也没有收入大多数应用软件产品的条目,当然也有些例外,因为有些重要的公司与产品在计算技术行业中拥有历史意义或普遍的意义。

This dictionary emphasizes terminology that the average computer user will encounter in documentation, online help, computer manuals, marketing and sales materials, the popular media, and the computer trade press. Because most computer users operate personal computers and desktop systems at home, work, or both, the majority of the entries in this dictionary cover the terminology used in describing and working with these systems. However, some specialized or highly technical language is included that pertains to areas of industry, academia, software and hardware development, and research. These terms have been included because they have a bearing on more common computer terminology or because they are of historical significance.

本辞典着重收录的技术用语属于一般的计算机用户在如下领域内经常遇到的术语:文档资料,联机帮助(文件),各种计算机手册,市场和营销资料,大众媒体以及计算机贸易出版物等。由于绝大多数计算机用户在家中或在工作中使用个人计算机与桌面系统,所以本辞典中的绝大多数条目都是用于描述这类系统以及使用这类系统进行工作的技术用语。当然也包括一些专门用语或高度技术性的语言,用来说明如下有关的领域:产业界,学术界,软硬件的开发与研究。之所以选入这些术语是因为它们或者大部分与通用计算机术语有关系,或者具有重要的历史意义。

Changes in the Fifth Edition (第 5 版中的变化)

The fifth edition of the Microsoft Computer Dictionary has been revised and expanded to include over 10,000 entries, reflecting the many advances in the computer field and including several areas that have come into prominence in the public eye, such as networking, Web authoring, and new technologies, such as .NET. The content from the Year 2000 appendix has been integrated into the body of the

dictionary and a new appendix on emoticons and instant messaging symbols has been added.

第5版《微软计算机辞典》经过修改和扩充，其中条目已超过一万条，反映出计算机领域中的许多进步，也包含若干已引起大众关注的领域，例如联网技术，万维网的写作技术，也包含一些新技术，例如.NET。第4版作为附录的2000年的内容已加入本版辞典的正文之中，并增加了新的附录——情态符号与即时发信符号。

Order of Presentation
(条目呈现的次序)

Entries are alphabetized by letter. Spaces are ignored, as are characters such as hyphens and slashes; for example, Baudot code falls between baud and baud rate, and machineindependent falls between machine identification and machine instruction. Numbers and symbols are located at the beginning of the book and are listed in ascending ASCII order. If an entry begins with a letter or letters but contains a number, it is listed alphabetically, according to the initial letter(s), and then according to ASCII order. Thus, V20 precedes V.2x, and both precede VAB.

所有的条目按字母在字母表中顺序排列，空格、连字符、斜杠等字符不参加排序，例如，Baudot code这个条目位于baud条目和baud rate条目之间；又如machine—independent位于machine identification和machine instruction之间。以数字与符号开头的条目位于本书的开头，其中的条目按ASCII码升序列出。如果某个条目以一个字母或若干个字母开头，而随后包含数字，则按开头的字母先以字母表的顺序然后按ASCII码的顺序排列。因此，条目V20位于V.2x之前，而这两个条目都排在VAB之前。

Entries
(条目)

Entries are of two types: main entries, which contain full definitions, and synonymous cross—references, which contain See references to the appropriate main entries. Synonymous cross—references are generally secondary or less common ways of referring to a main entry. The definition at the main entry can be substituted as a definition for the synonymous cross—reference.

所有的条目分为二类：主条目(其中包含完整的释义)和同义交叉参考条目(其中包含See(见)这个单词，告诉读者去参阅合适的主条目)。同义交叉参考条目通常是某个主条目次要的或为不常用的说法。在上条目中的释义可以被替换为同义交叉参考条目的释义。

Format
(格式)

Information in each main entry is presented in a consistent format: entry name in boldface, spelling variants (if any), part of speech, definition, illustration or table reference (if any), acronym (if any), alternative names (if any), and cross—references (if any).

按如下统一格式(含顺序)给出每个主条目中的内容：用黑体字表示的条目名称，拼写变体(如有的话)，词性，(双解版加上的汉语译名)，(以后的内容在双解版中加上汉语译文)释义，图例或表格的参考(如有的话)，缩略语(如有的话)，另外名称(如有的话)，以及交叉参考(如有的话)。

Main Entries
(主条目)

Entries that are acronyms or abbreviations for one or more words or concatenations of two or more words have those words spelled out at the beginning of the definition. The letters in these words or phrases that make up the acronym, abbreviation, or concatenation are in boldface.

以缩略语为条目名称的条目中，在释义之前给出其全称(即一个或多个单词或两个以上的单词拼接起来的术语)，在全称中的单词里，用黑体字表示构成缩略语的各个字母。

When a main entry is spelled exactly the same as another main entry, the two entries are differentiated by the use of a superscript numeral after each term. These entries are called homographs, and they are generally different parts of speech. For example,

e-mail[1] (*noun*)

e-mail[2] (*verb*)

当一个主条目(名称)的拼写与另一个主条目完全相同时，则在其后用数字上标来区分这两个条目，这类条目称之为同形异义词，通常它们的词性是不

同的，例如，

e-mail[1]（名词）

e-mail[2]（动词）。

Spelling Variants
（拼写变体）

When a main entry has one or more variations in the way it is spelled, each spelling variant follows the main entry, after the word or.

当主条目有一个或多个不同的拼写方式时，每个拼写变体都放在主条目之后或之间加上单词“或”。例如 e-mail 或 email 或 E-mail。

Parts of Speech
（词性）

Entries are broken down into four parts of speech, in addition to prefixes, abbreviated as follows:

n. noun

vb. verb

adj. adjective

adv. Adverb

除前缀外，所有的条目划分为四种词性，缩写如下：

n. 表示名词 （由于名词是本书的主体，在汉语译名前不作标注）

vb. 表示动词 （在汉语译名前标注【动】）

adj. 表示形容词（在汉语译名前标注【修】）

adv. 表示副词 （在汉语译名前标注【修】）

Definitions
（释义）

Each of the more than 10,000 entries is written in clear, standard English. Many go beyond a simple definition to provide additional detail and to put the term in context for a typical computer user. When an entry has more than one sense or definition, the definitions are presented in a numbered list, to make it easier to distinguish the particular, sometimes subtle, variations in meaning.

本书中的每个条目用简明而标准的英语书写，许多条目除了给出简明释义外，还提供一些附加的细节，还将该术语置于典型的计算机用户的语境之中。当某个条目具有一个以上的含义或释义时，这些释义用1,2,3,……分开列出，以更易于区分其特定的、有些难理解的、有微妙差异的含义。

Illustration and Table References
（图例与表格的参考）

Some entries have affiliated illustrations or tables that aid in defining the entry. In most cases, illustrations and tables appear on the same page as the entries to which they apply. In some instances, however, page layout requirements have forced them to a subsequent page. Entries with illustrations or tables usually have references at the end of the definition for an entry, in the following formats:

See the illustration.

See the table.

有些条目配有附属的图例或表格以辅助释义该条目，在绝大多数的情况下，图例和表格与要说明的该条目出现在同一页上；当然有时由于页面布局的需要，不得不把它们放到下一页上。凡带图例或表格的条目通常在该条目的释义之后给出参考信息，其格式如下：

参阅本条目的图例。

参阅本条目的表。

Acronyms
（缩略语）

Some terminology in the computer field, particularly computer standards and Internet slang, can be shortened to form acronyms. Sometimes the acronym is the more common way to refer to the concept or object; in these cases, the acronym is the main entry. In other cases, the acronym is not as commonly used as the words or phrase for which it stands. In these cases, the words or phrase constitute the main entry. The acronym is given after the definition for these entries in the following format:

Acronym:

在计算机领域，特别是在计算机标准和因特网行话中，有些术语可以缩短而组成缩略语，有时，人们更习惯于使用缩略语来指称概念或对象，在这种情况下，该缩略语就是主条目。在其他情况下，缩略语不如词组或短语通用，这时，这类单词组或短语构成主条目，相应的缩略语则位于这类条目的释义之后，格式如下：

缩略为……。

Alternative Names
(另外的名称)

Some items or concepts in the computer field can be referred to by more than one name. Generally, though, one way is preferred. The preferred terminology is the main entry. Alternative names are listed after any acronyms; otherwise they are listed after the definition in the following format:

Also called:

在计算机领域中,有些项目或概念可以由一个以上的名称来指谓,当然,通常应选用一种名称,被选用(名称所对应)的术语就是主条目,另外的名称列在缩略语之后。如没有缩略语,则(直接)位于释义之后,格式如下:

也称为……。

Cross-References
(交叉参考)

Cross—references are of three types: See, See also, and Compare. A See reference is used in an entry that is a synonymous cross—reference and simply points to another entry that contains the information sought. A See also reference points to one or more entries that contain additional or supplemental information about a topic and follows any acronyms or alternative names after the definition. A Compare reference points to an entry or entries that offer contrast and follows any See also references; otherwise it follows any acronyms or alternative names after the definition.

交叉参考(的方式)有三类:见,参阅和比较。"见"(的参考方式)用在同义交叉参考的条目之中,且简单地指向另一个包含待查内容的条目。"参阅"(的参考方式)指向一个或若干个条目,其中包含有关主题的附加或补充性的信息,位于释义之后的缩略语或另外名称之后。"比较"(的参考方式)指向一个或若干个条目,其中提供可供比较的内容,且位于"参阅"(的参考方式)之后;否则它位于释义之后的任一缩略语或另外名称之后。

Future Printings and Editions
(未来的印刷与版本)

Every effort has been made to ensure the accuracy and completeness of this book. If you find an error, think that an entry does not contain enough information, or seek an entry that does not appear in this edition, please let us know. Address your letter to: Dictionary Editor, Microsoft Press, One Microsoft Way, Redmond, WA 98052—6399. Or send e-mail to msped@microsoft.com.

对每一条目皆作了努力以保证本书的准确性和完备性。如果你发现错误,或认为某个条目未能包含足够的信息或欲查找的条目在本版辞典中没有找到,请来信告诉我们。将信寄给:微软出版社(《微软计算机辞典》)的编辑收,地址是:One Wicrosoft Way, Redmond, WA 98052—6399。 或 发电子邮件给: msped@microsoft.com。

注:在本书3条目名称的汉语译名中:

圆括号()表示其中的汉字是可有可无的,或是简单的注释与说明;

方括号[]表示其中的字或词可以替换方括号左边的(同等概念的)字或词;

逗号(,)表示相同概念、不同译名之间的分隔符;

分号(;)表示不相同概念的译名之间的分隔符。

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Numbers and Symobls
数字与符号

$0.02 *n.* **2 美分**

See(见) my two cents.

& *n.* **& 符号**

1. UNIX command suffix for running the preceding command as a background process. *See also* background[1]. 用于把前一命令作为后台进程来运行的 UNIX 命令后缀。参阅 background[1]。

2. In UNIX, a root user command suffix for starting a daemon that is to remain running after logout. *See also* daemon. UNIX 操作系统中，一种根用户命令后缀，用于启动一个在退出系统后仍保持运行的监督程序。参阅 daemon。

3. The default character used to designate a character entity (special character) in an HTML or SGML document. *See also* HTML, SGML. 在 HTML 或 SGML 文档中，用于命名一个字符实体(专用符)的系统设定字符。参阅 HTML, SGML。

4. In spreadsheet programs, an operator for inserting text into a formula specifying the relationship between cells. 在电子数据表格程序中，一种用来在描述单元之间关系的公式中插入文本的操作符。

***** *n.* **星号**

1. A character used in applications and programming languages to signify multiplication. 在应用程序或编程语言中所用的一种字符(*)，表示乘法运算。

2. In Windows, MS-DOS, OS/2, and other operating systems, a wildcard character that can be used in place of one or more characters, as in *.*, which represents any combination of a filename and an extension. *See also* ?, *.*, wildcard character. 在 Windows, MS-DOS, OS/2 和其他操作系统中，可代表其位置上的任意字符的一种通配符。例如：*.*表示任一文件名和扩展名的组合(即指全部文件的集合)。参阅?, *.*, wildcard character。

3. In the C and C++ programming languages, the character used to dereference a pointer to a class or structure. *See also* dereference, pointer (definition 1). 在 C 和C++ 编程语言中，用于表示间接访问某个类或结构的指针的那个字符(即 * 号)。参阅 dereference, pointer (第 1 个释义)。

. *n.* **全部(文件)，星点星**

A file specification using the asterisk (star) wildcard, which means any combination of filename and extension in operating systems such as MS-DOS. *See also* asterisk (definition 2), wildcard character. MS-DOS 等操作系统中使用星号作通配符的一种文件说明，意思是“任何文件名和扩展名的组合”。参阅 asterisk (第 1 个释义), wildcard character。

.. *n.* **双点，父目录**

MS-DOS and UNIX syntax for the parent directory. A single dot refers to the current directory.

MS-DOS 与 UNIX 操作系统中用于指示上级目录的语法成分。单点指的是当前目录。

/ *n.* **(正)斜杠**

1. A character used to separate parts of a directory path in UNIX and FTP or parts of an Internet address (URL) in Web browsers. 在 UNIX 操作系统或文件传输服务系统中用来分隔一个目录路径的各部分，或者在万维网浏览器上用来分隔

一个因特网地址的各部分的一种字符。

2. A character used to flag switches or parameters that control the execution of a program invoked through a command-line interface. *See also* command-line interface. 一种用来标示开关或参数的字符，通过命令行界面的调用，可控制程序的执行。参阅 command-line interface。

// *n.* **双斜杠**

Notation used with a colon to separate the URL protocol (such as http or ftp) from the URL host machine name, as in http://www.yahoo.com. *See also* URL. 与一个冒号结合使用而构成的记号，用来将该 URL 主机名与 URL 协议(如 http 协议或 ftp 协议)分开，例如 http://www.yahoo.com。参阅 URL。

: *n.* **冒号**

Colon, a symbol used after the protocol name (such as http or ftp) in a URL. *See also* URL. 冒号，在一个 URL 中，一种用于协议之后的符号(如 http 或者 ftp 协议)。参阅 URL。

<> *n.* **尖括号**

1. Angle brackets, a pair of symbols used to enclose a keyword, comprising a tag in an HTML, SGML, or XML document. *See also* HTML, SGML, XML. 尖括号，在一份 HTML、SGML 或 XML 文档中，用来括起一个关键字加上一个标签的一对符号。参阅 HTML, SGML, XML。

2. In an Internet Relay Chat (IRC) or multiuser dungeon (MUD), a set of symbols used to designate some action or reaction, as in <chuckle>. *See also* emotag, IRC, MUD. 在因特网在线聊天系统(IRC)或多用户地牢游戏(MUD)中，用来命名某个活动或响应的一组符号，如<chuckle>。参阅 emotag, IRC, MUD。

3. A pair of symbols used to enclose a return address in an e-mail header. 在电子邮件的标题中，用来隔开一个返回地址的一对符号。

> *n.* **大于号**

1. Right angle bracket, a symbol used in some operating systems, such as MS-DOS and UNIX, to direct the output resulting from some command into a file. MS-DOS 和 UNIX 操作系统中的一种符号，用来将某些命令的输出结果定向到一个文件内。

2. A symbol commonly used in e-mail messages to designate text included from another message. 常用于电子邮件报文中的一种符号，用来声明包含来自其他报文的文本。

? *n.* **问号；单字符通配符**

In some operating systems and applications, a wildcard character often used to represent any other single character. The question mark is one of two wildcard characters supported by the MS-DOS, Windows NT, and OS/2 operating systems. *See also* *. 在有些操作系统和应用程序中，问号是一个通配符，常常用来表示任意单个字符。问号是 MS-DOS、Windows NT 和 OS/2 操作系统支持的两个通配符之一。参阅 *。

@ *n.* **位置符号**

The separator between account names and domain names in Internet e-mail addresses. When spoken, @ is read as "at." Therefore, user@host.com would be read as "user at host dot com." 在因特网电子邮件地址中，位于账户名和域名地址之间的分隔符号。在交谈中，@读作"at"。因此，user@host.com 可以读作"user at host dot com"。

**** *n.* **反斜杠**

Back slash, a character used to separate directory names in MS-DOS and UNIX path specifications. When used as a leading character, it means that the path specification begins from the topmost level for that disk drive. *See also* path (definition 5). 在 MS-DOS 的路径描述中，用于分隔目录名的字符"\"。当作为第一个字符时，意思是路径的描述从该磁盘驱动器的最高层目录开始。参阅 path (第 5 个定义)。

0.07-micron *n.* **0.07 微米工艺**

A manufacturing technology with which 400 million transistors, with an effective channel length 1000 times thinner than a human hair, can be placed on a single chip. The extremely small sizes and faster speeds of 0.07-micron products can be used to create improved-performance microprocessors that may extend clock speeds beyond 10 GHz. Possible applications of 0.07-micron technology range from tiny hearing aids that can be implanted in the ear to hard disk drives that read

gigabits of data per second. 一种制造工艺，用这种工艺可在一块芯片上放置 4 亿个晶体管，其有效沟道长度只有头发丝的千分之一。用 0.07 微米工艺制造的产品体积极小、速度更快，能用于建造高性能微处理器，其时钟频率高达 10 吉赫兹以上。0.07 微米工艺的应用范围很广，从能够植入耳朵的微型助听器到每秒可读取数兆比特数据的硬盘驱动器都可应用。

0 wait state *n.* **零等待状态**

See(见) zero wait state.

100Base-FX *n.* **100Base-FX 网络 标准**

An Ethernet standard for baseband LANs (local area networks) using fiber optic cable carrying 100 Mbps (megabits per second). *Also called*: Fast Ethernet. *See also* Ethernet (definition 1). 一种基带局域网的以太网标准，使用光纤传输数据为 100 兆位每秒。也称为 Fast Ethernet。参阅 Ethernet（第 1 个释义）。

100Base-T *n.* **100Base-T 网络标准**

An Ethernet standard for baseband LANs (local area networks) using twisted-pair cable carrying 100 Mbps (megabits per second). The 100Base-T standard is comprised of 100Base-T4 (four pairs of medium-grade to high-grade twisted-pair cable) and 100Base-TX (two pairs of high-grade twisted-pair cable). *Also called*: Fast Ethernet. *See also* Ethernet (definition 1). 一种基带局域网的以太网标准，使用双绞线载送数据的速率为 100 兆位每秒。100Base-T 网络标准由 100Base-T4（四对从中级到高级的双绞线）网络标准和 100Base-TX（两对高级双绞线）网络标准组成。也称为 Fast Ethernet。参阅 Ethernet（第 1 个释义）。

100Base-T4 *n.* **100Base-T4 网络标准**

See(见) 100Base-T.

100Base-TX *n.* **100Base-TX 网络标准**

See(见) 100Base-T.

100Base-VG *n.* **100Base-VG 网络标准**

An Ethernet standard for baseband LANs (local area networks) using voice-grade twisted-pair cable carrying 100 Mbps (megabits per second). Unlike other Ethernet networks, 100Base-VG relies on an access method called demand priority, in which nodes send requests to hubs, which in turn give permission to transmit based on the priority levels included with the requests. *Also called*: 100Base-VG-AnyLAN. *See also* Ethernet (definition 1). 一种基带局域网的以太网的标准，使用语音级双绞线可传输数据为 100 兆每秒。不像其他以太网，它使用称为请求优先级的访问方法：节点将请求发送至集线器，再根据请求中包含的优先级决定是否让其进行传输。也称为 100Base-VG-AnyLAN。参阅 Ethernet（第 1 个释义）。

100Base-VG-AnyLAN *n.* **100Base-VG-AnyLAN 网络标准**

See(见) 100Base-VG.

100Base-X *n.* **100Base-X 网络标准**

Descriptor used for any of three forms of 100 Mbps Ethernet networks: 100Base-T4, 100Base-TX, or 100Base-FX. *Also called*: Fast Ethernet. *See also* 100Base-T, 100Base-FX, Ethernet (definition 1). 一种用于指明三种形式的 100 兆位以太网的描述符：100Base-T4、100Base-TX 或 100Base-FX。也称为 Fast Ethernet。参阅 100Base-T、100Base-FX、Ethernet（第 1 个释义）。

101-key keyboard *n.* **101 键的键盘**

A computer keyboard modeled after the enhanced keyboard; introduced by IBM for the IBM PC/AT. The 101-key keyboard and the enhanced keyboard are similar in the number and function of their keys; they may differ in the way the keys are laid out, the amount of tactile feedback expressed when a key is pressed, and the shape and feel of the keycaps. *See also* enhanced keyboard. 在增强型键盘之后定型的一种计算机键盘，是 IBM 公司为其 IBM PC/AT 型计算机引入的。101 键的键盘与增强型键盘在键数目和功能上很相似，可能在键的布局方式、键按下时的触觉反馈量以及键帽的外形等方面有所不同。参阅 enhanced keyboard。

1024×768 *n.* **1024×768 显示格式**

A standard super VGA computer display having a resolution of 1024 columns of pixels by 768 rows of pixels. *See also* SVGA. 一种计算机用的标准超级 VGA 显示器，其分辨率为 1024 列乘以 768 行像素。参阅 SVGA。

10Base2 *n.* **10Base2 网络标准**

The Ethernet and IEEE 802.3 standard for

baseband LANs (local area networks) using a thin coaxial cable (3/16 inch) up to 200 meters long and carrying 10 Mbps (megabits per second) in a bus topology. A network node is connected to the cable by a BNC connector on the adapter card. *Also called*: Cheapernet, thin Ethernet, ThinNet, ThinWire. *See also* BNC connector, bus network, coaxial cable, Ethernet (definition 1), IEEE 802.x. 一种基带局域网的以太网和 IEEE 第 802.3 号标准，使用细同轴电缆，长度不得超过 200 米，采用总线拓扑时的数据载送速率为 10 兆位每秒。网络节点通过适配卡上的一个 BNC 连接器连接到电缆上。也称为 Cheapernet, thin Ethernet, ThinNet, ThinWire。参阅 BNC connector, bus network, coaxial cable, Ethernet (第 1 个释义), IEEE 802.x。

10Base5 *n.* **10Base5 网络标准**

The Ethernet and IEEE 802.3 standard for baseband LANs (local area networks) using a thick coaxial cable (3/8 inch) up to 500 meters long and carrying 10 Mbps (megabits per second) in a bus topology. A network node is equipped with a transceiver that plugs into a 15-pin AUI connector on the adapter card and taps into the cable. This form of Ethernet is generally used for network backbones. *Also called*: thick Ethernet, ThickNet, ThickWire. *See also* coaxial cable, Ethernet (definition 1), IEEE 802.x. 一种基带局域网的以太网和 IEEE 第 802.3 号标准，使用粗同轴电缆，长度最长可达 500 米，采用总线拓扑时的数据载送速率为 10 兆位每秒。网络节点带有收发器，插入适配卡上的一个 15 脚的 AUI 连接器中，并连接到电缆上。也称为 thick Ethernet, ThickNet, ThickWire。参阅 coaxial cable, Ethernet (第 1 个释义), IEEE 802.x。

10Base-F *n.* **10BaseF 网络标准**

The Ethernet standard for baseband LANs (local area networks) using fiber-optic cable carrying 10 Mbps (megabits per second) in a star topology. All nodes are connected to a repeater or to a central concentrator. A node is equipped with a fiber-optic transceiver that plugs into an AUI connector on the adapter card and attaches to the cable with an ST or SMA fiber-optic connector. The 10Base F standard comprises 10Base-FB for a backbone, 10Base-FL for the link between the central concentrator and a station, and 10Base-FP for a star network. *See also* Ethernet (definition 1), fiber optics, star network. 一种使用光缆，以 10 兆位每秒的速率在星形拓扑基带局域网中传送数据的以太网标准。所有节点连接到一个中继器或中央集中器。一个节点配有一个光纤收发器，插入适配板上的一个 AUI 连接器中，并利用一个 ST 或 SMA 光纤连接器连接到光缆上。10BaseF 标准包括用于主干网的 10BaseFB、用于中央集中器与工作站之间链路的 10BaseFL 和用于星形网络的 10BaseFP。参阅 Ethernet (第 1 个释义), fiber optics, star network。

10Base-FB *n.* **10Base-FB 网络标准**

See(见) 10Base-F.

10Base-FL *n.* **10Base-FL 网络标准**

See(见) 10Base-F.

10Base-FP *n.* **10Base-FP 网络标准**

See(见) 10Base-F.

10Base-T *n.* **10BaseT 网络标准**

The Ethernet standard for baseband LANs (local area networks) using twisted-pair cable carrying 10 Mbps (megabits per second) in a star topology. All nodes are connected to a central hub known as a multiport repeater. *See also* Ethernet (definition 1), star network, twisted-pair cable. 一种使用双绞线、以 10 兆位每秒速率在星形拓扑基带局域网中传送数据的以太网标准。所有节点连接到一个称为多端口中继器的中央集线器。参阅 Ethernet (第 1 个释义), star network, twisted-pair cable。

12-hour clock *n.* **12 小时制时钟**

A clock that expresses the time within a 12-hour range, returning to 1:00 after 12:59 AM or PM. *Compare* 24-hour clock. 一种在 12 小时范围内表示时间的时钟，在上午 12:59 后或下午 12:59 之后，又从 1:00 开始计时。比较 24-hour clock。

1.2M *adj.* **【修】1.2 兆字节**

Short for 1.2-megabyte. Refers to the storage capacity for high-density 5.25-inch floppy disks. 为 1.2-megabyte 的缩写。指 5.25 英寸高密度软盘的容量。

1394 *n.* **IEEE 1394 标准**

See(见) IEEE 1394.

14.4 *n.* **14.4Kbps 调制解调器**

A modem with a maximum data transfer rate of 14.4 Kbps (kilobits per second). 一种最高数据传输速率为 14.4Kbps 的调制解调器。

1.44M *adj.* 【修】**1.44 兆字节**

Short for 1.44-megabyte. Refers to the storage capacity for high-density 3.5-inch floppy disks. 为 1.44-megabyte 的缩写。指 3.5 英寸高密度软盘的容量。

16-bit *adj.* 【修】**16 位**

See(见) 8-bit, 16-bit, 32-bit, 64-bit.

16-bit application *n.* **16 位应用程序**

An application written to run on a computer with a 16-bit architecture or operating system, such as MS-DOS or Windows 3.x. 为在 16 位体系结构或操作系统(如 MS-DOS 操作系统或 Windows 3.x 系统等)的计算机上运行而编写的一类应用程序。

16-bit color *adj.* 【修】**16 位彩色**

Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of a display that can produce 2^{16} (65,536) distinct colors. *Compare* 24-bit color, 32-bit color. 用于修饰或说明能够产生 2^{16}(即 65536)种不同彩色的显示器特性。比较 24-bit color, 32-bit color。

16-bit machine *n.* **16 位机(器)**

A computer that works with data in groups of 16 bits at a time. A computer may be considered a 16-bit machine either because its microprocessor operates internally on 16-bit words or because its data bus can transfer 16 bits at a time. The IBM PC/AT and similar models based on the Intel 80286 microprocessor are 16-bit machines in terms of both the word size of the microprocessor and the size of the data bus. The Apple Macintosh Plus and Macintosh SE use a microprocessor with a 32-bit word length (the Motorola 68000), but they have 16-bit data buses and are generally considered 16-bit machines. 每次以 16 位为一组进行数据处理的一类计算机。认为一台计算机是 16 位机,要么因为它的微处理器内部对 16 位字进行操作,要么因为它的数据总线每次可传送 16 位。从微处理器字长和数据总线宽度的意义上讲,基于 Intel 公司 80286 型微处理器的 IBM 公司 PC/AT型计算机及相似类型的机器都是 16 位机。尽管 Apple 公司 Macintosh 增强型和 SE 型计算机使用字长 32 位的微处理器(即摩托罗拉公司 68000 型微处理器),但具有 16 位数据总线,通常也被认为是 16 位机。

16-bit operating system *n.* **16 位操作系统**

An operating system, now outdated, that can work with 2 bytes, or 16 bits, of information at one time. A 16 bit operating system, such as MS-DOS and Microsoft Windows 3.*x*, reflects the functionality of a 16-bit processor because the software and the chip must work together so closely. The main advantage of a 16-bit operating system over its earlier 8-bit predecessors (such as CP/M-80) was its ability to address more memory and use a larger (16-bit) bus. Sixteen-bit operating systems have since been eclipsed by 32-bit operating systems-such as the Macintosh operating system, Microsoft Windows NT, and Windows 9x-and by 64-bit operating systems, such as some versions of UNIX. *See also* 32-bit operating system. 一种现已过时的操作系统,能同时处理 2 个字节或 16 位的信息。16 位操作系统(例如 MS-DOS 操作系统和微软公司的 Windows 3.*x* 操作系统)反映了 16 位处理器的性能,因为系统软件和该芯片必须紧密地协同工作。相对于更早期的 8 位操作系统(如 CP/M-80 操作系统)而言,16 位操作系统最主要的优点是内存寻址能力增强和使用更大的(16 位)总线。它现已被 32 位操作系统(如 Macintosh 操作系统和微软公司的 Windows NT、Windows 9x 操作系统)和 64 位操作系统(某些版本的 UNIX 系统)所替代。参阅 32-bit operating system。

16 network *n.* **16 位网络**

IP address class B. This class has 16,382 networks available and more than sixty-five thousand hosts available. *See also* host, IP address classes, network. 因特网协议地址第 B 类网络。这类网络可包容 16 382 个可用网络和超过 6 万 5 千多台可用主机。参阅 host, IP address classes, network。

1999 problem *n.* **1999 年问题**

1. A variation on the Year 2000 problem in computer systems that have two-digit years in date

fields and are used by companies and organizations in which the fiscal year 2000 begins before the end of calendar year 1999. These computer systems may interpret the fiscal year as the year 1900. 计算机系统 2000 年问题的一种变异，指公司或机构的计算机系统由于采用 2 位数字表示的年份的日期格式，可能在 1999 年末到 2000 财政年度到来期间出现的问题。也就是说，系统可能会将 2000 年解释为 1900 年。

2. A potential problem, if not corrected, with date fields in older code that were (sometimes) used to hold values with special meaning. For example, the date 9/9/99 was often used as an expiration date meaning "keep this information forever" or, worse, "destroy this document immediately." 由于日期字段采用旧式编码且未经修正而造成的一个潜在的问题。有些旧式编码过去(有时)曾用于表示某种特定的含义。例如，日期 9/9/99 过去通常用于代表到期日，意味着"永久性地保持该信息"，否则将立即造成文档损坏。

1NF *n.* **第一范式**

Short for **first** normal form. *See* normal form (definition 1). 为 **first** normal form 的缩写。见 normal form (第 1 个释义)。

2000 time problem *n.* **2000 年时间问题**

See(见) Year 2000 problem.

2038 limit *n.* **2038 年限制**

A consideration in some PCs that use a signed 32-bit integer to represent date and time. Because such systems determine date and time as the number of seconds elapsed since midnight, January 1, 1970, they can handle a maximum of 2^{31} seconds, a number that will be reached at 3:14:07 a.m. on January 19, 2038. When the elapsed seconds exceed that maximum value, the clock will overflow, resulting in an incorrect date and time and, potentially, causing disruptions. Some organizations have defined Year 2000 compliant to mean a system that will have the correct date/time and do proper date handling up through the year 2038, although this is not universal. The extent of the potential problem, of course, is directly related to the number of such system solutions still in operation at the time. *See also* Year 2000 compliant.

指某些 PC 机由于采用带符号的 32 位整数来表示日期和时间而只能计时到 2038 年。这种系统自 1970 年 1 月 1 日零时开始以秒为单位计时，最多可以计时 2^{31} 秒，因此只能到 2038 年 1 月 19 日 3:14:47。然后时钟将溢出，导致日期和时间出错，进而可能造成计算机系统崩溃。有些组织为解决此问题定义了 2000 年问题的顺应性，尽管还不通用，但可以确保系统计时正确且能顺利度过 2038 年。当然，潜在问题所涉及的范围与当前仍在采用这种计时方式的计算机系统的数目直接相关。参阅 Year 2000 compliant。

24-bit color *n.* **24 位(真)彩色**

RGB color in which the level of each of the three primary colors in a pixel is represented by 8 bits of information. A 24-bit color image can contain over 16 million different colors. Not all computer monitors support 24-bit color, especially older models. Those that do not may use 8-bit color (256 colors) or 16-bit color (65,536 colors). *Also called*: true color. *See also* bit depth, pixel, RGB. *Compare* 16-bit color, 32-bit color. 一个像素的三基色分别用 8 位信息表示每一级的 RGB 彩色。一帧 24 位彩色图像可包含超过 1600 万种不同颜色。并非所有计算机显示器都能支持 24 位彩色，那些不能用 24 位彩色的或许还可以用 8 位(256 色)或 16 位(65536 色)。也称为 true color。参阅 bit depth, pixel, RGB。比较 16-bit color, 32-bit color。

24-hour clock *n.* **24 小时制时钟**

A clock that expresses the time within a 24-hour range, from 0000 (midnight) to 2359 (one minute before the following midnight). *Compare* 12-hour clock. 一种在 24 小时范围内表示时间的时钟，计时从 0000(午夜)到 2359(差一分到第二天午夜)。比较 12-hour clock。

2.4 kernel *n.* **2.4 核心程序**

Update of the core of the Linux OS, released at the end of 2000. Features in the 2.4 kernel emphasize support for new buses, devices, and controllers; increased USB support; improved Web server performance; and increased symmetrical multiprocessing scalability. Linux 操作系统核心程序的更新版本，发布于 2000 年末。其特征主要有：支持新的总线、设备和控制器，增强 USB 支持

程序，改进万维网服务器性能，以及增强对称多处理任务的可扩缩性。

24 network *n.* **24 位网络**

IP address class A. This class has more than two million networks available and 254 hosts available. *See also* host, IP address classes, network. 因特网协议地址第 A 类网络。这类网络可包容超过 2 百多万个可用网络和 254 台可用主机。参阅 host, IP address classes, network。

256-bit *adj.* **【修】256 位**

Having a data path that is 256 bits wide. 用于修饰或说明有 256 位宽的数据通路。

286 *n.* **286 型微处理器**

See(见) 80286.

287 *n.* **287 型协处理器**

See(见) 80287.

28.8 *n.* **每秒 28.8 千位调制解调器**

A modem with a maximum data transfer rate of 28.8 Kbps (kilobits per second). 最高数据传输速率为 28.8 千位每秒的一类调制解调器。

2-digit year *n.* **2 位数字年份表示**

The capacity for storing only the last two digits of the year in a date. In such systems, the century for the date is not stored. *See also* two-digit date storage. 日期中的年份仅存储最后 2 位数字，在这种系统中，没有存储表示世纪的数字。参阅 two-digit date storage。

2G *n.* **第二代技术**

Acronym for 2 nd G eneration. The second generation of digital wireless technology, as defined by the International Telecommunications Union (ITU). Second generation technology delivers data transmission at speeds from 9.6 Kbps (kilobits per second) to 19.2 Kbps. Second generation technology provides greater data transmission capabilities and more efficient voice transmission than the analog technology first developed for wireless telecommunications. 第二代数字无线技术，由国际电信联盟(ITU)定义。第二代技术的数据传输速率是从 9.6 Kbps (千比特每秒)到 19.2 Kbps。与当初为无线远程通信开发的模拟技术相比，第二代技术能提供更大的数据传输能力和更高效的话音传输。

2NF *n.* **第二范式**

Short for **second n** ormal **f** orm. *See* normal form (definition 1). 为 **second n** ormal **f** orm 的缩写。见 normal form (第 1 个释义)。

2-nines availability *n.* **两个 9 的可用性**

See(见) two-nines availability.

2. PAK *n.* **2. PAK 语言**

An artificial intelligence programming language. 一种人工智能编程语言。

32-bit *adj.* **【修】32 位**

See(见) 8-bit, 16-bit, 32-bit, 64-bit.

32-bit application *n.* **32 位应用程序**

An application written to run on a computer with a 32-bit architecture or operating system, such as Mac OS or Windows 9x. 为在 32 位体系结构或操作系统(如 Apple 公司的 Mac OS 操作系统或微软的 Windows 9x 操作系统)计算机上运行而编写的一种应用程序。

32-bit clean *adj.* **【修】净 32 位**

1. Refers to Macintosh hardware designed to run in 32-bit mode, which can address up to 1 gigabyte of physical RAM under System 7. This includes all present Macintosh computers; some older models used 16-bit addressing. 用于说明设计运行在 32 位模式下的 Macintosh 计算机硬件，在 System 7 操作系统下对物理 RAM 寻址范围可达 1G 字节。其中包括了所有现在的 Macintosh 计算机，有些老的型号使用 16 位寻址方式。

2. Refers to software written for 32-bit operation. 用于说明为 32 位运算编写的软件。

32-bit color *n.* **32 位彩色**

RGB color that is similar to 24-bit color, with 8 additional bits used to allow for faster transfer of an image's color. *See also* bit depth, RGB. *Compare* 16-bit color, 24-bit color. 与 24 位彩色相似的一种 RGB 彩色，有 8 个附加位用于更快地传输一幅图像的颜色。参阅 bit depth, RGB。比较 16-bit color, 24-bit color。

32-bit driver *n.* **32 位驱动程序**

A software subsystem that controls either a hardware device (device driver) or another software subsystem. The 32-bit versions of this software take full advantage of the instruction sets of the 486 and Pentium processors for improved speed. *See also* driver, instruction set. 一种控制硬件

设备(设备驱动程序)或另一软件子系统的软件子系统。该软件的 32 位版本充分利用了 486 型微处理器和奔腾处理器指令集的功能以改善速度。参阅 driver, instruction set。

32-bit machine *n.* **32 位机(器)**

A computer that works with data in groups of 32 bits at a time. The Apple Macintosh II and higher models are 32-bit machines, in terms of both the word size of their microprocessors and the size of the data buses, as are computers based on the Intel 80386 and higher-level microprocessors. 每次以 32 位为一组进行数据处理的一类计算机。从微处理器字长和数据总线宽度的意义上讲,Apple 公司 Macintosh II 型计算机及更高型号的计算机都是 32 位机。基于 Intel 公司 80386 型微处理器及更高水平微处理器的计算机也是 32 位机。

32-bit operating system *n.* **32 位操作系统**

An operating system in which 4 bytes, or 32 bits, can be processed at one time. Windows 95, Windows 98, Windows NT, Linux, and OS/2 are examples. *See also* instruction set, protected mode. 一次可处理 4 字节(或 32 位)的操作系统。Windows NT 操作系统、Linux 操作系统和 OS/2 操作系统均为 32 位操作系统的实例。参阅 instruction set, protected mode。

33.6 *n.* **33.6 千位每秒的调制解调器**

A modem with a maximum data transfer rate of 33.3 Kbps (kilobits per second). 一种最高数据传输率为 33.6 千位每秒的调制解调器。

34010, 34020 *n.* **34010/34020 型图形协处理器**

Graphics coprocessors from Texas Instruments (TI), used mainly in high-end PC graphics boards, which have become a de facto standard for programmable graphics processors. Although both chips use 32-bit registers, the 34010 uses a 16-bit data bus and the 34020 uses a 32 bit bus. The 34020 is compatible with the earlier 34010, and both chips work with TIGA (Texas Instruments Graphical Architecture), a TI standard that allows a single application driver to be used with all boards based on the standard. *See also* de facto standard, TIGA, video graphics board. 一种由得克萨斯仪器公司(TI)推出的图形协处理器,主要用于高档 PC 图形板中,已成为可编程图形处理器的事实标准。虽然这两种芯片都使用 32 位寄存器,34010 型使用 16 位数据总线,而 34020 型使用 32 位总线。34020 型与较早的 34010 型兼容,两种芯片均可以工作在 TIGA(得克萨斯仪器公司图形体系结构)标准下,这是一个 TI 标准,允许所有基于该标准的插件板使用单一的应用驱动程序。参阅 de facto standard, TIGA, video graphics board。

3.5-inch floppy disk *n.* **3.5 英寸软盘**

Used with the Macintosh and with IBM and compatible microcomputers. A microfloppy disk is a round piece of polyester film coated with ferric oxide and encased in a rigid plastic shell equipped with a sliding metal cover. On the Macintosh, a single-sided 3.5-inch floppy disk can hold 400 kilobytes (KB); a double-sided (standard) disk can hold 800 KB; and a double-sided high-density disk can hold 1.44 megabytes (MB). On IBM and compatible machines, a microfloppy can hold either 720 KB or 1.44 MB of information. *See also* floppy disk. 一种 3.5 英寸的软盘,用在 Apple 公司的 Macintosh 机和 IBM 公司的 PC 机及其兼容微机中。微型软盘是一种圆的聚酯软[胶]片,其上涂有氧化铁粉并封装在带有滑动金属保护套的硬质塑料壳内。在 Macintosh 系统中,单面微型软盘的容量为 400 千字节,双面(标准)软盘的容量为 800 千字节,双面高密度软盘的容量为 1.44 兆字节。在 IBM 及其兼容机中,微型软盘存储信息的容量是 720 千字节或 1.44 兆字节。参阅 floppy disk。

360K *adj.* **【修】360 千字节**

Short for **360-kilobyte**. The storage capacity for standard 5.25-inch floppy disks. 为 **360-kilobyte** 的缩写。标准 5.25 英寸软盘的容量。

.386 *n.* **386 文件**

A file extension for virtual device drivers under Windows 3.1. *See also* virtual device driver. 在 Windows 3.1 操作系统之下,用于虚拟设备驱动器的一个文件扩展名。参阅 virtual device driver。

386 *n.* **386 型微处理器**

See(见) 80386DX.

386BSD *n.* **386BSD 版本**

A version of BSD UNIX, different from BSD386 from Berkeley Software Development, Inc. Freely

distributable, 386BSD was released in 1992 and is available in two newer versions: NetBSD and FreeBSD. *See also* BSD UNIX, FreeBSD, NetBSD. BSD UNIX 操作系统的一种版本，不同于 Berkeley Software Development 公司的 BSD386。它可以自由分发，386BSD 于 1992 年发行，现在有 2 种新的版本：NetBSD 和 FreeBSD。参阅 BSD UNIX, FreeBSD, NetBSD。

386DX *n.* **386DX 型微处理器**

See(见) 80386DX.

386SL *n.* **386SL 型微处理器**

See(见) 80386SL.

386SX *n.* **386SX 型微处理器**

See(见) 80386SX.

387 *n.* **387 型协处理器**

See(见) 80387.

3-D 或 3D *adj.* **【修】三维**

1. Short for **three-d**imensional. Of, pertaining to, or being an object or image having or appearing to have all three spatial dimensions (length, width, and depth). 为 **three-d**imensional 的缩写。用于修饰或说明具有或表现出所有三个空间维(长度、宽度和深度)的物体或图像。

2. Having the illusion of depth or varying distances, as in 3-D audio. 具有深度或距离变化幻觉的，如三维声音。

3-D array *n.* **三维阵列**

See(见) three-dimensional array.

3-D audio *n.* **三维声音**

Short for **three-d**imensional **audio** . Recorded as stereo sound, 3-D audio enables the listener to feel immersed in the sound and to determine its exact location (up, down, left, right, forward, or backward). This technology is commonly used in video games and virtual reality systems, as well as in some Internet applications. *Also called*: 3-D sound, binaural sound. 为 **three-**dimensional **audio** 的缩写。三维声音作为立体声记录下来，使听者感到像是在声音包围之中，并能确定它的准确位置(上、下、左、右、前、后)。这项技术经常用于视频游戏和虚拟现实系统中，也用在某些因特网应用程序中。也称为 3-D sound, binaural sound。

3-D graphic *n.* **三维图形**

Any graphical image that depicts one or more objects in three dimensions height, width, and depth. A 3-D graphic is rendered on a two-dimensional medium; the third dimension, depth, is indicated by means of perspective and by techniques such as shading or gradient use of color. 以高、宽、深三个维描绘一个或多个物体的任何图形。一个三维图形在二维媒体的基础上形成的；第三维即深度，利用透视及阴影或渐变色等技术表示。

3-D metafile *n.* **三维元文件**

A device-independent file for storing a 3-D display. *See also* metafile. 用于存储三维显示图形的一种与设备无关的文件。参阅 metafile。

3DMF *n.* **三维图形例程库**

See(见) QuickDraw 3-D.

3-D model *n.* **三维模型**

See(见) three-dimensional model.

3-D sound *n.* **三维声音**

See(见) 3-D audio.

3-finger salute *n.* **三指启动**

See(见) three-finger salute.

3G *n.* **第三代技术**

Acronym for 3rd Generation. The third generation of digital wireless technology, as defined by the International Telecommunications Union (ITU). Third generation technology is expected to deliver data transmission speeds between 144 Kbps (kilobits per second) and 2 Mbps (megabits per second), compared to the 9.6 Kbps to 19.2 Kbps offered by second generation technology. Western Europe and Japan lead the world in adoption of 3G technology and services. 为 **3rd** Generation 的缩略语。第三代数字无线技术，由国际电信联盟(ITU)定义。第三代技术的预期数据传输速率位于 144 Kbps(千位每秒)到 2 Mbps(兆位每秒)之间，而第二代技术是 9.6 Kbps 到 19.2 Kbps。西欧和日本在采用第三代技术和服务方面处于世界领先地位。

3GL *n.* **第三代语言**

Short for **third**-generation language. A high-level programming language that was designed to run on the third generation of computer processors, built on integrated circuit technology roughly from

1965 to 1970. C, FORTRAN, Basic, and Pascal are examples of third-generation languages still in use today. *See also* high-level language, integrated circuit. *Compare* 4GL, low-level language.
为 **third-generation language** 的缩写。大约从 1965 年至 1970 年间，为建立在集成电路技术上的第三代计算机处理器所设计的一种高级编程语言 C、FORTRAN 和 Pascal 语言就是现今仍被使用的第三代语言的实例。参阅 high-level language, integrated circuit。比较 4GL, low-level language。

3NF *n.* **第三范式**

Short for **third** normal form. *See* normal form (definition 1). 为 **third** normal form 的缩写。见 normal form (第 1 个释义)。

3-nines availability *n.* **三个 9 的可用性**

See(见) three-nines availability.

3Station *n.* **3Station 型工作站**

A diskless workstation developed by Bob Metcalfe at 3Com Corporation. *See also* diskless workstation. 由 3Com 公司的 Bob Metcalfe 开发的一种无盘工作站原型。参阅 diskless workstation。

400 *n.* **无效请求码**

HTTP status code—Bad Request. A Hypertext Transfer Protocol message from an HTTP server indicating that a client request cannot be completed because the syntax of the request is incorrect. *See also* HTTP server (definition 1), HTTP status codes. 表示无效请求的 HTTP 状态码。来自某个 HTTP 服务系统的一种超文本传输协议报文，指明客户子系统的该请求由于语法不正确而未能完成。参阅 HTTP server (第 1 个释义), HTTP status codes。

401 *n.* **未授权码**

HTTP status code—Unauthorized. A Hypertext Transfer Protocol message from an HTTP server indicating that a client request cannot be completed because the transaction requires an Authorization header, which was not supplied. *See also* HTTP server (definition 1), HTTP status codes. 表示未授权的 HTTP 状态码。来自某个 HTTP 服务系统的一种超文本传输协议报文，指明由于本交易要求一个授权标题但又未提供，因而使客户子系统的请求未能完成。参阅 HTTP server (第 1 个释义), HTTP status codes。

402 *n.* **要求付账码**

HTTP status code—Payment Required. A Hypertext Transfer Protocol message from an HTTP server indicating that a client request cannot be completed because the transaction requires a payment, and no ChargeTo header was supplied. *See also* HTTP server (definition 1), HTTP status codes. 表示要求付账的 HTTP 状态码。来自某个 HTTP 服务系统的一种超文本传输协议报文，指明由于本交易要求付账但又未提供记账报头 (ChargeTo)，因而使客户子系统的请求未能完成。参阅 HTTP server (第 1 个释义), HTTP status codes。

403 *n.* **禁止码**

HTTP status code—Forbidden. A Hypertext Transfer Protocol message from an HTTP server indicating that a client request cannot be completed because access is restricted. *See also* HTTP server (definition 1), HTTP status codes. 表示禁止的 HTTP 状态码。来自某个 HTTP 服务系统的一种超文本传输协议报文，指明由于访问受到限制而使客户子系统的请求未能完成。参阅 HTTP server (第 1 个释义), HTTP status codes。

404 *n.* **未发现码**

HTTP status code—Not Found. A Hypertext Transfer Protocol message from an HTTP server indicating that a client request cannot be completed because the server is unable to find an address that matches the URL requested. *See also* HTTP server (definition 1), HTTP status codes, URL. 表示"未发现"的 HTTP 状态码。来自某个 HTTP 服务系统的一种超文本传输协议报文，指明由于服务系统未能发现与所请求 URL 相匹配的地址，因而使客户子系统的请求未能完成。参阅 HTTP server (第 1 个释义), HTTP status codes, URL。

486 *n.* **486 型微处理器**

See(见) i486DX.

486DX *n.* **486DX 型微处理器**

See(见) i486DX.

486SL *n.* **486SL 型微处理器**

See(见) i486SL.

486SX *n.* **486SX 型微处理器**

See(见) i486SX.

4-digit year *n.* 4 位数字年份

The capacity for storing all four digits of the year in a date in hardware or firmware products. 在硬件或固件产品中，日期中的年份都以 4 位数字存储。

4GL *n.* 第四代语言

Short for **fourth-generation language**. A programming language designed to mimic human language. The designation is often used to specify languages used with relational databases and is intended to imply that such languages are a step up from standard high-level programming languages such as C, Pascal, and COBOL. *See also* application development language, high-level language. *Compare* 3GL, assembly language. 为 **fourth-generation language** 的缩写。一种设计成模仿人类语言的编程语言。这个提法通常用来描述与关系数据库结合使用的语言，并强调说明这种语言比 C、Pascal 和 COBOL 等标准高级编程语言更上一层楼。参阅 application development language, high-level language。比较 3GL, assembly language。

4GL architecture *n.* 第四代体系结构

See(见) two-tier client/server.

4mm tape *n.* 4 毫米磁带

See(见) digital audio tape.

4NF *n.* 第四范式

Short for fourth normal form. *See* normal form (definition 1). 为 fourth normal form 的缩写。见 normal form (第 1 个释义)。

4-nines availability *n.* 四个 9 的可用性

See(见) four-nines availability.

5.25-inch floppy disk *n.* 5.25 英寸软盘

Used with the Macintosh and with IBM and compatible microcomputers. A microfloppy disk is a round piece of polyester film coated with ferric oxide and encased in a rigid plastic shell equipped with a sliding metal cover. A floppy disk 5.25 inches in diameter is encased in a flexible plastic jacket and has a large hole in the center, which fits around a spindle in the disk drive; such a disk can hold from a few hundred thousand to over one million bytes of data. *See* floppy disk. 用于 Macintosh 和 IBM 以及与其兼容的微型计算机中。5.25 英寸软盘是一种表面涂有铁的氧化物微粒的柔软的圆形塑胶薄片而且装在带可滑动金属封套的硬质塑料套中。直径 5.25 英寸的软盘装在一个软的塑料套中，它的中部有一个大孔，可装在磁盘驱动器的轴上；这种软盘的容量从几百千字节到一兆字节不等。参阅 floppy disk。

56flex *n.* K56flex 调制解调器标准

See(见) K56flex.

56K[1] *adj.* 【修】56 千位每秒速率

Having 56 kilobits per second (Kbps) available for traffic on a communications circuit. One voice channel can carry up to 64 Kbps (called a T0 carrier); 8 Kbps are used for signaling, leaving 56 Kbps available for traffic. *See also* T-carrier. 在通信线路上以 56 千位每秒有效速率进行数据传输。一个声频信道可载送到 64 千位每秒(称为 T0 级载波)；其中 8 千位每秒用于信令，剩下 56 千位每秒用于传输数据。参阅 T-carrier。

56K[2] *n.* 56 千位每秒的调制解调器

See(见) 56-Kbps modem.

56-Kbps modem *n.* 56 千位每秒的调制解调器

An asymmetric modem that operates over POTS (Plain Old Telephone Service) to deliver data downstream at 56 Kbps, with upstream speeds of 28.8 and 33.6 Kbps. Earlier, slower modems invoke a two-conversion transmission process: digital data from a computer is converted into analog form for transmission over the telephone wire and is then reconverted to digital data by the receiving modem. In contrast, 56-Kbps modems achieve faster speeds by converting analog data to digital data only once, typically at the telephone company's switching office near the beginning of the transmission's journey. Designed to improve download times for Internet users, 56-Kbps modems rely on a public phone network that allows for a single conversion and on the availability of a digital connection, such as ISDN or T1, at the ISP (Internet Service Provider) location that provides the actual connection to the Internet. *See also* analog data, digital data transmission, modem, POTS. 一种非对称的调制解调器，工作于 POTS (普通老式电话业务)上，按 56 千位每秒的速率下

行数据，28.8 或 33.6 千位每秒的速率上行数据。早先的慢速调制解调器调用双向转换的传输过程：通过电话线传输时，计算机的数字数据转换成模拟数据，然后在接收的调制解调器端又被还原成数字数据。而 56 千位每秒的调制解调器则比它们快，因为只需一次转换：将模拟信号转换为数字信号。通常该转换在与传输过程开始处临近的电话公司的交换局中完成。此设备设计用于缩短因特网用户的下载时间，它依赖于单转换和因特网服务提供商(ISP)处数字连接(例如 ISDN 或 T1 线路)的有效性，ISP 提供到因特网的实际连接。参阅 analog data, digital data transmission, modem, POTS。

586 *n.* **586 型处理器**

The unofficial name used by industry analysts and by the computer trade press to describe Intel's successor to the i486 microprocessor prior to its release. In the interest of using a name that could be trademarked, however, Intel decided to name the microprocessor Pentium. *See also* Pentium.

在 Intel 公司发布 i486 型微处理器的后继产品之前，工业界分析家和计算机商业传媒对其描述时使用的非正式名称。然而，从使用一个更容易保护商标的名字的利益出发，Intel 公司将这种微处理器定名为“奔腾”。参阅 Pentium。

5NF *n.* **第五范式**

Short for **fifth** normal form. *See* normal form (definition 1). 为 **fifth** normal form 的缩写。见 normal form (第 1 个释义)。

5-nines availability *n.* **五个 9 的可用性**

See(见) five-nines availability.

5x86 *n.* **5x86 型微处理器**

Cyrix Corporation's clone of the Intel Pentium CPU. *See also* 586, 6x86, central processing unit, clone, Pentium. Cyrix 公司对于 Intel 公司奔腾中央处理器的仿制品。参阅 586、6x86、central processing unit, clone, Pentium。

601 *n.* **PowerPC 601 型微处理器**

See(见) PowerPC 601.

603 *n.* **PowerPC 603 型微处理器**

See(见) PowerPC 603.

604 *n.* **PowerPC 604 型微处理器**

See(见) PowerPC 604.

64-bit *adj.* **【修】64 位**

Of, pertaining to, or descriptive of the amount of data—64 bits, or 8 bytes—that certain computer systems or programs can process at one time. 用于描述或说明一次能处理 64 位(或 8 字节)的特定计算机系统或程序。

64-bit machine *n.* **64 位机(器)**

A computer that works with data in groups of 64 bits at a time. A computer may be considered a 64-bit machine either because its CPU operates internally on 64-bit words or because its data bus can transfer 64 bits at a time. A 64-bit CPU thus has a word size of 64 bits, or 8 bytes; a 64-bit data bus has 64 data lines, so it ferries information through the system in sets of 64 bits at a time. Examples of 64-bit architecture include the Alpha AXP from Digital Equipment Corporation, the Ultra workstation from Sun Microsystems, Inc., and the PowerPC 620 from Motorola and IBM.

一种每次以 64 位为一组进行数据处理的计算机。认为一部计算机是 64 位机，要么因为它的 CPU 内部以 64 位字操作，要么因为它的数据总线可以每次传送 64 位。于是一个 64 位 CPU 具有 64 位或 8 字节字长；一条 64 位数据总线具有 64 条数据线，因此它每次以 64 位为一组在系统中传送信息。64 位体系结构的例子包括数字设备公司的 Alpha AXP、太阳微电子公司的超级工作站以及摩托罗拉公司和 IBM 公司的 PowerPC 620。

64-bit operating system *n.* **64 位操作系统**

An operating system in which 8 bytes, or 64 bits, can be processed at one time. For Microsoft Windows, the 64-bit operating systems are Windows XP 64 Bit Edition, the 64-bit versions of Windows .NET Enterprise Server, and Windows .NET Datacenter Server. The IBM AS/400 uses a 64-bit operating system. 一种能同时处理 8 字节(或 64 位)的操作系统。对于微软公司的 Windows 系统而言，64 位的操作系统是支持 64 位的 Windows XP 系统、64 位版的 Windows .NET 企业服务器系统和 Windows .NET 数据中心服务器系统。IBM 公司的 AS/400 使用 64 位的操作系统。

6502 *n.* **6502 型微处理器**

The 8-bit microprocessor, developed by Rockwell International, that was used in the Apple II and Commodore 64 microcomputers. 由洛克威尔国

际公司开发的一种 8 位微处理器，曾用于 Apple 公司 II 型计算机和 Commodore 64 微型计算机中。

65816 *n.* **65816 型微处理器**

A 16-bit microprocessor from Western Digital Design used in the Apple IIGS. It can emulate the 6502, providing compatibility with all old Apple II software. *See also* 6502. 由西部数字设计公司推出的一种 16 位微处理器，用于 Apple 公司 IIGS 型计算机。它能对 6502 型微处理器仿真，提供与所有老型号 Apple 公司 II 型计算机软件的兼容性。参阅 6502。

6800 *n.* **6800 型微处理器**

An 8-bit microprocessor developed by Motorola in the early 1970s. It failed to gain wide acceptance. 由摩托罗拉公司于 70 年代初期开发的一种 8 位微处理器。它未能被人们广泛接受。

68000 *n.* **68000 型微处理器**

The original microprocessor in the 680x0 family from Motorola, introduced in 1979 and used in the first Apple Macintosh computers as well as the Apple Laser-Writer IISC and Hewlett-Packard's LaserJet printers. The 68000 has 32-bit internal registers but transfers data over a 16-bit data bus. With 24-bit physical addressing, the 68000 can address 16 megabytes of memory-16 times as much memory as does the Intel 8088 found in the IBM PC. In addition, the 68000's architecture, in which addressing is linear (as opposed to the 8088's segmented addressing) and in which all address registers work the same way and all data registers work the same way, makes programming more straightforward. *See also* linear addressing architecture, segmented addressing architecture. 摩托罗拉公司 680x0 系列产品中最初的微处理器，1979 年发布，曾用在首批 Apple 公司 Macintosh 计算机、Apple 公司 LaserWriter IISC 和惠普的 LaserJet 打印机中。68000 型微处理器具有 32 位内部寄存器，但通过 16 位数据总线传送数据。68000 型微处理器具有 24 位物理寻址，可对 16 兆字节(16 倍于 IBM PC 中的 Intel 公司 8088 型微处理器)内存寻址。此外，68000 型微处理器的体系结构是线性寻址的(与 8088 型微处理的分段寻址相对)，所有地址寄存器以同样的方式工作，所有的数据寄存器也以同样方式工作，使得编程更直观。参阅 linear addressing architecture, segmented addressing architecture。

68020 *n.* **68020 型微处理器**

A microprocessor in the 680x0 family from Motorola, introduced in 1984. This chip has 32-bit addressing and a 32-bit data bus and is available in speeds from 16 MHz to 33 MHz. The 68020 is found in the original Macintosh II and the LaserWriter IINT from Apple. 摩托罗拉公司 680x0 系列产品中的一种微处理器，于 1984 年发布。这种芯片采用 32 位寻址技术和一条 32 位数据总线，可以 16MHz 到 33MHz 的速率工作。68020 型微处理器可见于最初的 Macintosh II 型计算机和 Apple 公司的 LaserWriter IINT 型打印机。

68030 *n.* **68030 型微处理器**

A microprocessor in the 680x0 microprocessor family from Motorola, introduced in 1987. This chip has 32-bit addressing and a 32-bit data bus and is available in speeds from 20 MHz to 50 MHz. The 68030 has built-in paged memory management, precluding the need for supplemental chips to provide that function. 摩托罗拉公司 680x0 系列产品中的一种微处理器，1987 年发布。这种芯片采用 32 位寻址技术和一条 32 位数据总线，可以 20MHz 到 50MHz 的速率工作。68030 具有内建的分页内存管理，不需要附加提供此项功能的芯片。

68040 *n.* **68040 型微处理器**

A microprocessor in the 680x0 family from Motorola, introduced in 1990, with 32-bit addressing and a 32-bit data bus. The 68040 runs at 25 MHz and includes a built-in floating-point unit and memory management units, including independent 4-KB instruction and data caches, which eliminate the need for supplemental chips to provide these functions. In addition, the 68040 is capable of parallel instruction execution by means of multiple independent instruction pipelines, multiple internal buses, and separate caches for both data and instructions. 摩托罗拉公司 680x0 系列产品中的一种微处理器，1990 年发布，芯片具有 32 位寻址能力和一条 32 位数据总线。68040 型微处理器

工作在25MHz速率上，包括了一个内建的浮点部件和内存管理部件，还包含独立的4KB指令和数据高速缓存，这就不需要另加的芯片来提供这些功能。此外，68040利用多条独立的指令流水线、多重内部总线，以及分别为数据和指令设置的高速缓存实现指令的并行执行。

68060 *n.* **68060型微处理器**

The latest and fastest of the 680x0 microprocessors from Motorola, introduced in 1995. This chip has 32-bit addressing and a 32-bit data bus and is available in speeds from 50 MHz to 75 MHz. There was no 68050. The 68060 is probably the last in the 680x0 series from Motorola. 摩托罗拉公司于1995年推出的最新最快的680x0微处理器。这种芯片有32位寻址能力和32位的数据总线，可用速率为50 MHz到75 MHz。没有68050芯片。68060可能是摩托罗拉680x0系列微处理器中的最后一款。

6845 *n.* **6845显示控制器芯片**

A programmable video controller from Motorola used in IBM's Monochrome Display Adapter (MDA) and Color/Graphics Adapter (CGA). The 6845 became such an integral part of the IBM PC and compatibles that later generations of video adapters, such as EGA and VGA, continue to support the operations of the 6845. *See also* CGA, EGA, MDA, VGA. 摩托罗拉公司推出的一种可编程视频控制器，曾用于IBM公司的单色显示适配器(MDA)和彩色图形适配器(CGA)。6845型芯片成了IBM PC及其兼容机不可缺少的一部分，后来的几代视频适配器(如EGA和VGA)继续支持6845型芯片的运行。参阅CGA, EGA, MDA, VGA。

68881 *n.* **68881浮点协处理器**

The floating-point coprocessor from Motorola for use with the 68000 and the 68020. The 68881 provides instructions for high-performance floating-point arithmetic, a set of floating-point data registers, and 22 built-in constants including p and powers of 10. The 68881 conforms to the ANSI/IEEE 754-1985 standard for binary floating-point arithmetic. The 68881 can produce a dramatic improvement in system performance when software takes advantage of it. *See also* floating-point processor. 摩托罗拉公司推出的浮点协处理器，与68000和68020型微处理器配合使用。68881提供了高性能浮点算术运算指令、一组浮点数据寄存器和包括π和10的乘幂在内的22个内建常量。68881遵从关于二进制浮点算术的ANSI/IEEE 754-1985标准。当软件利用68881的特性时，能显著改善性能。参阅floating-point processor。

68K *n.* **68000型微处理器**

See(见) 68000.

6x86 *n.* **6x86型微处理器**

An 8086-compatible microprocessor designed by Cyrix Corporation. It is socket-compatible with some Pentium microprocessors from Intel and can be used in their place. *See also* 8086, microprocessor, Pentium. 由Cyrix公司设计的一种与8086型处理器兼容的微处理器。它与Intel公司的某些奔腾微处理器插座兼容，并且可以替代它们。参阅8086, microprocessor, Pentium。

740 *n.* **PowerPC 740型芯片**

See(见) PowerPC 740.

750 *n.* **PowerPC 750型芯片**

See(见) PowerPC 750.

7-bit ASCII *n.* **7位ASCII码**

A 7-bit ASCII character set used for standard UNIX mail messages. The leftover eighth bit is a parity bit used for error correction. *See also* ASCII, parity bit. 用于标准UNIX邮件报文的一种7位ASCII字符。最左边的第8位是奇偶检验位，用于差错纠正。参阅ASCII, parity bit。

7-track *n.* **7磁道[轨]**

A tape storage scheme that places data on seven separate, parallel tracks on 1/2-inch reel-to-reel magnetic tape. This is an old recording format used with computers that transfer data 6 bits at a time. Data is recorded as 6 data bits and 1 parity bit. Some personal computers now use the 9-track tape storage scheme. *See also* 9-track. 一种磁带存储器方案，将数据存放在1/2英寸卷盘磁带的7个独立、并行的磁道上。这是在计算机上使用的一种老式记录格式，一次可传送6个数据位。数据按6个数据位和1个奇偶位记录。如今有些个人计算机使用9磁道磁带存储方案。参阅9-track。

80286 *n.* **80286 型微处理器**

A 16-bit microprocessor from Intel, introduced in 1982 and included in the IBM PC/AT and compatible computers in 1984. The 80286 has 16-bit registers, transfers information over the data bus 16 bits at a time, and uses 24 bits to address memory locations. The 80286 operates in two modes: real mode, which is compatible with the 8086 and supports MS-DOS, and protected mode, which enables the CPU to access 16 megabytes of memory and protects the operating system from incorrect memory accesses by ill-behaved applications, which could crash a system in real mode. *Also called*: 286. *See also* protected mode, real mode.

Intel 公司于 1982 年推出的一种 16 位微处理器，1984 年应用在 IBM 公司 PC/AT 及其兼容机中。80286 型微处理器采用 16 位寄存器，在数据总线上一次传送 16 位数据，使用 24 位对内存单元寻址。80286 型微处理器有两种操作模式：实模式，即与 8086 型处理器兼容并支持 MS-DOS 操作系统；保护模式，即可使 CPU 能访问 16 兆字节内存，并保护操作系统，使之避免不正确的应用程序执行错误的内存访问，这些错误会使实模式下的系统崩溃。也称为 286。参阅 protected mode, real mode。

80287 *n.* **80287 型协处理器**

A floating-point coprocessor from Intel for use with the 80286 family of microprocessors. Available in speeds from 6 MHz to 12 MHz, the 80287 offers the same mathematical capabilities that the 8087 coprocessor provides to an 8086-based system. Because the 80287 conforms to the 80286 memory management and protection schemes, it can be used in both the real and protected modes of the 80286. Also, if the computer manufacturer implements support for it in the motherboard design, the 80287 can be used in a system with an 80386 microprocessor. *See also* floating-point processor.

Intel 公司推出的一种浮点协处理器，用于跟 80286 系列微处理器配合使用。80287 型协处理器的有效工作速率从 6 兆赫兹到 12 兆赫兹，具有 8087 型协处理器为基于 8086 型处理器的系统提供的相同数学运算能力。由于 80287 型协处理器遵从 80286 型处理器内存管理和保护方案，它既可用在 80286 型处理器的实模式也可用在保护模式。如果计算机制造厂商在主板设计时实现支持，80287 型协处理器可以用在装有 80386 型微处理器的系统中。参阅 floating-point processor。

802.x standards *n.* **第 802.x 号标准**

See(见) IEEE 802.x.

802.11 standards *n.* **第 802.11 号标准**

See(见) IEEE 802.11.

80386 *n.* **80386 型微处理器**

See(见) 80386DX.

80386DX *n.* **80386DX 型微处理器**

A 32-bit microprocessor from Intel, introduced in 1985. The 80386 is a full 32-bit microprocessor; that is, it has 32-bit registers, it can transfer information over its data bus 32 bits at a time, and it can use 32 bits to address memory. Like the earlier 80286, the 80386 operates in two modes: real mode, which is compatible with the 8086 chip and supports MS-DOS, and protected mode, which allows the CPU to access 4 GB of memory directly, supports multitasking, and protects the operating system from crashing as a result of an incorrect memory access caused by an application program error. The 80386 also includes a virtual 8086 mode (also called virtual real mode), which appears to software as an 8086 but whose 1-MB effective address space can be located anywhere in physical memory under the same safeguards as in protected mode. The virtual 8086 mode is the basis for the MS-DOS prompt available inside Windows. *Also called*: 386, 386DX, 80386. *See also* protected mode, real mode, virtual real mode.

Intel 公司于 1985 年推出的一种 32 位微处理器。80386 型处理器是一种全 32 位处理器，也就是说，它具有 32 位寄存器，能在数据总线上一次传送 32 位信息，能使用 32 位对内存寻址。同早期的 80286 处理器相似，80386 处理器以两种模式工作：实模式，与 8086 处理器兼容并且支持 MS-DOS 操作系统；保护模式，允许 CPU 直接访问 4GB 内存，支持多任务操作，保护操作系统，使之不会由于应用程序错误而对内存执行不正确访问而导致崩溃。80386 也包括一种虚拟 8086 模式（也称虚拟实模式），它对软件来说像 8086 一样，

但 1 兆有效内存空间可以位于物理内存中的任何位置，并且处于如同保护模式相同的保护方式之下。虚拟 8086 模式是 MS-DOS 提示符在 Windows 系统中有效的基础。也称为 386，386DX，80386。参阅 protected mode，real mode，virtual real mode。

80386SL *n.* **80386SL 型微处理器**

A microprocessor from Intel intended for use in laptop computers. The 80386SL has similar features to the 80386SX, but it also has capabilities for reducing its power consumption. In particular, the 80386SL can reduce its clock speed to zero when not in use and return to full speed, with the contents of all its registers intact, when called on to perform another task. *Also called*: 386SL. *See also* 80386SX, green PC, i486SL. Intel 公司打算用于膝上型计算机的一种微处理器。80386SL 特性与 80386SX 相似，但它具有减少电源消耗的能力。特别是，80386SL 能在不使用时将时钟速率降低到 0，并在被调用执行另一任务时返回到全速，而且所有寄存器的内容保持完整。也称为 386SL。参阅 80386SX，green PC，i486SL。

80386SX *n.* **80386SX 型微处理器**

A microprocessor from Intel, introduced in 1988 as a low-cost alternative to the 80386DX. The 80386SX is basically an 80386DX processor limited by a 16-bit data bus. The 16-bit design allows 80386SX systems to be configured from less expensive AT-class parts, resulting in a much lower total system price. The 80386SX offers improved performance over the 80286 and access to software designed for the 80386DX. The 80386SX also offers 80386DX features such as multitasking and virtual 8086 mode. *Also called*: 386SX. *See also* 80386DX. Intel 公司于 1988 年作为 80386DX 的低价替代品推出的一种微处理器。80386SX 基本上就是一个受到 16 位数据总线限制的 80386DX 型处理器。16 位设计允许 80386SX 系统与较便宜的 AT 级元件相配，使整个系统的价格大大降低。80386SX 提供了相对于 80286 型处理器改进了的性能，并且能访问为 80386DX 设计的软件。80386 也提供了 80386DX 特性，如多任务操作和虚拟 8086 模式。也称为 386SX。参阅 80386DX。

80387 *n.* **80387 型协处理器**

The floating-point coprocessor introduced by Intel for use with the 80386 microprocessors. Available in speeds from 16 MHz to 33 MHz, the 80387 offers the same mathematical capabilities that the 8087 provides for an 8086-based system, as well as transcendental operations for sine, cosine, tangent, arctangent, and logarithm calculations. The 80387 conforms to the ANSI/IEEE 754-1985 standard for binary floating-point arithmetic. The 80387 operates independently of the 80386's mode, and it performs as expected regardless of whether the 80386 is running in real, protected, or virtual 8086 mode. *Also called*: 387. *See also* 80386DX, floating-point processor. Intel 公司推出的一种浮点协处理器，用来与 80386 型微处理器相配。80387 型协处理器的有效速率从 16 兆赫兹到 33 兆赫兹，能提供 8087 型协处理器为基于 8086 型处理器的系统提供的相同算术能力，以及正弦、余弦、正切、反正切和对数计算等超越函数运算。80387 型协处理器遵从关于二进制浮点算术的 ANSI/IEEE 754-1985 标准。80387 型协处理器运行与 80386 型微处理器的模式无关，它的性能正如所期望的，与 80386 型微处理器运行在实模式、保护模式还是虚拟 8086 模式无关。也称为 387。参阅 80386DX，floating-point processor。

80387SX *n.* **80387SX 型协处理器**

The floating-point coprocessor from Intel for use with the 80386SX microprocessor. It provides the same capabilities that the 80387 does for an 80386-based system, but it is available only in a 16-MHz version. *Also called*: 387SX. *See also* 80386SX, floating-point processor. Intel 公司推出的一种浮点协处理器，用来与 80386SX 微处理器配套。它提供了 80387 型协处理器为基于 80386 型处理器的系统所提供的相同能力，但它只有一个 16 兆赫兹版本。也称为 387SX。参阅 80386SX，floating-point processor。

80486 *n.* **80486 型微处理器**

See(见) i486DX.

80486SL *n.* **80486SL 型微处理器**

See(见) i486SL.

80486SX *n.* **80486SX 型微处理器**

See(见) i486SX.

8080 *n.* **8080 型微处理器**

One of the first chips capable of serving as the basis of a personal computer, introduced by Intel in 1974 and used in the Altair 8800. The 8080 provided 8-bit data operations and 16-bit addressing and influenced the design of the Z80. Furthermore, the microprocessors of the 80x86 line, which serve as the foundation for the IBM PC and all its successors and compatibles, are all based on a set of registers organized similarly to the 8080's. *See also* Altair 8800, Z80. 可认为是个人计算机基础的最早的芯片之一，1974 年由 Intel 公司推出，曾用于 Altair 8800 型计算机。8080 微处理器提供了 8 位数据操作和 16 位寻址技术，并且影响了 Z80 微处理器的设计。后来，作为 IBM PC 及其所有后继者和兼容者的基础的 80x86 系列微处理器，都是基于一组跟 8080 微处理器相似的组织方法的。参阅 Altair 8800, Z80。

8086 *n.* **8086 型微处理器**

The original microprocessor in the 80x86 family from Intel, introduced in 1978. The 8086 has 16 bit registers, a 16-bit data bus, and 20-bit addressing, allowing access to 1 megabyte of memory. Its internal registers include a set that is organized in the same way as those of the 8080. Speeds range from 4.77 MHz to 10 MHz. *See also* 8080. Intel 公司 80x86 系列产品中最初的微处理器，1978 年推出。8086 采用 16 位寄存器、16 位数据总线和 20 位寻址技术，允许访问 1 兆字节内存。它的内部寄存器有一组是按与 8080 相同的方法组织起来的。主频速率范围从 4.77 兆赫兹到 10 兆赫兹。参阅 8080。

8087 *n.* **8087 型协处理器**

A floating-point coprocessor from Intel for use with the 8086/8088 and 80186/80188 microprocessors. Available in speeds from 5 MHz to 10 MHz, the 8087 offers instructions, not found in the 8086/8088 instruction sets, for performing arithmetic, trigonometric, exponential, and logarithmic operations on 16-, 32-, and 64-bit integers; 32-, 64-, and 80-bit floating-point numbers; and 18-digit BCD (binary-coded decimal) operands. With application software that takes advantage of these instructions, the 8087 can dramatically improve system performance. The 8087 conforms to the proposed IEEE 754 standard for binary floating-point arithmetic. *See also* 8086, 8088, floating-point processor. 由 Intel 公司推出，用来与 8086 和 8088 型处理器和 80186/80188 型处理器配套的浮点协处理器。8087 型协处理器的有效速率从 5 兆赫兹到 10 兆赫兹，提供了 8086/8088 型处理器指令集中找不到的一些指令，以执行对 16、32 和 64 位整数，32、64 和 80 位浮点数，以及 18 位 BCD(二进制编码的十进制数)操作数的算术、三角、指数和对数运算。当应用软件中利用这些指令的长处时，8087 型协处理器能显著地改善系统性能。8087 型协处理器遵从关于二进制浮点算术的 IEEE 754 标准。参阅 8086, 8088, floating-point processor。

8088 *n.* **8088 型微处理器**

The microprocessor on which the original IBM PC was based. Released by Intel in 1978, the 8088 is identical to the 8086 but transfers information 8 bits at a time (through an 8-bit data bus) rather than 16 bits at a time (through a 16-bit data bus). *See also* 8086, bus. Intel 公司于 1978 年推出的一种微处理器，最初的 IBM 公司个人计算机便是基于其上。除了一次传输 8 位信息(通过一条 8 位数据总线)而不是一次 16 位信息(通过一条 16 位数据总线)之外，8088 与 8086 相同。参阅 8086, bus。

80-character line length *n.* **80 个字符行宽**

A standard line length for text mode displays. This length, found in the earliest IBM PCs and in professional terminals of the 1970s and 1980s, is a legacy of the punched card and of mainframe operating systems in which each line in a file as displayed on a terminal appeared to the computer as a card in a deck. Graphical user interfaces support longer or shorter lines depending on the fonts chosen. A message composed with longer lines using a graphical e-mail program appears broken up and difficult to read when viewed by a user with only a terminal emulation program and a shell account. 文本模式显示器的标准行长度。这个长度见于最早的 IBM PC 机和 70 年代与 80 年代的专用终端，是从穿孔卡片和大型机操作系统遗传下来的，终端上显示的文件中的每一行，对计算机来说相

当于卡片叠中的一张卡片。图形用户界面支持更长或更短的行，长短取决于所选择的字型。当用户仅用终端仿真程序和一个分时用户账号察看使用图形电子邮件程序的较长的行组成的一份报文时，此报文看上去断断续续，读起来比较困难。

80x86 *n.* **80x86 型微处理器**

See(见) 8086.

82385 *n.* **82385 高速缓存控制器(芯片)**

A cache controller chip by Intel that allows modified cache blocks to be restored to main memory in parallel with cache accesses by the CPU (or DMA). *See also* cache, central processing unit, controller, direct memory access. Intel 公司推出的一种高速缓存控制器芯片，允许经过修改的高速缓存块写回到主存中，可与 CPU(或 DMA)对高速缓存的访问并行。参阅 cache, central processing unit, controller, direct memory access。

8.3 *n.* **8.3 文件命名格式**

The standard format for filenames in MS-DOS/Windows 3.*x*: a filename with eight or fewer characters, followed by a period ("dot"), followed by a three-character file extension. *See also* extension. *Compare* long filenames. MS-DOS 操作系统和 Windows 3.x 系统中使用的文件名标准格式：一个文件名最多由 8 个字符组成，跟有一个圆点和由不多于 3 个字符组成的文件扩展名。参阅 extension。比较 long filenames。

8514/A *n.* **8514/A 图形适配器**

A graphics adapter introduced by IBM in April 1987 and withdrawn in October 1991. The 8514/A was designed to increase the capability of the VGA adapter in some of IBM's PS/2 computers from a resolution of 640 by 480 pixels with 16 simultaneous colors to a resolution of 1024 by 768 pixels (almost quadrupling the amount of information displayed on the screen) with 256 simultaneous colors. The 8514/A worked only in Micro Channel Architecture-based PS/2 computers, and it used the interlacing method for display, which can cause a perceptible flicker at higher resolutions. Therefore, it never gained widespread popularity; the SVGA (Super VGA) adapter prevailed because it was designed to work with the more prevalent ISA and EISA bus architectures. *See also* EISA, interlacing, ISA, Micro Channel Architecture, noninterlaced, SVGA, VGA.

IBM 公司于 1987 年 4 月推出的一种图形适配器，1991 年 10 月撤出市场。8514/A 设计用于在某些 IBM PS/2 计算机中增强 VGA 适配器的能力，使之从 640×480 像素分辨率及 16 种同时色提高到 1024×768 像素分辨率及 256 种同时色。8514/A 只能在基于微通道结构的 PS/2 计算机中工作，而且使用的是隔行扫描的方法显示，这就在高分辨率下造成可察觉的抖动。因此，这种产品未能得到广泛流行，SVGA(Super VGA)适配器的成功就是因为它工作在更流行的 ISA 和 EISA 总线结构上。参阅 EISA, interlacing, ISA, Micro Channel Architecture, noninterlaced, SVGA, VGA。

88000 *n.* **88000 芯片组**

A reduced instruction set computing (RISC) chip set from Motorola, introduced in 1988 and based on the Harvard architecture. The 20-MHz 88000 set includes one 88100 CPU and at least two 88200 CMMUs (cache memory management units)-one for data memory and one for instruction memory. The 88100 RISC CPU includes both integer and floating-point processors and has thirty-two 32-bit general-purpose registers, 21 control registers, and 32-bit data paths and addresses. The 88100 is capable of addressing 4 gigabytes of external data and 1 gigabyte of 32-bit instructions in memory space. Up to four chip sets can be set up to work with the same memory in a multiprocessing configuration. *See also* central processing unit, floating-point processor, Harvard architecture, RISC.

由摩托罗拉公司于 1988 年推出的一种精简指令系统计算(RISC)芯片组，基于 Harvard 体系结构。20 MHz 的 88000 芯片组包括一个 88100 型中央处理器和至少两个 88200 型高速缓存管理器(CMMU)，其中一个用于数据存储器，一个用于指令存储器。88100 RISC 型中央处理器包括整数和浮点处理器，有 32 个 32 位通用寄存器，21 个控制寄存器，以及 32 位数据通路和地址。88100 型芯片能对内存空间中 4 GB 外部数据和 1 GB 的 32 位指令寻址。在多任务处理配置下，最多可设计 4 个芯片组对同一内存工作。参阅 central processing unit, floating-point processor, Harvard architecture, RISC。

88100 *n.* **88100 型微处理器**

See(见) 88000.

88200 *n.* **88200 高速缓存管理器**

See(见) 88000.

8-bit, 16-bit, 32-bit, 64-bit *adj.* **【修】8 位,16 位,32 位,64 位**

1. Capable of transferring 8, 16, 32, or 64 bits, respectively, on data bus lines. For example, the IBM Micro Channel Architecture includes one or more 32-bit data buses with additional 16-bit and 8-bit data lines. *See also* 16-bit machine, 32-bit machine, 64-bit machine, 8-bit machine. 用于说明在数据总线上分别传送 8、16、32 或 64 位的能力。例如,IBM 公司微通道结构包括一个或多个 32 位数据总线及附加的 16 位和 8 位数据线。参阅 16-bit machine, 32-bit machine, 64-bit machine, 8-bit machine。

2. Capable of transferring 8, 16, 32, or 64 bits, respectively, on the data path of a video adapter. An *n*-bit video adapter can display up to 2n colors. For example, an 8-bit video adapter is capable of displaying up to 256 colors; a 16-bit adapter can display up to 65,536 colors; and a 24-bit adapter can display over 16 million colors. (A 24-bit video adapter has a 32-bit data path, although the upper 8 bits are not used directly to generate color.) *See also* alpha channel. 用于说明沿视频适配器的数据路径可以分别传送 8、16、32 或 64 位的能力。一个 n 位视频适配器可显示高达 2n 种颜色。例如,一个 8 位视频适配器最多可显示 256 种颜色,一个 16 位适配器最多可显示 65 536 种颜色,一个 24 位适配器可显示 160 万种以上的颜色(24 位视频适配器具有 32 位数据通路,但高 8 位不是直接用于生成颜色)。参阅 alpha channel

8-bit color *n.* **8 位彩色**

A display setting that holds up to 256 specific color entries. Any color palette attached to a picture is by definition an 8-bit palette. 一种显示器的设置属性,可有 256 种不同的颜色项。任何附加给某个图片的颜色调色板都被定义为 8 位调色板。

8-bit machine *n.* **8 位机(器)**

A computer that works with data in groups of 8 bits at a time. A computer may be considered an 8-bit machine either because its microprocessor operates internally on 8-bit words or because its data bus can transfer 8 bits at a time. The original IBM PC was based on a microprocessor (the 8088) that worked internally on 16-bit words but transferred them 8 bits at a time. Such machines are generally called 8-bit machines because the size of the data bus limits the machine's overall speed. 一次以 8 位数据成组进行处理的一类计算机。认为一部计算机是 8 位机,要么因为它的处理器内部以 8 位字工作,要么是因为它的数据总线一次可传送 8 位数据。最初的 IBM PC 基于一种内部工作在 16 位字上,但一次只传送 8 位的微处理器(8088)。由于数据总线的宽度限制了机器的整体速度,因而这样的机器通常还是称为 8 位机。

8mm tape *n.* **8 毫米磁带**

A tape cartridge format used for data backups, similar to that used for some video cameras except that the tape is rated for data storage. The capacity is 5 GB (gigabytes) or more of (optionally compressed) data. 一种用于数据备份的盒式磁带格式,除了此类磁带是限定用于数据存储之外,与某些视频摄像机所用的磁带相似。它的数据存储容量为 5 兆字节或更多(选用压缩)。

8-N-1 *n.* **8-N-1 格式(8 个数据位,无奇偶校验,1 个停止位)的简写**

Short for 8 bits, No parity, 1 stop bit. Typical default settings for serial communications, such as modem transmissions. 为 8 bits, No parity, 1 stop bit的缩写。这是串行通信(如调制解调器的传输)的典型系统设定情况。

/8 network *n.* **8 位网络**

IP address class C. This class has 126 networks available and more than sixteen million hosts available. *See also* host, IP address classes, network. 因特网协议地址第 C 类网络。这类网络可包容 126 个可用网络和超过 1600 万台的可用主机。参阅 host, IP address classes, network。

9600 *n.* **9600 位每秒调制解调器**

A modem with a maximum data transfer rate of 9600 bps (bits per second). 一种最高数据传送速率为 9600 位每秒的调制解调器。

99 或 9999 *n.* **1999 年问题**

A number sometimes given special meaning in

older programs—for example, as an end-of-file indicator or as an expiration date that actually meant "do not allow to expire." Uncorrected programs may interpret that date as an end-of file indicator or expiration date and cause problems. *See also* 1999 problem. 早期的程序中有时用来代表特定含义的数，例如文件结束符或到期日，该到期日实际上的意义是"不允许到期"。因为未经修正的程序可能会将日期解释为文件结束符或到期日，从而出现问题。参阅 1999 problem。

9/9/99 *n.* **1999 年问题**

See(见) 99 或 9999.

9-track *n.* **9 磁道[轨]**

A tape storage scheme that places data on nine separate parallel tracks (one track for each of 8 data bits of a byte and 1 parity bit) on 1/2-inch reel-to-reel magnetic tape. *See also* 7-track. 一种磁带存储器方案，将数据放置在 1/2 英寸开盘式磁带的 9 条分隔开的并行的磁道上(其中一个磁道用于一个字节 8 数据位中的每个位和一个奇偶校验位)。参阅 7 track。

A

Å *n.* **埃**

See(见) angstrom.

A 或 a *n.* **安培**

See(见) ampere.

A: 或 a: *n.* **第一软盘驱动器,主软盘驱动器**

In Windows and some other operating systems, the identifier used for the first, or primary, floppy disk drive. Unless otherwise specified by changing the CMOS startup instructions, this is the drive the operating system checks first for startup instructions. 在 Windows 系统和一些其他操作系统中,用于标识第一个或主软盘驱动器的标识符。除非在 CMOS 启动指令中改变所指定的驱动器,操作系统首先要检测此驱动器,以得到启动指令。

AAL *n.* **ATM 适配层**

See(见) ATM Adaptation Layer.

abandonware *n.* **弃权件**

Discontinued video or computer games. Abandonware is often collected and played by computer game enthusiasts on refurbished systems or on PCs running emulator software. *See also* arcade game, emulator, MAME. 不再继续(销售)的电视节目或计算机游戏。弃权件经常由计算机游戏钟情者所收集并在经改善后的系统上或在运行仿真软件的 PC 上播放或玩游戏。参阅 arcade game, emulator, MAME。

ABC *n.* **AB 计算机;自动亮度调节电路;ABC 程序设计语言**

1. Acronym for Atanasoff-Berry Computer. The first electronic digital computer, created by John Atanasoff and Clifford Berry of Iowa State University in 1942. 为 Atanasoff-Berry Computer 的缩略语。第一台电子数字计算机,由衣阿华(Iowa)州立大学的 John Atanasoff 和 Cliff Berry 于 1942 年设计制造。

2. Acronym for automatic brightness control. A circuit that changes the luminance of a monitor to compensate for ambient lighting conditions. 为 automatic brightness control 的缩略语。一种可以调节监视器亮度的电路,用于补偿周围的明亮状况。

3. An imperative language and programming environment from CWI, Netherlands. This interactive, structured, high-level language is easy to learn and use. It is not a systems-programming language, but it is good for teaching or prototyping. 由荷兰 CWI 公司创立的一种命令式语言和程序设计环境。这种交互式、结构化的高级语言易于学习和使用。它不是系统编程语言,但适于教学和原型开发。

Abeline *n.* **Abline 网**

A high-performance network developed by Qwest Communications, Nortel, and Cisco Systems to provide a backbone network for the Internet2 project. Abeline interconnects the gigaPoPs created by the Internet2 project and its member institutions, enabling connected institutions to develop advanced network services and applications. *See also* gigaPoP, Internet2. 一种高性能网络,由 Qwest 通信公司、北方电信公司和思科系统公司开发,为第 2 代因特网项目提供基干网。Abeline 网将由第 2 代因特网项目创建的 gigaPoP 接入点与该项目的成员机构互相连接起来,使得这些连接起来的机构能开发出先进的网络服务程序和应用软件。参阅 gigaPoP, Internet2。

abend 或 ABEND *n.* **异常结束**

A

Short for **abnormal end**. The premature ending of a program because of program error or system failure. *See also* abort, crash[1]. 为 **abnormal end** 的缩写。由于程序错误或系统故障而引起某个程序提前结束的现象或情况。参阅 abort, crash[1]

ABI *n.* **应用程序二进制接口**

See(见) application binary interface.

ABIOS *n.* **高级基本输入输出系统**

Acronym for **A**dvanced **B**asic **I**nput/**O**utput **S**ystem. A set of input/output service routines designed to support multitasking and protected mode that were built into IBM PS/2 PCs. *See also* BIOS. 为 **A**dvanced **B**asic **I**nput/**O**utput **S**ystem 的缩略语。一套输入输出服务例程，在 IBM 公司 PS/2 PC 产品中，用于支持多任务技术和保护模式。参阅 BIOS。

abnormal end *n.* **异常结束**

See(见) abend.

A-Bone *n.* **亚太主干网**

The Asian-Pacific Internet backbone that connects users in East and South Asian countries and Australia at T1 speeds or better, without the need to send data through North American facilities. The A-Bone was launched by Asia Internet Holding Co., Ltd. in 1996. By 1998, a total of 13 countries were connected to the ABone's hub in Japan. A-Bone also includes links to both Europe and the United States. *See also* backbone. 指亚洲—太平洋地区因特网的骨干网，可以按 T1 的速率(或更好一些)连接东南亚各国的用户，无需通过北美的电信设施来发送数据。亚太主干网是由亚洲因特网支撑有限公司于 1996 年提出的，到 1998 年共有 13 个国家已连接到位于日本的亚太主干网的集线器上。而亚太主干网还包括连接到欧洲和美国的各种链路。参阅 backbone。

abort *vb.* **【动】异常终止**

To terminate abruptly, often used in reference to a program or procedure in progress. 通常指某个程序或过程在执行中突然终止。

absolute address *n.* **绝对地址(法)**

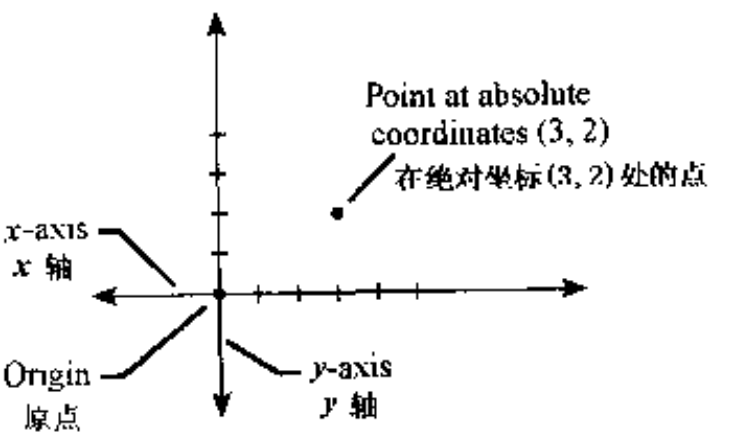
A means of specifying a precise memory location in a program by using its address (number) rather than an expression to calculate the address. *Also called*: direct address, machine address, real address. *See also* absolute coding. *Compare* relative address, virtual address. 一种在程序中使用内存地址(编号)而不是通过表达式计算出该地址以指明精确的内存位置的方法。也称为 direct address, machine address, real address。参阅 absolute coding。比较 relative address, virtual address。

absolute coding *n.* **绝对编码**

Program code that uses absolute addressing rather than indirect addressing. *See also* absolute address, relative address. 不是使用间接寻址，而是使用绝对寻址方法的程序代码。参阅 absolute address, relative address。

absolute coordinates *n.* **绝对坐标(系)**

Coordinates that are defined in terms of their distance from the origin, the point where the axes intersect. Graphs and computer graphics use absolute coordinates to locate points on a chart or display grid-for example, points in relation to the *x*- and *y*-axes on a graph or the *x*-, *y*-, and *z*-axes used to specify the location of a three-dimensional graphic object on the screen. See the illustration. *See also* Cartesian coordinates. 用到原点(各轴相交的点)的距离来定义的一种坐标。在图形和计算机图形学中，常使用绝对坐标对图表或显示网格上的点进行定位。例如，用相对于 *x* 与 *y* 轴上的点来描述一幅图或用相对于 *x*、*y* 和 *z* 轴上的点来描述屏幕上的一个三维图形对象。参阅本条目的图例。参阅 Cartesian coordinates。



Absolute coordinates

absolute link *n.* **绝对链接**

A hyperlink to the exact location of a file on a file server, the World Wide Web, or a company

intranet. Absolute links use an exact path; if you move the file containing the hyperlink or a hyperlink destination, the link breaks. 一种指向某个文件的精确位置的超级链接，该文件可存储在某个文件服务器、万维网或某家公司的内联网上。绝对链接使用精确的路径；如果你移动包含该超级链接或超级链接目标的文件，该链接被打破。

absolute path *n.* 绝对路径

A path to a file that begins with the drive identifier and root directory or with a network share and ends with the complete file name (for example, C:\docs\work\contract.txt or \\netshare\docs\work\contract.txt). *Also called*: full path. *See also* path (definition 2). *Compare* relative path. 以磁盘驱动器标识符和根目录或某个网络共享的位置开始，并以完整的文件名结束的指明某文件位置的一种路径(说明)。例如，C:\docs\work\contract.txt 或者\\netshare\docs\work\contract.txt。也称为 full path。参阅 path（第 2 个释义）。比较 relative path。

absolute pointing device *n.* 绝对指点器

A mechanical or physical pointing device whose location is associated with the position of the on-screen cursor. For example, if the user of a graphics tablet places the pen on the upper right corner of the tablet, the cursor moves to the upper right corner of the screen or on-screen window associated with the pen. *See also* absolute coordinates. *Compare* relative pointing device. 一种机械的或物理的指点器，其位置总是与屏幕上光标所指的特定位置相关联。例如，如果图形输入板的用户将笔置于输入板的右上角，则光标移动到显示屏的右上角或与该笔相关联窗口的右上角。参阅 absolute coordinates。比较 relative pointing device。

absolute URL *n.* 绝对通用资源定位符

The full Internet address of a page or other World Wide Web resource. The absolute URL includes a protocol, such as "http," network location, and optional path and file name— for example, http://example.microsoft.com/. 网页或其他万维网资源的完整的因特网地址。绝对通用资源定位符包括一种通信协议(例如"http")网络位置以及可选路径和文件名，例如：http://example.microsoft.com/。

absolute value *n.* 绝对值

The magnitude of a number, irrespective of its sign (+ or −). An absolute value is always greater than or equal to zero. For example, 10 is the absolute value of 10 and of −10. Programming languages and spreadsheet programs commonly include functions that return the absolute value of a number. 数的大小，即不考虑其正负符号(+或−)。绝对值总是大于或等于零。例如，10和 10的绝对值均为 10。程序设计语言和电子表格程序中通常包含有把一个数变成其绝对值的函数。

abstract[1] *adj.* 【修】抽象

1. In character recognition systems, of, pertaining to, or being a type of symbol that, unlike a letter or numeral, has no intrinsic meaning and must be defined before it can be interpreted. 在字符识别系统中，用于修饰或说明某种符号类型，这类符号与字母或数字不同，它没有内在含义，必须先定义，然后才能被解释使用

2. In programming, of, pertaining to, or being a data type defined by the operations that can be performed on objects of that type rather than by the properties of the objects themselves. *See also* abstract data type. 在程序设计中，用于修饰或说明或存在着某种数据类型，这种类型是根据对该类型的对象所能进行的操作，而不是对象本身的属性来定义的。参阅 abstract data type。

abstract[2] *n.* 摘要

In information processing and library science, a summary typically consisting of a paragraph or a few paragraphs at the beginning of an investigative document, such as a scientific paper. 在信息处理技术和图书馆科学中，一种概括性文字，通常由一段或几段文字组成，放在研究文献(如科学论文)正文之前。

abstract class *n.* 抽象类

1. In object-oriented programming, a class in which no objects can be created. It is, however, used to defined subclasses, and objects are created from the subclasses. *See also* object (definition 2). *Compare* concrete class. 在面向对象的程

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序设计中，不能创建任何对象的类。但是可用抽象类来定义子类，然后用子类创建对象。参阅 object（第 2 个释义）。比较 concrete class。

2. In Java programming, a class that contains one or more abstract methods and therefore can never be instantiated. Abstract classes are defined so that other classes can extend them and make them concrete by implementing the abstract methods. *See also* class, instantiate, Java, method, object (definition 2). *Compare* concrete class. 在 Java 程序设计中，一种包含一个或更多抽象方法的类，因此它不能被实例化。定义抽象类是为可以扩展其他的类以及通过执行抽象的方法对它们进行具体化。参阅 class, instantiate, Java, method, object（第 2 个释义）。比较 concrete class。

abstract data type *n.* 抽象数据类型

In programming, a data set defined by the programmer in terms of the information it can contain and the operations that can be performed with it. An abstract data type is more generalized than a data type constrained by the properties of the objects it contains-for example, the data type "pet" is more generalized than the data types "pet dog," "pet bird," and "pet fish." The standard example used in illustrating an abstract data type is the stack, a small portion of memory used to store information, generally on a temporary basis. As an abstract data type, the stack is simply a structure onto which values can be pushed (added) and from which they can be popped (removed). The type of value, such as integer, is irrelevant to the definition. The way in which the program performs operations on abstract data types is encapsulated, or hidden, from the rest of the program. Encapsulation enables the programmer to change the definition of the data type or its operations without introducing errors to the existing code that uses the abstract data type. Abstract data types represent an intermediate step between traditional programming and object-oriented programming. *See also* data type, object-oriented programming. 在程序设计中，由程序员根据数据所包含的内容及可执行的操作而定义的一种数据集合。此类型比受其所含对象属性约束的数据类型更具有概括性。例如，数据类型"pet(宠物)"比"pet dog(爱犬)"、"pet bird (观赏鸟)"及"pet fish(观赏鱼)"等更具有概括性。用于描写抽象数据类型的一个标准例子是栈，即通常用于临时存放信息的一小部分存储区。作为一种抽象的数据类型，栈结构的特点是：可以向其中压入(追加)数值又可从其中弹出(取走)数值。值的类型(比如整型)与原定义无关。程序对抽象数据类型操作的方式是被封装起来的，或称被隐藏了的，与该程序的其他部分无关。这种封装操作性使编程人员可以改变数据类型的定义或改变其操作时，而不会对使用该抽象数据类型的现存程序造成错误。抽象数据类型代表了传统程序设计方法与面向对象程序设计方法之间的一个中间过程。参阅 data type, object-oriented programming。

abstraction *n.* 抽象

1. Broadly, the use of specialized software, such as an application programming interface (API), as a means of shielding software from device dependencies or the complexities of underlying software. For instance, hardware abstraction enables programs to focus on a task, such as communications, instead of on individual differences between communications devices. 概括地说，指专用软件的使用，例如应用软件编程接口(API)，作为一种消除软件对设备的依赖性或潜在的软件复杂性的方法。例如，硬件抽象使得程序集中于某个任务的处理(例如通信)，而不是集中于通信设备之间的各种不同。

2. In object-oriented programming, the process of reducing an object to its essence so that only the necessary elements are represented. Abstraction defines an object in terms of its properties (attributes), behaviors (functionality), and interface (means of communicating with other objects). 在面向对象编程技术中，把对象抽象为最本质的形式，从而只将其必需的要素表示出来的过程或处理方法。抽象用其性质(属性)、行为(功能性)和接口(与其他对象通信的手段)来规定对象。

abstract machine *n.* 抽象机

A design for a processor that is not meant for implementation but that represents a model for processing abstract machine language. Its instruction set can use instructions that more closely resemble

the compiled language than the instructions used by an actual computer. It can also be used to make the implementation of the language more portable to other platforms. 专门设计的一种处理机，无需实现它，只是一种表示可处理某种中间语言的模型。这种中间语言叫做抽象机(器)语言，专供某个解释程序或编译程序使用，其指令集中可以使用的指令，比一台真实计算机的指令更接近于该编译语言。它还使该语言的实现更易于移植到其他平台上。

abstract machine language *n.* 抽象机器语言

1. An intermediate programming language used by an interpreter or compiler. 一种由解释程序或编译程序使用的中间编程语言。

2. *See*(见) pseudocode (第 1 个释义).

abstract syntax *n.* 抽象语法

A data structure description that is independent of hardware structures and encodings. 一种独立于硬件结构和编码技术的数据结构的描述。

Abstract Syntax Notation One *n.* 第一种抽象语法表示法

The ISO standard notation for independent specification of data types and structures for syntax conversion. *Acronym*: ASN. 1. *See also* data type, ISO, syntax. 国际标准化组织专为语法转换而制定的独立于特定数据类型和数据结构说明的一种标准的表示方法。缩略为 ASN. 1。参阅 data type, ISO, syntax。

abstract syntax tree *n.* 抽象语法树

A treelike representation of programs used in many integrated programming environments and structure-oriented editors. 一种树型程序表示方法，用于许多集成性程序设计环境和面向结构的编辑程序。

Abstract Window Toolkit *n.* 抽象视窗工具库

A library of Java GUIs (graphical user interfaces) that provides the connections between a Java application and the native GUI of the computer on which the application runs. *Also called*: AWT. 一种由 Java 语言编写的图形用户接口(GUI)的程序库，提供 Java 应用程序和运行该应用程序的计算机中的本地 GUI 之间的连接。也称为 AWT。

A/B switch box *n.* A/B 转换器，A/B 开关盒

A switch box with two outputs. By flipping the switch, the user can select which to use. *See also* switch (definition 1), switch box. 一种包含有两个选择位置开的关的封闭装置。当用户选定某个开关的设置时，通过此装置的信号可以直接从某个单输入端到两输出端中的一个，或是从选定输入端到某个单一的输出端。参阅 switch (第 1 个释义), switch box。

AC *n.* 交流电(流)

See(见) alternating current.

AC adapter *n.* 交流适配器

An external power supply that converts from a 110 VAC or 220 VAC domestic electric supply ("house current" or "main power") to low-voltage DC, which is required to operate solid-state electronic equipment (such as a laptop computer) that does not include an internal power supply. 一种外部电源供给装置，可把交流 110 伏或 220 伏的民用电源转换为低压直流电，供给那些不含内部电源的固态电子设备(如膝上型计算机)使用。

Accelerated Graphics Port *n.* 加速图形端口

See(见) AGP.

accelerator *n.* 快速[捷]键；加速器

1. In applications, a key or key combination used to perform a defined function. *Also called*: shortcut key. 在应用程序中，用于(启动)执行某个已规定好的程序的一种键或键的组合，也称快捷键。也称为 shortcut key。

2. In hardware, a device that speeds or enhances the operation of one or more subsystems, leading to improved program performance. *See also* accelerator card, Windows-based accelerator. 在硬件设备中，可以加速或增强一个或多个子系统运行速度的一种设备或器件，由此可改善程序的性能。参阅 accelerator card, Windows-based accelerator。

accelerator board *n.* 加速板[卡]

See(见) accelerator card.

accelerator card *n.* 加速卡

A printed circuit board that replaces or augments the computer's main microprocessor, resulting in faster performance. *Also called*: accelerator board. *See also* expansion board, graphics accelerator. 一种用于替代或扩充计算机的主微处理器(功能)的印刷电路板，可以提高处理性能。也称

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为 accelerator board。参阅 expansion board, graphics accelerator。

acceptable use policy *n.* 可接受的使用声明

A statement issued by an ISP (Internet service provider) or an online information service that indicates what activities users may or may not engage in while logged into the service. For example, some providers prohibit users from engaging in commercial activity on the network. *Acronym*: AUP. *See also* ISP, online information service.
由某个因特网服务提供者(ISP)或某种在线信息服务系统所发布的一种声明,指明用户在进入该服务系统期间可以从事或不能从事哪些活动。例如,许多服务提供者禁止在该网络上从事商业活动。缩略为 AUP。参阅 ISP, online information service。

acceptance test *n.* 接[验]收测试

A formal evaluation of a hardware product performed by the customer, usually at the factory, to verify that the product is performing according to specifications. 用户对某种(硬件)产品进行的一种正式评估,通常在工厂里进行,用于验证此产品的性能是否与规格说明相符。

access[1] *n.* 存取,访问(方式);接入

1. The act of reading data from or writing data to memory. 从内存读取数据或向内存写入数据的方式。

2. Connection to the Internet or other network or system. 接入因特网或其他网络或系统。

access[2] *vb.* 【动】存取,访问

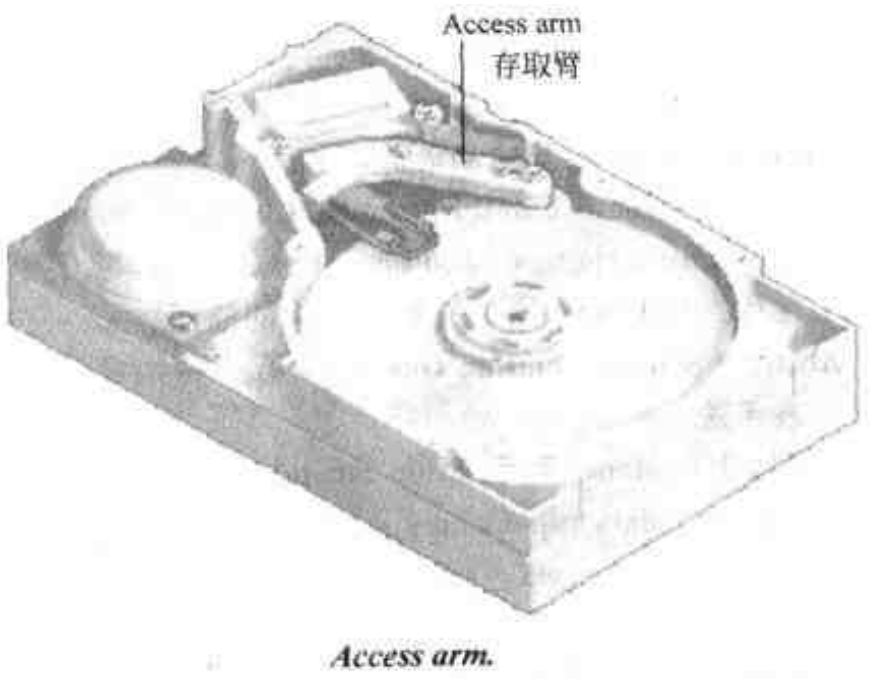
To gain entry to memory in order to read or write data. 为了读写数据而进入内存。

Access *n.* 微软 Access 数据库软件

Microsoft's relational database-management software for the Windows desktop platform. Part of the family of Microsoft Office products. Access in its most recent version (Access 2002) supports Web technology for building, managing, and sharing data. Access 2002 also includes new and improved tools for accessing and viewing information and offers integration with Microsoft's BackOffice database product, SQL Server. *See also* Office.
微软公司开发的在其 Windows 桌面平台运行的关系数据库管理软件。它是微软公司的办公系列产品家族的一部分。最新版本的 Access 数据库软件(Access 2002)支持用于建立,管理和共享数据的万维网技术。Access 2002 还包括一些新的和改进的工具,用于存取和查看信息并提供与微软的 BackOffice 数据库产品、SQL 服务器的整合。参阅 Office。

access arm *n.* 存取臂

A mechanical arm that moves the read/write head(s) over the surface of a disk in a disk drive. See the illustration. *Also called*: head arm. 在磁盘驱动器中,一种可以在磁盘表面上移动读写磁头的机械臂。参阅本条目的图例。也称为 head arm。



Access arm.

ACCESS. bus *n.* ACCESS. 总线

A bidirectional bus for connecting peripherals to a PC. The ACCESS. bus can connect up to 125 low-speed peripherals, such as printers, modems, mice, and keyboards, to the system through a single, general-purpose port. Peripherals that support the ACCESS. bus provide a connector or port connection that is similar to a phone-jack connector and are daisy-chained together. However, the PC communicates directly with each peripheral and vice versa. Connecting an ACCESS. bus device (for example, a printer) to a system results in the system automatically identifying and configuring it for optimum performance. Peripherals can be connected while the computer is running (*hot plugging*) and are automatically assigned a unique address (auto-addressing). Developed from the I2 architecture designed jointly by Philips and Digital

Equipment Corporation, the ACCESS. bus specification is controlled by the ACCESS. bus Industry Group and competes with Intel's USB. *See also* bidirectional, bus, daisy chain[1], hot plugging, input, output port, peripheral. *Compare* USB. 一种用于连接个人计算机与外围设备的双向总线。它最多可把 125 种低速外围设备(例如,打印机、调制解调器、鼠标、键盘等)通过某个单一的、通用的端口接入该系统。支持该总线的外围设备提供一种与电话接插头相似的接插座或端口连接器,并且以菊链型方式连在一起。这样,个人计算机可以与每一个外设直接通信,反过来也如此。该总线设备(如一台打印机)接至某个系统时,出于优化目的,该系统将对其自动识别和配置。外围设备可以在计算机运行时接入(热插拔),并自动地分配给它一个唯一的访问地址(自动寻址)Philips 和 DEC 公司联合开发的 L2 体系结构,发展成为由 ACCESS. bus 工业组织控制的 ACCESS. bus 规范,它与 Intel 公司的 USB 总线是相互竞争的产品。参阅 bidirectional, bus, daisy chain[1], hot plugging, input/output port, peripheral。比较 USB。

access code *n.* 访问码

See(见) password.

access control *n.* 存取控制

The mechanisms for limiting access to certain items of information or to certain controls based on users' identities and their membership in various predefined groups. Access control is typically used by system administrators for controlling user access to network resources, such as servers, directories, and files. *See also* access privileges, system administrator. 一种安全机制,限制对特定信息条目的访问,或者限制在不同预规定组中基于用户的身份和他们的成员的特定控制权的访问。通常情况下,系统管理员运用这种存取[访问]控制机制来控制[管理]用户对网络资源的访问,网络资源指服务系统、目录和文件。参阅 access privileges, system administrator。

access control list *n.* 存取[访问]控制表

A list associated with a file or a resource that contains information about which users or groups have permission to access a resource or modify the file. *Acronym*: ACL. 一种与某个文件相关的列表,包含允许某些用户或工作组去访问或修改该文件的有关信息。缩略为 ACL。

accessibility *n.* 可接入性,易使用性

A quality of software, hardware, or a complete computer system that makes it usable by people with one or more physical disabilities, such as restricted mobility, blindness, or deafness. 一种融合硬件或软件(技术)的系统所具有的品质,使系统能让残疾人(如行动不便者、盲人、耳聋的人)方便使用。

accessibility aids *n.* 可接近性辅助程序

Utilities that make computers easier to use for people with disabilities. Examples of accessibility aids include screen readers, speech recognition programs, and on-screen keyboards. 为残疾人更方便使用计算机的一些程序。例如,屏幕阅读程序、语音识别程序和软键盘。

access key *n.* 访问键

A key combination, such as ALT+F, that moves the focus to a menu, a command, or a control, without using the mouse. 一种组合键,即键的组合,可在不使用鼠标的情况下,将当前状态切换到某个选单、某条命令或某个控件,如 ALT+F 两键的组合。

access mechanism *n.* 存取[访问]装置;访问机制

1. The disk drive components that move the read/write head(s) to the proper track of a magnetic disk or optical disc. *See also* disk controller. 把读写头移动到磁[光]盘的正确的磁道上的盘驱动器部件。参阅 disk controller。

2. A circuit that allows one part of a computer system to send signals to another part. 一种允许计算机系统中的某一部分向另一部分发送信号的电路。

3. In programming, the means by which an application can read from or write to a resource. *Also called*: access method. 在程序设计中,某个应用程序用来读取或写入某种资源的方法。也称为 access method。

access method *n.* 存取[访问]方法

See(见) access mechanism.

access number *n.* 接入号码

The telephone number used by a subscriber to gain access to an online service. 用户用于访问某种

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联机服务系统的电话号码。

accessory *n.* **附件;外围[部]设备**

See(见) peripheral.

access path *n.* **存取[访问]路径**

See(见) search path.

access permission *n.* **访问权限**

See(见) permission.

access point *n.* **接入点**

In a wireless LAN (local area network), a transceiver that connects the LAN to a wired network. *See also* wireless LAN. 在无线局域网中，一种将其连接到有线网络上去的收发器。参阅 wireless LAN。

access privileges *n.* **访问权限**

The type of operations permitted a given user for a certain system resource on a network or a file server. A variety of operations, such as the ability to access a server, view the contents of a directory, open or transfer files, and create, modify, or delete files or directories, can be allowed or disallowed by the system administrator. Assigning access privileges to users helps the system administrator to maintain security on the system, as well as the privacy of confidential information, and to allocate system resources, such as disk space. *Also called*: access rights. *See also* file protection, file server, permission, system administrator, write access. 在网络或文件服务系统中，某个既定用户可以访问某种特定的系统资源的操作类型。由系统管理员指定或取消不同的操作权限，例如访问某台服务器，查看某个目录的内容，打开或传输文件，建立、修改或删除文件或目录等。对用户指定访问权限有利于系统管理员维护系统的安全(包括私人的秘密信息)和分配系统资源(如磁盘空间)。也称为 access rights。参阅 file protection, file server, permission, system administrator, write access。

access provider *n.* **访问提供者[商]**

See(见) ISP.

access rights *n.* **存取[访问]权限**

See(见) access privileges.

access speed *n.* **存取[访问]速度**

See(见) access time.

access time *n.* **存取[访问]时间**

1. The amount of time it takes for data to be delivered from memory to the processor after the address for the data has been selected. 在数据的地址被选定之后，数据从内存传送到处理器所花费的时间。

2. The time needed for a read/write head in a disk drive to locate a track on a disk. Access time is usually measured in milliseconds and is used as a performance measure for hard disks and CDROM drives. *See also* read/write head, seek time, settling time, wait state. *Compare* cycle time. 磁盘驱动器中的读写头定位在磁盘的某个磁道上所需要的时间。访问时间通常以毫秒来衡量，并且是硬盘和光碟驱动器性能的测量指标。(译者注：此释义为寻道时间。存取时间大于寻道时间。)参阅 read/write head, seek time, settling time, wait state。比较 cycle time。

account *n.* **账目;账号**

1. A record-keeping arrangement used by the vendor of an online service to identify a subscriber and to maintain a record of customer usage for billing purposes. 某个联机服务的厂商以标识用户和结算客户账单为目的的一种记账方法。

2. The record-keeping mechanism used by networks and multiuser operating systems for keeping track of authorized users. Network accounts are created by network administrators and are used both to validate users and to administer policies - for example, permissions - related to each user. 在网络和多用户操作系统中保存着的一种记录，用于记录授权用户的行为。网络账户由网络管理员创建，用来验证用户和管理与每个用户相关的策略，例如访问权限。

accounting file *n.* **计数文件**

A file generated by a printer controller that keeps track of the number of pages printed per job as well as the user that requested the print job. 一种由某个打印机控制程序生成的文件，主要用于记录(即跟踪)每个作业所要打印文件的页数以及请求这个打印作业的用户。

accounting machine *n.* **会计机**

1. One of the earliest applications of automatic data processing, used in business accounting primarily during the 1940s and 1950s. The first

accounting machines were nonelectronic and used punched cards and wires arranged in plugboard panels. 在 20 世纪 40 年代和 50 年代期间，自动数据处理技术方面最早的应用系统之一，主要用于商务会计领域。最初的会计机是非电子化的，并且使用穿孔卡片和在控制台插板上安插导线的方法来实现。

2. A computer in which an accounting software package starts up whenever the machine is turned on, the computer thus becoming a dedicated machine with accounting as its sole function. 当计算机一启动，账务软件就会自动运行的一种计算机。事实上，这种计算机已成为一种专用的计算机，账务处理是其仅有的功能。

account lockout *n.* **账号锁定(程序)**

A security feature in Windows XP that locks a user account if a number of failed logon attempts occur within a specified amount of time, based on security policy lockout settings. Locked accounts cannot log on. 微软公司的 XP 版 Windows 操作系统中的一种安全程序(即安全性方面的功能部件)，如果出现多次企图进入系统而失败，超过给定的次数后该程序就会锁定用户账号，这取决于安全策略锁定设置，锁定的账号不能再进入系统。

account name *n.* **账户名**

The part of an e-mail address that identifies a user or an account on an e-mail system. An e-mail address on the Internet typically consists of an account name, followed by the @ (at) symbol, a host name, and a domain name. *See also* account (definition 2), domain name, e-mail address. 对电子邮件系统而言，指用于标识用户或账户的电子邮件地址的那个部分。因特网上典型的电子邮件地址由如下有序的四部分组成：账户名、(其后为)@(at)符号、主机名和域名组成。参阅 account (第 2 个释义), domain name, e-mail address。

account policy *n.* **记账策略**

On local area networks and multi-user operating systems, a set of rules governing whether a new user is allowed access to the system and whether an existing user's rights are expanded to include additional system resources. An account policy also generally states the rules with which the user must comply while using the system in order to maintain access privileges. 在局域网和多用户操作系统中的一组管理规则，该规则可以确定是否允许新用户访问该系统、是否允许现有用户的权利扩展到额外的系统资源。出于维护这种访问的权限的目的，通常还对用户在使用该系统时必须遵守的规则进行说明。

ACCU *n.* **C 和 C++ 用户协会**

See(见) Association of C and C++ Users.

accumulator *n.* **累加器**

A register used for logic or arithmetic, usually to count items or accumulate a sum. *See also* register. 用于逻辑或算术运算的一种寄存器，通常用来计数或累加求和。参阅 register。

accuracy *n.* **准[精]确度[性]**

The degree to which the result of a calculation or measurement approximates the true value. *Compare* precision (definition 1). 计算或测量的结果与真实值相接近的程度。比较 precision (第 1 个释义)。

ACID *n.* **不可再分割性、一致性、隔离性与耐用性，OLTP 系统的四性**

Short for Atomicity, Consistency, Isolation, Durability. The four essential properties of an electronic transaction. Atomicity requires that a transaction be fully completed or else fully canceled. Consistency requires that resources used are transformed from one consistent state to another. Isolation requires all transactions to be independent of each other. Durability requires that the completed transaction be permanent, including survival through system failure. *See also* transaction. 为 Atomicity, Consistency, Isolation, Durability 的缩写。电子交易(事务)的四个最主要的性质。不可分割性要求一个交易要么彻底完成，要么全部作废。一致性要求所使用的各种资源必须从一个前后一致的状态转换到另一个前后一致的状态。隔离性要求所有的交易都是相互性独立的(互不干扰)。耐用性要求已经做完的交易必须是永久保存着，包括系统生存期到系统失效。参阅 transaction。

ACIS *n.* **ACIS 软件**

Acronym for Andy, Charles, Ian's System. An object-oriented geometric modeling toolkit owned by Spatial Technology. Designed for use as a

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"geometry engine" within 3 D modeling applications, ACIS provides an open architecture framework for wire-frame, surface, and solid modeling from a common, unified data structure. ACIS is generally considered the de facto standard for solids modeling in the CAM/CAE industries. 为 Andy, Charles, Ian's System 的缩略语。由 Spatial Technology 公司开发的一种面向对象的几何造型套装工具软件。此工具是为在三维造型应用中作为"几何引擎"而设计的,提供了一种开放式体系结构框架,用于从某个通用的、统一的数据结构中产生线框、表面和立体的模型。在 CAM/CAE 工业中,ACIS 通常被看作是立体造型技术事实上的标准。

ACK *n.* **确认(报文)**

Short for **ack**nowledgment. A message sent by the receiving unit to the sending station or computer indicating either that the unit is ready to receive transmission or that a transmission was received without error. *Compare* NAK. 为 **ack**nowledgment 的缩写。接收设备向发送站或计算机发送的一种报文,指明该设备已为接收传输作好准备,或指明所传输的内容已正确无误地收到了。比较 NAK。

ACL *n.* **访问控制表**

See(见) access control list.

ACM *n.* **(美国)计算机协会**

See(见) Association for Computing Machinery.

acoustic coupler *n.* **声耦合器**

An archaic device once used in computer communications. The coupler was a cradle-like instrument into which the headset of a telephone was placed. Its function was somewhat similar to the job now done by modems. 一种曾经用于计算机通信的早期设备。这种耦合器的形状像摇篮,里面放了头戴式受话器。其功能与现在的调制解调器有些相似。

ACPI *n.* **先进的配置和功率管理接口**

Acronym for **A**dvanced **C**onfiguration and **P**ower **I**nterface. An open specification developed jointly by Microsoft, Intel, and Toshiba for managing power consumption on mobile, desktop, and server computers. Unlike earlier, BIOS-based management solutions, ACPI provides a means of integrating power management through all parts of a PC, including applications, hardware, and the operating system (OS). ACPI enables an OS to control a computer's power state in response to input from the user, from an application, or from a device driver. For example, an ACPI-enabled OS could turn a CD-ROM drive, a printer, or even a television on or off as needed. ACPI is part of the industry-wide OnNow initiative that allows system manufacturers to deliver computers that start at the touch of a keyboard. *See also* plug and play, power management. *Compare* Advanced Power Management. 为 **A**dvanced **C**onfiguration and **P**ower **I**nterface 的缩略语。一种由微软公司、Intel 公司和东芝公司联合开发的开放式规范,用于管理移动式计算机、桌面计算机和服务器计算机的功率消耗。与早期基于 BIOS 的管理解决方案不同,ACPI 提供一种通过 PC 的所有部分来整合功率管理的方法,它们包括应用程序、硬件和操作系统(OS)。ACPI 可使 OS 响应于指定用户的输入、某个应用程序的输入或某个设备驱动程序的输入来控制一台计算机的功率状态。例如,启用 ACPI 的 OS 可以在需要的时候打开或关闭一个 CD-ROM 驱动器、一台打印机甚至一台电视机。ACPI 是产业界 OnNow 倡议的一部分,该倡议允许系统制造商给用户提供一按键盘就能启动的计算机。参阅 plug and play, power management。比较 Advanced Power Management。

Acrobat *n.* **Acrobat 程序**

A program from Adobe Systems, Inc., that converts a fully formatted document created on a Windows, Macintosh, MS-DOS, or UNIX platform into a Portable Document Format (PDF) file that can be viewed on several different platforms. Acrobat enables users to send documents that contain distinctive typefaces, color, graphics, and photographs electronically to recipients, regardless of the application used to create the originals. Recipients need the Acrobat Reader, which is available free, to view the files. Depending on version and platform, it also includes tools such as Distiller (which creates PDF files from PostScript files), Exchange (which is used for links, annotations, and security-related matters), and PDF Writer

(which creates PDF files from files created with business software). Adobe 系统有限公司的一种(商用)程序,可把由 Windows 平台、Macintosh 平台、MS-DOS 平台或 UNIX 平台上生成的完全格式化文件转化为一种可移植文件格式(PDF)的文件,该文件可在不同的平台上查看。Acrobat 程序允许用户发送的文件中包含不同的字样、颜色、图形和图片,以电子文件的方式送给接收者,而不必考虑是用什么应用软件创建此原件的。接收者需要使用 Acrobat 公司的 Reader 阅读软件(可免费获得)查看这些文件。取决于版本和平台,Acrobat 程序还包括如下的工具(软件):Distiller(用于从 PostScript 文件创建 PDF 文件),Exchange(用于连接、注释以及与安全相关的事情),PDFWriter(用于从商业软件创建的各种文件中创建 PDF 文件)。

Acrobat Reader *n.* **Acrobat 阅读器[程序]**

A free program produced and distributed by Adobe Systems, Inc., for displaying and printing documents that are in Portable Document Format (PDF). 一种由 Adobe 系统有限公司生产并分发的免费程序,用于显示和打印按可移植文档格式(PDF)存放的文档。

ACSE *n.* **协同[关联]控制服务元**

See(见) Association Control Service Element.

action query *n.* **操作查询**

In Microsoft Access, a query that copies or changes data. Action queries include append, delete, make-table, and update queries. They are identified by an exclamation point (!) next to their name in the Database window. 在微软的 Access 数据库软件中,一种拷贝或改变数据的查询。操作查询有添加、删除、创建表和更新查询。在数据库窗口中,这些查询操作通过在操作名后加惊叹号(!)来标识。

action statement *n.* **动作语句**

See(见) statement.

activation *n.* **激活**

In Sun Microsystem's J2EE network platform, the process of transferring an enterprise java bean (EJB) from secondary storage to memory. *See also* EJB, J2EE. *Compare* passivation. 在太阳微系统公司的 J2EE 网络平台中,将企业 Java 小系统从辅助存储器转移到内存中的过程。参阅 EJB, J2EE。比较 passivation。

activation record *n.* **活动记录**

A data structure that represents the state of some construct (such as a procedure, a function, a block, an expression, or a module) of a running program. An activation record is useful for the run-time management of both data and sequencing. *See also* data structure. 一种数据结构,表示属于某个正在运行程序的一些结构体(如进程、函数、分程序、表达式、组件或模块)的状态,该记录在运行时对数据及操作定序的管理是非常有用的。参阅 data structure。

active *adj.* **【修】激活,工作,现用**

Pertaining to the device, program, file, or portion of the screen that is currently operational or subject to command operations. Usually the cursor or a highlighted section shows the active element on the display screen. 用于修饰或说明当前操作的或受命令所控制的设备、程序、文件或屏幕的一部分。通常用光标或高亮区来表明当前在显示屏幕上的激活元素。

Active Accessibility *n.* **有效可及性(倡议)**

A Microsoft initiative, introduced in 1997, that consists of program files and conventions that make it easier for software developers to integrate accessibility aids, such as screen magnifiers or text-to voice converters, into their application's user interface to make software easier for users with limited physical abilities to use. Active Accessibility is based on COM technologies and is supported by Windows 9x, Windows XP, Windows NT 4.0 and above, Internet Explorer 3 and above, and Office 2000 and above. *Acronym*: MSAA. *Also called*: Microsoft Active Accessibility. 一种由微软公司于 1997 年提出的倡议,包括程序文件和约定,它们可以使软件开发人员将那些可用的辅助工具,比如屏幕放大镜或本文至声音转换器等整合到他们的应用程序的用户接口中,以使那些身体能力有缺陷的用户更容易使用这些软件。它是基于 COM 技术的,并且受 Windows 9x、Windows XP、Windows NT 4.0 和以上产品,Internet Explorer 3 和以上产品,以及 Office 2000 和以上产品的支持。缩略为 MSAA。也称为 Microsoft Active Accessibility。

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active cell *n.* 现用单元格,当前单元格

The highlighted cell on a spreadsheet display that is the current focus of operation. *Also called*: current cell, selected cell. *See also* range. 在电子表格显示屏上加亮的单元格,即当前操作所针对的那个单元格。也称为 current cell, selected cell。参阅 range。

Active Channel *n.* 现用频道

A Web site described by a Channel Definition Format (CDF) file. Developers can use Active Channels to automatically download content to a user on a subscription basis, to send content to users on a regular schedule, to deliver personalized content to individual users, and to provide content to a Windows screen saver. Active Channels were introduced in Microsoft Internet Explorer 4 and can be used to deliver information through either the Internet or an intranet. *See also* pull, webcasting. 一种由频道定义格式(CDF)文件描述的万维网网站。开发人员可以用各种现用频道来自动为用户下载内容,按照规定计划将内容发送到用户,将个性化内容交给各个用户,并且将内容提供给 Windows 系统屏幕保护程序。各种现用频道是在微软第 4 版因特网浏览器(IE)中引入的,可用于通过因特网或内联网来传递信息。参阅 pull, webcasting。

Active Client *n.* 现用客户系统

The client-side set of technologies in Microsoft's Active Platform for Web-oriented, crossplatform distributed computing. The chief features of the Active Client include support for HTML and dynamic HTML, language-independent scripting, Java applets, and ActiveX objects. Active Client is operating system independent, so it runs on multiple platforms, including Microsoft Windows, UNIX, and Apple Macintosh. *See also* Active Platform, Active Server. 在微软公司面向 Web 的现用平台、跨平台的分布式计算中使用的若干技术的集合,供客户端使用。Active Client 的主要特征包括对 HTML 和动态 HTML,与语言无关的脚本,Java 小应用程序和 ActiveX 对象的支持。Active Client 是与操作系统无关的,因此它可运行在包括微软公司的 Windows 系统、UNIX 系统和 Apple 公司的 Macintosh 系统在内的多个平台上。参阅 Active Platform, Active Server。

active content *n.* 活动内容

Material on a Web page that changes on the screen with time or in response to user action. Active content is implemented through ActiveX controls. *See also* ActiveX control. 在万维网的网页上的一段资料,可随时间或响应用户的动作在屏幕上不断变化,活动内容是通过 ActiveX 的控件来实现的。参阅 ActiveX control。

Active data object *n.* 活动数据对象

An application programming interface (API) developed by Microsoft for applications that access databases. ADO is an easy-to-use interface to OLE Database (OLE DB), an API that accesses the data directly from a database. *Also called*: ActiveX data object. 微软公司开发的一种应用程序编程接口(API),各种应用程序通过这个接口访问数据库。ADO 是访问 OLE 数据库(OLE DB)的易用接口,一种从数据库中直接访问的数据库的接口。也称为 ActiveX data object。

Active Desktop *n.* 活动桌面(软件)

The feature introduced with Microsoft's Internet Explorer 4 that enables end users to display active-that is, updateable, customizable-HTML content on the Windows desktop. Active content includes such items as channels, Web pages, ActiveX controls, and Java applets. *See also* Active Channel, ActiveX, HTML, Internet Explorer, Java. 从微软第 4 版因特网浏览器引出的一种功能部件(软件),使最终用户可以在 Windows 系统的桌面上显示活动的(即可更新、可客户化的)HTML 内容,这些活动的内容包括诸如以下的项目:频道、万维网页面、ActiveX 控件和 Java 小应用程序。参阅 Active Channel, ActiveX, HTML, Internet Explorer, Java。

Active Directory *n.* 活动目录(技术)

A Microsoft technology, part of the Active Platform, that is designed to enable applications to find, use, and manage directory resources (for example, user names, network printers, and permissions) in a distributed computing environment. Distributed environments are usually heterogeneous collections of networks that often run proprietary directory services from different providers.

To simplify directory-related activities associated with locating and administering network users and resources, Active Directory presents applications with a single set of interfaces that eliminates the need to deal with differences between and among these proprietary services. Active Directory is a component of the Windows Open Services Architecture (WOSA). *See also* directory service, WOSA. 微软公司的一项技术，属于活动平台的一部分。在分布式计算环境中，便于应用程序查找、使用和管理目录资源(例如用户名、网络打印机和权限等)。分布式环境通常是异质网络的集合，经常运行不同的提供者专用的目录服务。为了简化定位并管理网络用户和资源等一些与目录相关的操作，活动桌面给应用程序提供单个的接口集，这样就不再需要处理这些专用服务之间的不同。活动桌面是 Windows 开放服务体系结构(WOSA)的一部分。参阅 directory service, WOSA。

Active Directory Services Interface *n.* 活动目录服务接口

An administrative tool known as a Microsoft Management Console (MMC) snap-in that allows administrators to manage objects in the domain. *Acronym*: ADSI. 一种称之为微软管理控制台(MMC)快速输入的管理工具，允许管理员管理该域中的各种对象。缩略为 ADSI。

active file *n.* 现用文件

The file affected by a current command- typically a data file. 受到当前命令影响的那个文件，典型的是数据文件。

Active Framework for Data Warehousing *n.* 数据仓储技术现用框架

A data warehousing solution developed by Microsoft and Texas Instruments that represents Microsoft's standard for managing metadata. *Acronym*: AFDW. *See also* ActiveX, metadata. 一种数据仓储技术的解决方案，由微软公司和德州仪器公司提出，代表微软公司管理(数据库中)元数据的标准。缩略为 AFDW。参阅 ActiveX, metadata。

active hub *n.* 有源集线器

1. The central computer that regenerates and retransmits all signals in an active star network. *See also* active star. 在有源的星型网中，负责重新生成和重新传输所有信号的中心计算机。参阅 active star。

2. A type of hub used on ARCnet networks that both regenerates (boosts) signals and passes them along. *Compare* intelligent hub, passive hub. 用于 ARCnet 网络的一类集线器，用于重新生成信号和并传输出去。比较 intelligent hub, passive hub。

active-matrix display *n.* 有源阵列显示屏

A liquid crystal display (LCD) made from a large array of liquid crystal cells using active-matrix technology. The active matrix is a method of addressing an array of simple LC cells—one cell per pixel. In its simplest form there is one thin-film transistor (TFT) for each cell. Voltage applied selectively to these cells produces the viewable image. Active-matrix displays are often used in laptop and notebook computers because of their shallow depth and are notable for their high-quality color displays, which are viewable from wider angles than images produced by most passive-matrix displays. *Also called*: TFT, TFT display, TFT LCD. *See also* liquid crystal display, TFT. *Compare* passive-matrix display. 使用有源阵列技术，由大量液晶显示元阵列制成的一种液晶显示屏。有源阵列技术是按简单液晶元(每个像素对应一个液晶元)阵列显示信息的一种寻址方法。在其最简形式中，每个液晶元有一个薄膜晶体管(TFT)。电压有选择地供应给这些液晶元以产生可视图像。由于该显示器薄而宽并且具有高质量的彩色显示效果等明显的特点，与无源阵列显示器相比具有全角度可视的优点，因此主要用于膝上型或笔记本型电脑中。也称为 TFT, TFT display, TFT LCD。参阅 liquid crystal display, TFT。比较 passive-matrix display。

ActiveMovie *n.* ActiveMovie 技术

Former name for the DirectX component now known as DirectShow. *Also called*: DirectShow. *See also* DirectX. 由微软公司为在线和桌面多媒体产品而开发的一种跨平台的数字化视频技术，也称为 DirectShow。参阅 DirectX。

Active Platform *n.* 活动平台(软件)

A Microsoft development platform that offers a standardized approach to incorporating Internet

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and distributed computing technologies in client server applications. Microsoft Windows 9x, Microsoft Windows NT, and Microsoft Internet Explorer 4. x(and later) provide the basis for the Active Platform. On the client side, users are given a consistent interface that enables them to easily access both local and remote information. On the server side, developers can take advantage of the tools and technologies that span the client and the server. Active Platform supports development of the modular object-oriented programs known as component software and allows creation of cross platform applications that can run on multiple chips and operating systems. Active Platform includes support for HTML and the creation of small programs in several languages through client-side scripting. *See also* Active Desktop, Active Server, ActiveX. 微软公司的一种开发平台,用客户机服务器应用程序的方式提供使因特网和分布式计算机技术一体化的标准化方法。微软公司的 Windows 9x、Windows NT 和 Internet Explorer 4. x(及其后继版本)为这种活动平台提供了基础。在客户机端,为用户提供统一的界面,使他们可以轻松地访问本地和远程信息。在服务器端,开发人员可以充分利用跨越客户机和服务器的工具和技术。活动平台支持模块化的面向对象程序(称之为构件软件)开发,并可以创建能运行在多种芯片和操作系统上的跨平台的应用程序。活动平台还支持 HTML 以及通过客户机端编写过程用几种语言创建小型程序。参阅 Active Desktop, Active Server, ActiveX。

active program *n.* 活动的程序,现行程序

The program currently in control of a microprocessor. 当前拥有微处理器控制权的程序。

Active Server *n.* 活动服务器

The server-based component of Microsoft's Active Platform. Comprised of a set of technologies that includes DCOM (distributed component object model), Active Server Pages, Microsoft Transaction Server, and message queues. Active Server provides support for developing component-based, scalable, high-performance Web applications on Microsoft Windows NT servers. Active Server is designed to allow developers to concentrate on creating Internet and intranet software in a variety of languages without having to focus on the intricacy of the network itself. *See also* Active Desktop, Active Platform, Active Server Pages, ActiveX. 微软公司活动平台中的一种基于服务器的构件。由分布式构件模型(DCOM)、活动服务系统页面(ASP)、微软交易服务系统(MTS)以及报文队列(MQ)等一系列的技术组成。活动服务器支持在 Windows NT 服务器上开发基于构件的、可扩展的和高性能的万维网应用程序。设计这种活动服务器的目的在于使开发人员将注意力集中在使用各种不同的编程语言去创建因特网和企业内部网软件上,而不是放在网络本身的复杂性上。参阅 Active Desktop, Active Platform, Active Server Pages, ActiveX。

Active Server Pages *n.* 活动服务器页面(技术)

A Web-oriented technology developed by Microsoft that is designed to enable serverside (as opposed to client-side) scripting. Active Server Pages are text files that can contain not only text and HTML tags as in standard Web documents, but also commands written in a scripting language (such as VBScript or JavaScript) that can be carried out on the server. This server-side work enables a Web author to add interactivity to a document or to customize the viewing or delivery of information to the client without worrying about the platform the client is running. All Active Server Pages are saved with an. asp extension and can be accessed like standard URLs through a Web browser, such as Microsoft Internet Explorer or Netscape Navigator. When an Active Server Page is requested by a browser, the server carries out any script commands embedded in the page, generates an HTML document, and sends the document back to the browser for display on the requesting (client) computer. Active Server Pages can also be enhanced and extended with ActiveX components. *Acronym*: ASP. *See also* Active Server, ActiveX. 微软公司开发的基于万维网的一种技术,设计这种技术使得服务器端(相对于客户机端而言)也可以编写过程。活动服务器页面是文本文件,不仅包含标准万维网文档中的文本和 HTML 标记,还包括用过程[脚

本]语言(如 VBScript 或 JavaScript)编写的一些可以在服务器上运行的命令。这种服务器端过程的工作使万维网编程人员可以增强对文档的交互性或自定义客户查看和向客户机传送信息的方式,而不用考虑客户端运行哪种操作平台。所有的活动服务器页面都以文件扩展名.asp 保存,并可以通过万维网浏览器(如微软公司因特网资源管理器或网景公司的导航者软件)中如标准 URL 一样进行访问。当浏览器请求一个活动服务器页面时,服务器执行嵌入到页面中的所有过程中的命令,生成 HTML 文档并将其返回到发出请求的客户机的浏览器上显示出来。也可以借助 ActiveX 组件增强和扩展活动服务器页面的功能。缩略为 ASP。参阅 Active Server, ActiveX。

active star *n.* **有源星型结构**

A form of the star network topology in which the central computer actively regenerates and retransmits all signals. *See also* star network. 星型网络拓扑结构的一种形式,其中的中心计算机上动地重新生成并重新传输所有的信号。参阅 star network。

ActiveStore *n.* **ActiveStore 倡议**

A Microsoft initiative, introduced in 1998, for supporting integration of applications used in retail environments regardless of the developing vendor. Active-Store provides a common user interface, base system services (such as security and crash recovery), common access to data across applications, and communication between applications. 一种由微软公司于 1998 年提出的倡议,用于支持对使用于零售环境的各种应用程序的整合,而不管这些应用程序的开发商是谁。它提供了一种用户公用接口、基本系统服务程序(比如安全性和应急修复)、共同访问跨应用程序的数据、以及各应用程序之间的通信。

ActiveSync *n.* **ActiveSync 程序**

A Microsoft program that manages synchronization of information, including e-mail, schedules, and application files, between a handheld PC and a desktop computer. 微软公司的一种程序,用于管理手持 PC 和台式计算机之间的信息同步,这些信息包括电子邮件、计划表、应用(程序)文件。

active vision *n.* **主动视觉**

A branch of computer vision research that believes robotic vision problems can be solved by allowing a robot to collect and analyze a sequence of images dynamically from changing viewpoints. Not unlike human or animal vision, active vision uses the information derived from multiple viewpoints to gain a greater depth of perception, resolve haziness, and establish relationships between the visual representation of an action and the action itself. Active vision systems may be characterized by simple image-processing algorithms, little or no calibration, and fast real-time hardware. *See also* artificial intelligence, computer vision, robotics. 一种研究计算机视觉的分支,认为解决机器人(拟人机)的视觉问题可以通过允许计算机从变化的观点动态地去收集并分析图像的序列,不会与人类或动物的视觉不同,主动视觉使用来自多种观点的信息来获得更深的体会(或感觉),解决模拟的问题,从而建立对某一个行动的视觉感受和该行动本身之间的联系。可以用主动视觉系统来表征简单的图像处理算法(很少或没有校正)和快速实时硬件。参阅 artificial intelligence, computer vision, robotics。

active window *n.* **活动窗口**

In an environment capable of displaying multiple on-screen windows, the window containing the display or document that will be affected by current cursor movements, commands, and text entry. *See also* graphical user interface. *Compare* inactive window. 在屏幕上可显示多个视窗的环境中,其中所显示的内容或文档要受当前光标的移动、命令和文本输入所影响的那个视窗。参阅 graphical user interface。比较 inactive window。

ActiveX *n.* **ActiveX 技术(标准)**

A set of technologies that enables software components to interact with one another in a networked environment, regardless of the language in which the components were created. ActiveX, which was developed by Microsoft in the mid 1990s and is currently administered by the Open Group, is built on Microsoft's Component Object Model (COM). Currently, ActiveX is used primarily to develop interactive content for the World Wide Web, although it can be used in desktop

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applications and other programs. ActiveX controls can be embedded in Web pages to produce animation and other multimedia effects, interactive objects, and sophisticated applications. *See also* ActiveX control, COM. *Compare* applet, plug in (definition 2). 在网络环境中,使得软件组件之间可以交互作用的一系列的技术(标准),而且无需考虑这些组件是用何种语言编写的。ActiveX 技术标准是在 20 世纪 90 年代中期由微软公司提出的,目前受开放组织(Open Group)管理,此技术建立在微软公司的组件对象模型(COM)之上。尽管 ActiveX 技术可用在桌面应用程序和其他程序上,但目前主要用在万维网上开发交互式内容。ActiveX 控件可嵌入网页中,生成动画和其他多媒体效果,生成交互式对象和复杂的应用程序。参阅 ActiveX control, COM。比较 applet, plug-in (第 2 个释义)。

ActiveX control *n.* **ActiveX 控件**

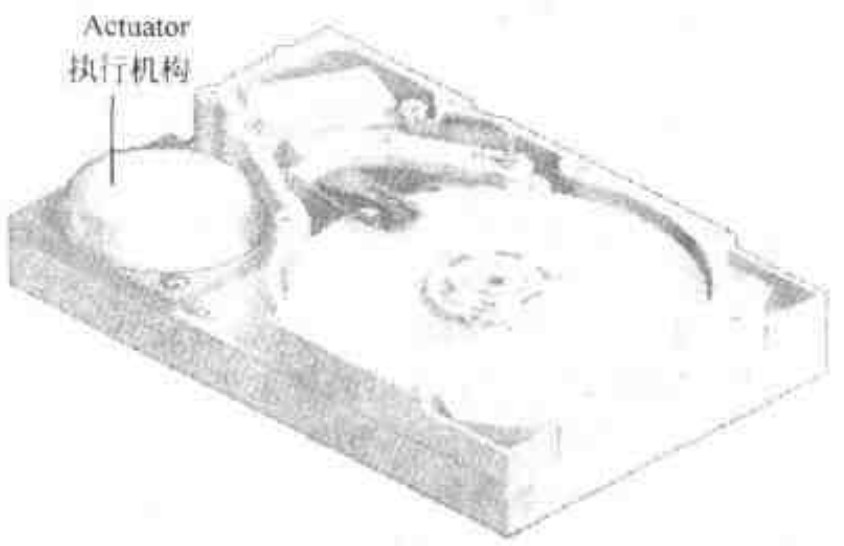
A reusable software component based on Microsoft's ActiveX technology that is used to add interactivity and more functionality, such as animation or a popup menu, to a Web page, applications, and software development tools. An ActiveX control can be written in any of a number of languages, including Java, C++, and Visual Basic. *See also* ActiveX. *Compare* helper program. 一种基于微软公司 ActiveX 技术的可重用的软件组件。可用这些组件增加网页、桌面应用程序和软件开发工具的交互性以及更多的功能,例如动画效果或弹出式选单。ActiveX 控件可用不同的程序设计语言编写,包括 Java, C++ 和 Visual Basic。参阅 ActiveX。比较 helper program。

activity ratio *n.* **活动率**

The number of records in use compared with the total number of records in a database file. *See also* database, record[1]. 数据库文件中使用着的记录的数目与记录总数目之比。参阅 database, record[1]。

ACTOR *n.* **ACTOR 语言**

An object-oriented language developed by The Whitewater Group, Ltd., designed primarily to facilitate Microsoft Windows programming. *See also* object-oriented programming. 由 Whitewater 集团有限公司开发的一种面向对象的语言,设计这种语言主要为了方便微软公司 Windows 系统软件的程序设计。参阅 object-oriented programming。



Actuator.

actuator *n.* **执行[动臂]机构**

A disk drive mechanism for moving the read/write head(s) to the location of the desired track on a disk. See the illustration. *See also* disk drive, stepper motor, voice coil. 一种磁盘驱动机构,用于移动读写头以便定位到磁盘中指定的磁道上。参阅本条目的图例。参阅 disk drive, stepper motor, voice coil。

Ada *n.* **Ada 语言**

A high-level programming language designed under the direction of the U. S. Department of Defense (DoD) in the late 1970s and intended to be the primary language for DoD software development. Originally based on Pascal, Ada supports real time operations and multitasking. The language was named after Augusta Ada Byron, who assisted Charles Babbage in developing programs for his Analytical Engine, the first mechanical computer, in the nineteenth century. *See also* multitasking, Pascal, real-time. 一种高级程序设计语言,20 世纪 70 年代末在美国国防部(DOD)的指导下设计并作为国防部软件开发的主要语言。Ada 语言最初是基于 Pascal 语言的,支持实时操作和多任务。Ada 语言以 Augusta Ada Byron 女士的名字命名,在 19 世纪她曾协助 Charles Babbage 为"分析机"(第一台机械式计算机)开发程序。参阅 multitasking, Pascal,

real-time。

adapter 或 adaptor *n.* 适配器

A printed circuit board that enables a personal computer to use a peripheral device, such as a CD-ROM drive, modem, or joystick, for which it does not already have the necessary connections, ports, or circuit boards. Commonly, a single adapter card can have more than one adapter on it. *Also called*: interface card. *See also* controller, expansion board, network adapter, portl, video adapter. 可使个人计算机使用外围设备(例如光碟驱动器、调制解调器或游戏杆)的一种印刷电路板,有了它,就不必需要各种各样的连接(器)、端口或电路板。通常一块适配器卡上可以装有多种适配器。也称为 interface card 参阅 controller, expansion board, network adapter, portl, video adapter。

adapter card 或 adaptor card *n.* 适配卡[器]

See(见) adapter.

adaptive answering *n.* 自适应应答

The ability of a modem to detect whether an incoming call is a fax or a data transmission and respond accordingly. *See also* modem. 调制解调器的一种功能,用于检测进来的呼叫是传真还是数据传输,并且作出相应的响应。参阅 modem。

adaptive delta pulse code modulation *n.* 自适应增量脉(冲编)码调制法

A class of compression encoding and decoding algorithms used in audio compression and other data compression applications. These algorithms store digitally sampled signals as a series of changes in value, adapting the range of the change with each sample as needed, thus increasing the effective bit resolution of the data. *Acronym*: ADPCM. *See also* pulse code modulation. *Compare* adaptive differential pulse code modulation. 用于音频压缩和其他数据压缩应用的一类压缩编码和解码的算法。这些算法把数字化的采样信号作为一系列数值的变化量而存储起来,使变化量的范围按需要与每个采样信号相适应,从而增加数据有效位的分辨率。缩略为 ADPCM。参阅 pulse code modulation。比较 adaptive differential pulse code modulation。

adaptive differential pulse code modulation *n.* 自适应差分脉(冲编)码调制法

A digital audio compression algorithm that stores a sample as the difference between a linear combination of previous samples and the actual sample, rather than the measurement itself. The linear combination formula is modified every few samples to minimize the dynamic range of the output signal, resulting in efficient storage. *See also* pulse code modulation. *Compare* adaptive delta pulse code modulation. 一种数字音频压缩算法,此算法把先前各采样值的线性组合与实际采样值之间的差值存储起来作为本次采样值,而不是所测量到的本身值。所用的线性组合公式每经过几次采样后就作修改以减小输出信号的动态范围,从而得到高效的存储。参阅 pulse code modulation。比较 adaptive delta pulse code modulation。

adaptive load balancing *n.* 自适应负载均衡

See(见) load balancing.

adaptive routing *n.* 自适应路由选择(技术,方法)

See(见) dynamic routing.

adaptive system *n.* 自适应系统

An artificial intelligence system that is capable of altering its behavior based on certain features of its experience or environment. *See also* expert system. 一种能根据自身经验或环境的某些特性改变自身行为的系统。参阅 expert system。

ADB *n.* Apple(公司)桌面总线

See(见) Apple Desktop Bus.

ADC *n.* 模数转换器

See(见) analog-to-digital converter.

A-D converter *n.* 模数转换器

See(见) analog-to-digital converter.

adder *n.* 加法器

1. A component of the CPU (central processing unit) that adds two numbers sent to it by processing instructions. *See also* central processing unit. 一个中央处理器(CPU)中的部件,用来把处理指令送给它的二个数进行相加。参阅 central processing unit。

2. A circuit that sums the amplitudes, or strength, of two input signals. *See also* full adder, half adder. 一种可以把两个输入信号的振幅或者强度相加的电路。参阅 full adder, half

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adder。

add-in *n.* 附加;附件

See(见) add-on.

addition record *n.* 追加记录(文件)

1. A file that describes new record entries (such as a new customer, employee, or product) in a database so that they can later be scrutinized and posted. 用于描述数据库中新记录项(如一个新客户、新雇员或新产品),以便以后细查和邮递[送]的一种文件。

2. A record in a change file specifying a new entry. *See also* change file. 更改文件中的一个记录,以指明它是一个新的(记录)项。参阅 change file。

add-on *n.* 附件

1. A hardware device, such as an expansion board or chip, that can be added to a computer to expand its capabilities. *Also called*: add-in. *See also* open architecture (definition 2). 一种硬件器件或装置(如扩展板或芯片等),把它们加到计算机上,就可以扩展计算机能力。也称为 add-in。参阅 open architecture (第 2 个释义)。

2. A supplemental program that can extend the capabilities of an application program. *See also* utility program. 可扩充某个应用程序能力的一种补充程序。参阅 utility program。

address[1] *n.* 地址

1. A number specifying a location in memory where data is stored. *See also* absolute address, address space, physical address, virtual address. 指明在内存中数据存放位置的一个数(值)。参阅 absolute address, address space, physical address, virtual address。

2. A name or token specifying a particular computer or site on the Internet or other network. 指明在因特网或其他网络中某个特定的地理位置的一个名字或标记(符)。

3. A code used to specify an e-mail destination. 用于指定某个电子邮件目的地的一种代号或代码。

address[2] *vb.* 【动】寻址

To reference a particular storage location. 访问某个特定的存储位置。

addressable cursor *n.* 可寻址光标

A cursor programmed so that it can be moved to any location on the screen, by means of the keyboard or a mouse. 一种可(通过)编程(来限定其自由度)的光标,借助键盘或鼠标可把光标移动到屏幕上任意位置。

address book *n.* 地址簿

1. In an e-mail program, a reference section listing e-mail addresses and individuals' names. 在电子邮件程序中,列有电子邮件地址和个人姓名的一个参考文件(段)。

2. As a Web page, an informal e-mail or URL phone book. 作为某个网页的一种非正式的电子邮件或 URL 格式的电话簿。

address bus *n.* 地址总线

A bus consisting of 20 to 64 separate hardware lines that is used to carry the signals specifying memory locations for data. *See also* bus. 一种由 20 至 64 条独立的硬连线组成的总线,用于传递(或承载)信号,这种信号可指定数据在内存上的位置。参阅 bus。

address classes *n.* 地址(分)类

Predefined groupings of Internet addresses with each class defining networks of a certain size. The range of numbers that can be assigned for the first octet in the IP address is based on the address class. Class A networks (values 1 to 126) are the largest, with more than 16 million hosts per network. Class B networks (128 to 191) have up to 65,534 hosts per network, and Class C networks (192 to 223) can have up to 254 hosts per network. 因特网地址的预定分组,每个类规定了一定大小的网络。对于 IP 地址中开头八位位组所指定的编号范围是基于该地址的分类。A 类网络(其值从 1 至 126)是最大的,每个网络中超过 1600 万台主机。B 类网络(128 至 191)中每个网络的主机数高达 65,534 台,而 C 类网络(192 至 223)中每个网络的主机数最高可达 254 台。

address decoder *n.* 地址译码器

An electronic device that converts a numeric address to the electrical signals needed to select a specific memory location on one or more RAM chips. 一种电子器件,可以把某个数值地址转换成电子信号,通过这种电子信号在一片或多片随机存取存储器(RAM)芯片上选定某个内存

位置。

addressing *n.* 寻址技术[方法]

The process of assigning or referring to an address. In programming, the address is typically a value specifying a memory location. *See also* address[1]. 指定、访问某个地址的方法。在程序设计中,地址通常是指定内存位置的一个数值。参阅 address[1]。

address mapping table *n.* 地址变换[映射]表

A table used by routers or DNS (Domain Name System) servers to obtain the corresponding IP (Internet Protocol) address of a text name of a computer resource, such as the name of a host computer on the Internet. *Acronym*: AMT. *See also* DNS server, IP address, router. 一种供路由器或域名系统(DNS)服务器使用的表,用于获得某个计算机资源文字名对应的 IP(网际协议)地址(例如,因特网上某个主机名的 IP 地址)。缩略为 AMT。参阅 DNS server, IP address, router。

address mark *n.* 地址标志

See(见) index mark.

address mask *n.* 地址掩码,地址屏蔽字

A number that, when compared by the computer with a network address number, will block out all but the necessary information. For example, in a network that uses XXX. XXX. XXX. YYY and where all computers within the network use the same first address numbers, the mask will block out XXX. XXX. XXX and use only the significant numbers in the address, YYY. *See also* address[1] (definition 2). 当与某个网络地址号进行比较时,屏蔽无关信息后所保留的一种数字。例如,在某个使用 XXX. XXX. XXX. YYY 网址号的网络中,该网中所有计算机的网址号的前几位数字是相同的,则掩码就会屏蔽掉这些相同的数字(位),如 XXX. XXX. XXX,仅使用网址号中较为关键的数字 YYY。参阅 address[1](第 2 个释义)。

address mode *n.* 寻址方式

The method used to indicate an address in memory. *See also* absolute address, indexed address, paged address, relative address. 用于指明内存中某个地址的方式。参阅 absolute address, indexed address, paged address, relative address.

address modification *n.* 地址修改

The process of updating an address of a location in memory during computation. 在计算机指令执行过程中更新内存上某个位置的地址的过程。

address munging *n.* 地址掩闭

The practice of modifying an e-mail address in posts to newsgroups or other Internet forums to foil computer programs that gather e-mail addresses. The host name in an e-mail address is altered to create a fictitious address in such a way that a human can still easily determine the correct address. For example, a person with an e-mail address of Jane @ myispoffersusersfreeemail. com could modify, or "mung," her address to read Jane @ remove -this-to-reply-myispoffersusers-freeemail. com. Address munging is generally used to prevent delivery of unsolicited junk e-mail or spam. *Also called*: munging. *See also* address[1] (definition 2), host name, mung, spam. 在邮递中将电子邮件地址修改成网络新闻组或其他因特网论坛之类的做法,以挫败收集电子邮件地址的计算机程序的企图。改变电子邮件地址中的主机名,以创建一个假想的地址,但人们仍然可以容易地确定其正确的地址。例如,某个人的电子邮件地址为 Jane@_myispoffersusersfreeemail. com,可将她的地址修改(或说掩闭)为 Jane@remove-this-to-reply-myispoffersusersfreeemail. com。地址掩闭通常用于阻止未经同意的电子邮件或广告的递送。也称为 munging。参阅 address[1](第 2 个释义), host name, mung, spam。

address register *n.* 地址寄存器

A register (a high-speed memory circuit) that holds an address where specific data can be found for the transfer of information. *See also* register. 出于信息传输目的,专用于保存内存地址的一种寄存器(高速记忆电路)。参阅 register。

address resolution *n.* 地址解析

The identification of a computer's IP (Internet Protocol) address by finding the corresponding match in an address mapping table. *See also* address mapping table. 通过查找在某个地址转换表中的相应匹配值来确定计算机 IP 地址的标识。参阅 address mapping table。

Address Resolution Protocol *n.* 地址解析协议

See(见) ARP.

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address space *n.* 地址空间

The total range of memory locations addressable by a computer. 一台计算机可寻址的内存单元的整个范围。

address translation *n.* 地址变换

The process of converting one kind of address to another, such as a virtual address to a physical address. 把一类地址转换为另一类地址的过程，比如把一个虚存地址转换为一个物理地址。

ad-hoc network *n.* 专门网络

A temporary network formed by communicating stations or computers in a wireless LAN. *See also* wireless LAN. 在无线局域网中一种由通信站或计算机组成的临时网络。参阅 wireless LAN。

ADJ *n.* 邻接，邻近

Short for **adj**acent. A Boolean qualifier to indicate cases where two instances are adjacent to each other. In the case of a search string, "Microsoft ADJ Word" would return only instances where "Microsoft" and "Word" are adjacent in the string. 为 **adj**acent 的缩写。指明两个实例为相互邻接情况的一种布尔限定符。例如，在要查找字符串的情况下，"Microsoft ADJ Word"表示，在该字符串中只有当"Microsoft"和"Word"为相互邻接的情况下，才作为结果返回。

administrative alerts *n.* 管理(性)报警

Alerts that relate to server and resource use. They notify users about problems in areas such as security and access, user sessions, server shutdown due to power loss (when an uninterruptible power supply is available), directory replication, and printing. When a computer generates an administrative alert, a message is sent to a predefined list of users and computers. *See also* Alerter service. 涉及到服务器和使用资源的报警。它们将有关领域中的问题通知给用户，比如安全性和存取、用户对话(或话路)、由于掉电(当不间断电源起作用时)引起的服务器关机、目录重复和打印等。当计算机产生一个管理报警时，给一组预先规定的用户和计算机发送一则消息。参阅 Alerter service。

ADN *n.* 高级数字网

See(见) Advanced Digital Network.

ADO *n.* 活动数据对象(程序)

See(见) Active data object.

Adobe Type Manager *n.* Adobe 打印管理程序

Software from Adobe Systems, Inc., that manages PostScript fonts on a system. *Acronym*: ATM. *See also* PostScript. Adobe 公司开发的一种软件产品，用于管理系统中的 PostScript 字体。缩略为 ATM。参阅 PostScript。

ADO.NET *n.* ADO.NET(数据访问)技术

The suite of data access technologies included in the .NET Framework class libraries that provide access to relational data and XML. ADO.NET consists of classes that make up the DataSet (such as tables, rows, columns, relations, and so on), .NET Framework data providers, and custom type definitions (such as Sql-Types for SQL Server). 一组数据存取技术，包括在.NET 框架类库中，用于提供相关数据和 XML 的存取。ADO.NET 由以下内容组成：构成 DataSet(比如：各种表、行、列、关系等等)的类、.NET 框架数据提供者、以及定制类型定义(比如：SQL 服务程序的 Sql-类型)的类。

ADP *n.* (自动)数据处理技术[方法]

See(见) data processing.

ADPCM *n.* 自适应增量脉(冲编)码调制法

See(见) adaptive delta pulse code modulation.

ADSL *n.* 非对称数字用户线

Acronym for **a**symmetric **d**igital **s**ubscriber **l**ine. Technology and equipment allowing high-speed digital communication, including video signals, across an ordinary twisted-pair copper phone line, with speeds up to 8 Mbps (megabits per second) downstream (to the customer) and up to 640 Kbps (kilobits per second) upstream. ADSL access to the Internet is offered by some regional telephone companies, offering users faster connection times than those available through connections made over standard phone lines. *Also called*: asymmetric digital subscriber loop. *Compare* SDSL. 为 asymmetric digital subscriber line 的缩略语。允许进行高速数字通信(包括视频信号)的技术或设备，使用普通的铜双绞电话线，可以最高速率 8Mbps 下行(给客户)，并且上行可达 640Kbps。由某些地区电话公司提供 ADSL 接入因特网，比用普通(或标准)电话线连接的速度更快好几倍。也称为 asymmetric digital subscriber

loop。比较 SDSL。

Advanced Configuration and Power Interface *n.* 先进的配置和功率管理接口

See(见) ACPI.

Advanced Digital Network *n.* 高级数字网

A dedicated line service capable of transmitting data, video, and other digital signals with exceptional reliability, offered as a premier service by communications companies. Usually Advanced Digital Network refers to speeds at or above 56 kilobits per second (Kbps). *See also* dedicated line.

一种专用的线路服务,能传输数据、图像和其他数字信号并具有特别好的可靠性,是通信部门提供的一种主要业务。通常此网的传输速率在 56Kbps 以上。参阅 dedicated line。

Advanced Encryption Standard *n.* 高级加密标准

See(见) AES.

Advanced Interactive Executive *n.* 高级交互执行体

See(见) AIX.

Advanced Mobile Phone Service *n.* 高级移动电话服务

See(见) AMPS.

Advanced Power Management *n.* 高级电源管理(程序,技术)

An older power management technology used in mobile PCs before the implementation of Advanced Configuration and Power Interface (ACPI). Advanced Power Management is a software interface that functions between the BIOS power management software that is specific to the hardware and a power-management policy driver that is run by the operating system. *Acronym*: APM.

在高级配置和电源接口(ACPI)技术实现前,一种用于移动 PC 机上的老式电源管理技术。高级电源管理程序是运行于 BIOS 电源管理软件(针对特定的硬件)和电源管理策略驱动程序(由操作系统运行)之间的一个软件接口。缩略为 APM

Advanced Program-to-Program Communication *n.* 高级程序到程序通信(协议,程序,技术)

See(见) APPC.

Advanced Research Projects Agency Network *n.* ARPA 网,阿帕网

See(见) ARPANET.

Advanced RISC *n.* 高级的精简指令集计算技术(规范)

Short for **Advanced** reduced instruction setcomputing. A specification for a RISC microchip architecture and system environment designed by MIPS Computer Systems to provide binary compatibility among software applications. *See also* RISC.

为 **Advanced** reduced instruction set computing 的缩写。由 MIPS 计算机系统公司设计的一种规范,应用于为某个使用 RISC 技术微型芯片的体系结构和系统环境,为软件的应用提供二进制的兼容性。参阅 RISC。

Advanced RISC Computing Specification *n.* 高级的精简指令集计算技术规范

The minimum hardware requirements enabling a RISC based system to comply with the Advanced Computing Environment standard. *See also* Advanced RISC.

使基于 RISC 技术的系统遵循高级计算技术环境标准的那种最小硬件需求。参阅 Advanced RISC。

Advanced RISC Machines *n.* 高级 RISC 机

See(见) ARM.

Advanced SCSI Programming Interface *n.* 高级 SCSI 编程接口

An interface specification developed by Adaptec, Inc., for sending commands to SCSI host adapters. The interface provides an abstraction layer that insulates the programmer from considerations of the particular host adapter used. *Acronym*: ASPI. *See also* adapter, SCSI.

由 Adaptec 公司研制的一种接口(规范、标准),用于把命令送到 SCSI(小型计算机系统接口)主机适配器。该接口提供一种抽象层,使程序员无需考虑所用主机适配器的类型。缩略为 ASPI。参阅 adapter, SCSI。

Advanced Streaming Format *n.* 高级流(式文件)格式

An open file format specification for streaming multimedia files containing text, graphics, sound, video, and animation. Advanced Streaming Format (ASF) does not define the format for any media streams within the file. Rather, it defines a standardized, extensible file "container" that is not dependent on a particular operating system or communication protocol, or on a particular method (such as HTML or MPEG-4) used to compose

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the data stream in the file. An ASF file consists of three objects: a Header object containing information about the file itself, a Data object containing the media streams, and an optional Index object that can help support random access to data within the file. The ASF specification has been submitted to the ISO (International Organization for Standardization) for consideration. *Acronym*: ASF. *See also* streaming. 一种开放文件格式规范,用于流式多媒体文件,其中包含文本、图形、声音、视频和动画。ASF 并不定义文件内的媒体(数据)流格式,相反,它定义一种标准的、可扩展的文件"容器",与特定的操作系统或通信协议无关,或者说,与文件中构成数据流的特定方法(如 HTML 或 MPEG-4)无关。一个 ASF 文件由 3 个对象组成:包含有关文件自身信息的 Header(标题)对象、包含媒体(数据)流的 Data(数据)对象以及对文件内数据进行随机访问提供帮助支持的可选 Index(索引)对象。ASF 规范已提交给 ISO(国际标准化组织)考虑用作将来的标准。缩略为 ASF。参阅 streaming。

adventure game *n.* **冒险游戏**

A role-playing computer game in which the player becomes a character in a narrative. In order to complete the game, the player must solve problems and avoid or overcome attacks and other forms of interference from the game's environment and other characters. The first adventure game was called "Adventure." It was developed in 1976 by Will Crowther of Bolt, Baranek & Newman. *See also* arcade game, computer game, role-playing game. 一种按游戏规则进行的计算机游戏,参与者假扮游戏中的某个角色。为完成这种游戏,参与者必须解决问题和避免或克服来自游戏环境和其他角色的攻击和其他形式的干扰。第一个冒险游戏称为《冒险者》,它是 Bolt, Baranek&Newman 公司的 Will Growther 于 1976 年开发出来的。参阅 arcade game, computer game, role-playing game。

AE *n.* **应用层实体**

Acronym for applicationentity. In the ISO/OSI reference model, one of the two software parties involved in a communications session. *See also* ISO/OSI reference model. 为 application entity 的缩略语。在 ISO/OSI 基准模型中,通信话路层所涉及的两个软件实体之一。参阅 ISO/OSI reference model。

A E/C SYSTEMS conference *n.* **A/E/C 系统年会**

Annual conference of the architecture, engineering, and construction industry. The conference promotes the exchange of information on new techniques and technologies used by these industries. 建筑学、工程学和建筑行业的年会。该年会促进了上述行业新技术和新工艺的信息交流。

.aero *n.* **aero 域名**

One of seven new top-level domain names approved in 2000 by the Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers (ICANN). .aero is meant for use with air-transport industry-related Web sites. The seven new domain names became available for use in the spring of 2001. 因特网域名与地址管理机构(ICANN)2000 年新批准的七个顶级域名中的一个。.aero 域名表示与航空交通运输业有关的万维网站点。这七个新域名 2001 年春起生效。

AES *n.* **高级加密标准**

Acronym for Advanced Encryption Standard. A cryptographic algorithm specified by the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) to protect sensitive information. AES is specified in three key sizes: 128, 192, and 256 bits. AES replaces the 56-bit key Data Encryption Standard (DES), which was adopted in 1976. *See also* DES. 为 Advanced Encryption Standard 的缩略语。由国家标准和技术研究所(NIST)为保护敏感信息而规定的一种加密算法。AES 明确规定了三种密钥规格:128 位、192 位和 256 位。AES 替代了 1976 年通过的 56 位密钥的数据加密标准(DES)。参阅 DES。

AFC *n.* **应用程序基类**

See(见) Application Foundation Classes.

AFDW *n.* **现用数据仓储技术框架**

See(见) Active Framework for Data Warehousing.

affinity *n.* **亲缘关系**

For Network Load Balancing, the method used to associate client requests to cluster hosts. When no affinity is specified, all network requests are load balanced across the cluster without respect to their

source. Affinity is implemented by directing all client requests from the same IP address to the same cluster host. *See also* client request, IP address. 一种为了达到网络负载平衡而采用的将客户请求和群组主机关联起来的方法。当没有指定亲缘关系时，所有的网络请求被均衡地加载到主机群组上，与它们的来源无关。亲缘关系是通过将来自相同 IP 地址的所有用户请求都发送到同一台群组主机上而起作用的。参阅 client request, IP address。

AFIPS *n.* **美国联邦信息处理学会联合会**

Acronym for American Federation of Information Processing Societies. An organization formed in 1961 for the advancement of computing and information-related concerns. The U. S. representative of the International Federation of Information Processing. AFIPS was replaced by the Federation on Computing in the United States (FOCUS) in 1990. 为 American Federation of Information Processing Societies 的缩略语。于 1961 年，为推进计算技术和信息技术等相关技术的发展而组织起来的协会，它是国际信息处理技术联合会(IFIP)的美国代表。1990 年此协会由美国联邦计算技术协会(FOCUS)替代。

AFK *adv.* **【修】暂不在位**

Acronym for **a**way **f**rom **k**eyboard. A phrase occasionally seen in live chat services on the Internet and online information services as an indication that one is momentarily unable to answer. *See also* chat[1] (definition 1). 为 away from keyboard 的缩略语。在因特网和联机[在线]信息服务的人生闲谈服务中，偶尔可以看到的一种短语，表示某人暂时不能回答你的问题。参阅 chat[1] (第 1 个释义)。

AFP *n.* **AppleTalk 文件(编制，归档)协议**

Acronym for AppleTalk Filing Protocol. A remote filing system protocol that provides a standard means for a workstation on an AppleTalk network to access and manipulate files on an AFP-implemented server. *Also called*: AppleShare File Server. 为 AppleTalk Filing Protocol 的缩略语。一种远程文件(编制，归档)系统协议，为 AppleTalk 网络上的工作站访问和操纵按 AFP 方式实现的服务器上的文件提供了一种标准的方法。也称为 AppleShare File Server。

AFS *n.* **Andrew 文件系统**

Acronym for Andrew File System. A distributed file system that allows clients and servers to share resources through local-area and wide-area networks. AFS is based on a distributed file system developed at Carnegie-Mellon University, and is named for the university's founders-Andrew Carnegie and Andrew Mellon. AFS is now maintained and supplied by Transarc Corporation. *See also* distributed file system. 为 Andrew File System 的缩略语。允许客户机和服务器通过局域网和广域网共享资源的一种分布式文件系统。AFS 以在 Carnegie-Mellon 大学开发的一种分布式文件系统为基础，并以这个大学的创立者 Andrew Carnegie 和 Andrew Mellon 的名字命名。参阅 distributed file system。

agent *n.* **代理程序；查找程序；软件代理**

1. A program that performs a background task for a user and reports to the user when the task is done or some expected event has taken place. 一种在后台运行的程序，只有在正常完成任务或有意外事件发生时，才向用户报告。

2. A program that searches through archives or other repositories of information on a topic specified by the user. Agents of this sort are used most often on the Internet and are generally dedicated to searching a single type of information repository, such as postings on Usenet groups. Spiders are a type of agent used on the Internet. *Also called*: intelligent agent. *See also* spider. 一种按用户指定的话题对整个文档或其他信息资源库进行搜索[查找]的程序。这类程序通常用在因特网上，并且通常是专门用于查找某个单一的信息资源库，如新闻组中的登录号。Spider(蜘蛛)程序是在因特网上使用的一种查找程序。也称为 intelligent agent。参阅 spider。

3. In client/server applications, a process that mediates between the client and the server. 在客户机服务器系统方式下的应用系统中，一种介于客户子系统和服务子系统之间的进程。

4. In Simple Network Management Protocol (SNMP), a program that monitors network traffic. *See also* SNMP. 在简单网络管理协议

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(SNMP)中，一种监视网络流量的程序　参阅 SNMP。

aggregated links *n.*　**聚集链路**

See(见) link aggregation.

aggregation of links *n.*　**链路聚集**

See(见) link aggregation.

AGP *n.*　**加速图形端口(规范)**

Acronym for Accelerated Graphics Port. A high-performance bus specification designed for fast, highquality display of 3-D and video images. Developed by Intel Corporation, AGP uses a dedicated point-to-point connection between the graphics controller and main system memory. This connection enables AGP-capable display adapters and compatible chip sets to transfer video data directly between system memory and adapter memory, to display images more quickly and smoothly than they can be displayed when the information must be transferred over the system's primary (PCI) bus. AGP also allows for storing complex image elements such as texture maps in system memory and thus reduces the need for large amounts of memory on the adapter itself. AGP runs at 66 MHz— twice as fast as the PCI bus-- and can support data transfer speeds of up to 533 Mbps. *See also* PCI local bus.　为 Accelerated Graphics Port 的缩略语。一种为三维和视频图像能快速、高质量地显示而设计的高性能总线规范。Intel 公司开发的 AGP 在图形控制器和主系统内存之间使用专用的点对点的连接方法。这种连接使具有 AGP 显示适配器和兼容芯片组可以在系统内存和适配器存储器(即显存)之间直接传送视频数据，以在信息必须通过系统(PCI)总线进行传送使图像的显示更加快速和平稳。AGP 也可以用来在系统内存中存储复杂图像成分(例如纹理图)，从而可以减少适配器自身对大量内存的需求。AGP 以 66 兆赫兹的速率运行，是 PCI 总线速率的两倍，能支持的数据传送速率最高可达 533 兆位每秒。参阅 PCI local bus。

AH *n.*　**身份鉴别标[报]头**

Acronym for Authentication Header. A form of IP packet authentication included in the IPSec security standard. AH attaches a header to the packet with authentication information but does not encrypt the packet data, which allows its use in cases where encryption is not allowed. *See also* ESP, IPSec.　为 Authentication Header 的缩略语　一种符合 IPSec 安全标准的 IP 信息包身份鉴别形式。这种方法把一个含有身份鉴别信息的标[报]头附在信息包上但不对信息包数据进行加密，用于信息包数据无需加密的情况。参阅 ESP, IPSec。

AI *n.*　**人工智能**

See(见) artificial intelligence.

.aiff *n.*　**.aiff 文件扩展名**

The file extension that identifies audio files in the sound format originally used on Apple and Silicon Graphics (SGI) computers.　最初在 Apple 公司和 Silicon Graphics (SGI)公司的计算机中，用于指明声音格式的音频文件的文件扩展名。

AIFF *n.*　**AIFF 声音格式**

The sound format originally used on Apple and Silicon Graphics (SGI) computers. AIFF stores waveform files in an 8-bit monaural format. *See also* waveform.　最初在 Apple 公司和硅谷图像(SGI)公司的计算机中使用的一种声音格式。它以一种 8 位非立体声的格式存储的波形文件。参阅 waveform。

AIM *n.*　**美国在线即时通信程序**

Acronym for America Online Instant Messenger. A popular instant-messaging service provided for free by America Online. With the AIM service, instant messages can be sent over an Internet connection using the AIM software or directly from a Web browser using AIM Express. *See also* America Online, instant messaging. *Compare* ICQ, .NET Messenger Service, Yahoo! Messenger.　为 America Online Instant Messenger 的缩略语。一种流行的由美国在线公司提供的即时发消息免费服务(程序)。借助 AIM 服务程序，即时信息可以通过因特网传送，用 AIM 软件接收，或者直接从万维网浏览器上用 AIM Express 特快专递软件接收。参阅 America Online, instant messaging。比较 ICQ, .NET Messenger Service, Yahoo! Messenger。

AirPort *n.*　**空港[AirPort]方案[标准]**

A wireless connectivity option introduced by Apple in 1999. AirPort provides wireless network

and Internet communications to all AirPort card equipped Macintosh computers within 150 feet of an AirPort base station. AirPort was developed around the IEEE 802.11 Direct Sequence Spectrum (DSSS) industry standard and is interoperable with other 802.11-based equipment. Apple 公司于 1999 年推出的一种无线连接方案。它使方案可以为装有 AirPort 卡的 Macintosh 计算机在距 AirPort 基站 150 英尺的范围内提供无线网络连接和因特网通信。本方案是基于 IEEE 第 802.11 号标准直接序列扩频(DSSS)产业标准开发的,兼容其他基于第 802.11 号标准的设备。

AirSnort *n.* **AirSnort 工具**

A hacking tool used to gather and decrypt passwords in data sent over wireless networks. AirSnort monitors wireless transmissions and collects packets of data. When it has collected enough data, AirSnort is able to compute the encryption key used in the transmission. AirSnort takes advantage of security flaws in the Wired Equivalent Protocol (WEP) standard. *See also* password sniffing. 一种黑客使用的工具,用来收集和破译无线网络上传输的数据的密码(即口令)。AirSnort 监视无线网络传输并收集数据包。当收集的数据足够多时,AirSnort 就能够计算出传输所用的加密的密钥。AirSnort 利用了有线等效协议(WEP)标准的一个安全漏洞。参阅 password sniffing

AIX *n.* **高级交互执行系统,AIX 操作系统**

Acronym for Advanced Interactive Executive. A version of the UNIX operating system developed and maintained by IBM for its UNIX workstations and PCs. 为 Advanced Interactive Executive 的缩略语。由 IBM 公司为其 UNIX 工作站及其个人计算机提供的一种 UNIX 操作系统的版本。

alarm *n.* **警报(信息),报警(信息)**

A visual or auditory signal from a computer alerting the user to an error or a hazardous situation. 当产生错误或出现故障情况时,由计算机发出、提醒用户的一种视觉或听觉上的信号。

ALB *n.* **负载均衡**

See(见) load balancing.

alert *n.* **警报,报警**

1. In many operating systems with GUIs (graphical user interfaces), an audible or visual alarm that signals an error or represents a warning of some sort. *See also* alert box. 在 Macintosh 系统和许多图形用户界面系统中,用来指明出错或表示某类警告的一种视觉或听觉上的报警。参阅 alert box。

2. In programming, an asynchronous notification sent by one thread to another. The alert interrupts the recipient thread at defined points in its execution and causes it to execute an asynchronous procedure call. *See also* asynchronous procedure call, thread (definition 1). 在程序设计中,一种由某个线程发送给另一个线程的异步通知。警报在预先规定好的地方中断接收线程,并使它去执行一个异步过程调用例行程序。参阅 asynchronous procedure call, thread (第 1 个释义)。

alert box *n.* **报警(信息)框**

An on-screen box in a GUI (graphical user interface) that is used to deliver a message or warning. *Compare* dialog box. 在图形用户界面中,在屏幕上用于显示某种信息或警告内容的一种信息框。比较 dialog box。

Alerter service *n.* **警报器服务**

A service used by the server and other services to notify selected users and computers of administrative alerts that occur on a computer. The Alerter service requires the Messenger service. *See also* administrative alerts, Messenger service, service. 由服务器或其他服务设备(或软件)将发生在某一台计算机上的管理警报通知给特定用户和计算机的一种服务。警报器服务需要 Messenger 服务(程序)的支持。参阅 administrative alerts, Messenger service, service。

ALGOL *n.* **算法语言,ALGOL 语言**

Acronym for Algorithmic Language. The first structured procedural programming language, developed in the late 1950s and once widely used in Europe. 为 Algorithmic Language 的缩略语。最早使用的一种结构化过程式的编程语言,在 20 世纪 50 年代末开发而成,一度在欧洲广泛使用。

algorithm *n.* **算法**

A finite sequence of steps for solving a logical or mathematical problem or performing a task. 一

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种解决逻辑问题、数学问题或者执行某个任务的步骤的有限序列。

algorithmic language *n.* **算法语言**

A programming language, such as Ada, Basic, C, or Pascal, that uses algorithms for problem solving. 任何用算法来解决实际问题的一种编程语言，如 Ada, Basic, C, 或 Pascal(语言)

Algorithmic Language *n.* **算法语言，ALGOL 语言**

See(见) ALGOL.

alias *n.* **别名；混叠信号**

1. An alternative label for some object, such as a file or data collection. 一种可以用于标识某些对象(诸如文件或数据集)的备用标号。

2. A name used to direct e-mail messages to a person or group of people on a network. 在网络上，一种用于直接传送电子邮件报文给某个人或一组人的名字。

3. A false signal that results from the digitization of an analog audio sample. 对模拟音频采样的数字化而产生的一种虚假信号。

aliasing *n.* **锯齿[阶梯]效应**

In computer graphics, the jagged appearance of curves or diagonal lines on a display screen, which is caused by low screen resolution. See the illustration. 在计算机图形技术中，由于显示器分辨率低而造成显示屏上的弧线或对角线出现"锯齿"或"阶梯"状的现象。参阅本条目的图例。



Aliasing

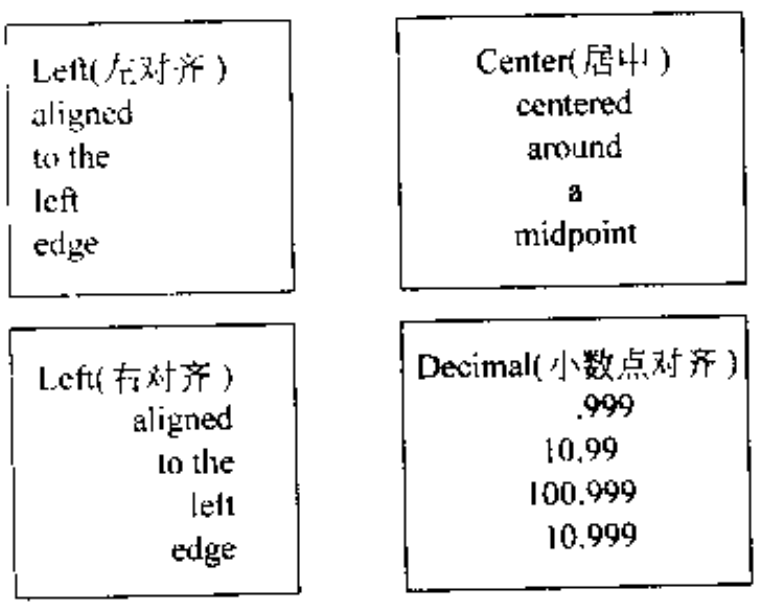
The lower resolution of the image on the right reveals the aliasing effect.
右边曲线为较低分辨率的图像，所以显示出锯齿效应。

aliasing bug *n.* **别名错误**

A class of subtle programming errors that can arise in code that performs dynamic allocation. If several pointers address the same chunk of storage, the program may free the storage using one of the pointers but then attempt to use another one (an alias), which would no longer be pointing to the desired data. This bug is avoidable by the use of allocation strategies that never use more than one copy of a pointer to allocated core memory, or by the use of higher-level languages, such as LISP, which employ a garbage collection feature. *Also called*: stale pointer bug. *See also* alias, dynamic allocation, garbage collection. 一类不易察觉的编程中的错误，常出现在动态内存分配的程序中。如果若干个指针指向同一块内存，该程序用其中一个指针释放此块内存后，又试图用另一个指针(即某个别名)，其实它已不再指向所要求的数据。可以避免此类错误的做法是：在分配核心内存时"只使用一份指针(即决不复制之)的"分配策略，或是使用诸如 LISP 一类的高级语言，因为这类高级语言中可以随时收回已不用的内存空间。也称为 stale pointer bug。参阅 alias, dynamic allocation, garbage collection。

align *vb.* **【动】对准，对齐；调整**

1. In an application such as a word processor, to position lines of type relative to some point, such as the page margin. The most common types of alignment are left-and right-aligned and centered. See the illustration. 在应用程序(如文字处理程序)中，以某些参考点(如页的边缘)定位每一行字体(使之整齐美观)的过程。最常见的对齐方式是左对齐、右对齐和居中。参阅本条目的图例。



2. To adjust some device to position it within specified tolerances, such as the read/write head relative to a track on a disk. 调节某些器件以使其定位误差在允许的范围之内，比如磁盘中读或写磁头对应某个磁道。

3. In data handling, to store multiple-byte data units so that the respective bytes fall in corresponding locations of memory. 在数据处理过程中，把多字节的数据单元存放到内存中时，要作一定的调整，以便相应的字节正确地位于相应的内存位置上。

alignment *n.* 对准，对齐

The arrangement of objects in fixed or predetermined positions, rows, or columns. For example, the Macintosh Finder can do automatic alignment of icons in a folder or on the desktop. 在固定的或预定的位置、行或列对一些对象进行的一种排列。例如，在 Macintosh 系统中查找程序可以使文件夹或桌面内的图标自动对齐。

Allegro *n.* Allegro 库

Ported to a number of operating systems, Allegro is a freeware library of functions for use in programming computer games and graphics programs. It is written for the DJGPP compiler in a mixture of C and assembly language. The most recent release version is 4.0.0. *See also* assembly language, DJGPP. 一种免费软件库，用于计算机游戏编程和图形编程，可以跟多种操作系统挂接。它是面向 DJGPP 编译器、用 C 语言和汇编语言混合开发的，最新发行版本为 4.0.0。参阅 assembly language, DJGPP。（译者注：2002 年 7 月 22 日已有 4.1.0 版本。见 http://www.talula.demon.co.uk/allegro/index.html。）

allocate *vb.* 【动】分配

To reserve a resource, such as sufficient memory, for use by a program. *Compare* deallocate. 预留某种资源（如足够的内存）供某个程序使用的过程。比较 deallocate。

allocation *n.* （资源）分配

In operating systems, the process of reserving memory for use by a program. 在操作系统中，为某个程序保留内存以供使用的做法。

allocation block size *n.* （存储）分配块大小

The size of an individual block on a storage medium, such as a hard drive, which is determined by factors such as total disk size and partitioning options. 在存储媒体（如硬盘）上一个独立块的大小。此大小由多种因素决定，如磁盘的总容量和磁盘分区情况等。

allocation unit *n.* 分配单位

See（见）cluster.

all points addressable *n.* 全点可寻址方式

The mode in computer graphics in which all pixels can be individually manipulated. *Acronym*: APA. *See also* graphics mode. 计算机图形学中的一种显示方式，按这种方式程序对屏幕上的所有像素都可单独地处理。缩略为 APA。参阅 graphics mode。

ALOHA *n.* ALOHA 网

See（见）ALOHAnet.

ALOHAnet *n.* ALOHA 网

The first wireless packet-switched network and the first large network to be connected to the ARPANET. ALOHAnet was built in 1970 at the University of Hawaii by Norm Abramson and was funded by Larry Roberts. ALOHAnet enabled computers at seven campuses on four different islands to communicate bidirectionally with the central computer on Oahu using a network of radio transmitters. The ALOHA protocol was the basis for Ethernet. *See also* ARPANET, Ethernet, network. 第一个使用报文分组交换技术的无线网络，也是第一个可以连接到 ARPA 网的大型网络。ALOHA 网于 1970 年在夏威夷大学由 Larry Roberts 出资、Norm Abramson 建成。ALOHA 网可使位于四岛的七个校园的计算机通过广播网跟位于瓦胡岛上的中央计算机双向通信。ALOHA 协议是以太网的基础。参阅 ARPANET, Ethernet, network。

alpha¹ *adj.* 【修】最初测试版，α 版

Of or pertaining to software that is ready for initial testing. 用于修饰或说明软件，这种软件是准备用于初次测试的。

alpha² *n.* 最初测试版软件，α 版

A software product that is under development and has enough functionality to begin testing. An alpha is usually unstable and does not have all the features or functionality that the released product is to have. *Compare* beta². 具有足够的功能并可以开始测试的一种软件产品。α 版软件通常是不稳定的，并且尚不具备作为发布产品的所有特性和功能。比较 beta²。

A

Alpha *n.* **Alpha 生产线;Alpha 微处理器**

1. Digital Equipment Corporation's (DEC) line of computers built on its 64-bit RISC-based microprocessor (Alphachip). 数字设备公司(DEC)按其 64 位基于 RISC 微处理器(Alpha 芯片)而构建的计算机生产线。

2. DEC's internal name for a microprocessor product introduced in February 1992 as the DECchip 21064, which evolved into DEC's current Alphachips. *See also* Alphachip, DECchip 21064. 数字设备公司(DEC)公司开发的 64 位 RISC 型微处理器产品的内部名称,1992 年 2 月推出了型号为 DECchip 21064 的产品,这演变称为当前 DEC 的 Alpha 芯片。参阅 Alphachip, DECchip 21064。

Alpha AXP *adj.* **【修】Alpha AXP 系统结构**

Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of Digital Equipment Corporation's 64 bit RISC-based microprocessor technology implemented in its DECchip product. The designation AXP is used by DEC in its personal computer products to indicate that a product has a DECchip microprocessor. *See also* Alpha, DECchip 21064, RISC. 修饰或说明 Digital Equipment Corporation(DEC)公司在其 DECchip 产品中使用 64 位基于 RISC 结构的微处理器技术的主要特征。名称中 AXP 是 DEC 公司在自己生产的个人计算机产品中使用的代码名,特指这是含有 DECchip 微处理器的产品。参阅 Alpha, DECchip 21064, RISC。

alphabet *n.* **字母表**

In communications and data processing, the subset of a complete character set, including letters, numerals, punctuation marks, and other common symbols as well as the codes used to represent them. *See also* ASCII, CCITT, character set, EBCDIC, ISO. 在通信和数据处理技术中,指由字母、数字、标点符号、其他通用符号以及代表它们的代码组成的完整字符集的一个子集。参阅 ASCII, CCITT, character set, EBCDIC, ISO。

alpha blending *n.* **α 混合法**

In 3-D computer game rendering and other digital animation applications, a graphics technique for creating realistic transparent and semi-transparent images. Alpha blending combines a transparent source color with a translucent destination color to realistically simulate effects such as smoke, glass, and water. 在三维计算机游戏制作和其他数字动画应用程序中,制做逼真的透明和半透明图像的一种图形技术或方法。α 混合法将透明的原始颜色和半透明的目标颜色混合起来,可以模拟现实世界的多种效果,如烟雾、玻璃和水等效果。

Alpha box *n.* **Alpha 盒式计算机**

A computer built around the DEC's DECchip 21064 processor (called Alpha internally at Digital Equipment Corporation). *See also* DECchip 21064. 使用 DEC 公司的 DEC 公司芯片 21064 处理器(在 DEC 公司内部被称为 Alpha)的一种计算机。参阅 DECchip 21064。

alpha channel *n.* **alpha 通道**

The high-order 8 bits of a 32-bit graphics pixel used to manipulate the remaining 24 bits for purposes of coloring or masking. 某个 32 位图形像素中高 8 位部分,用于控制其余的 24 位信息,这 24 位信息是用来表示像素颜色和屏蔽状态的。

Alphachip *n.* **Alpha 芯片**

A 64-bit RISC-based microprocessor from Digital Equipment Corporation. *See also* DECchip 21064, RISC. DEC 公司开发的一种 64 位基于 RISC 体系结构的微处理器。参阅 DECchip 21064, RISC。

alphageometric *adj.* **【修】几何法字图显示,字符几何(型)**

In reference to computer graphics, especially videotext and teletext systems, pertaining to or being a display method that uses codes for alphanumeric characters and creates graphics using geometric primitives. Shapes such as horizontal and vertical lines and corners are alphageometric. *See also* alphamosaic. 在计算机图形学中,特别对可视图文和图文电视系统而言,用于修饰或说明某种显示方式,在该方式下使用字母数字字符的代码以及使用几何图元生成图形。各种形状,如水平线和垂直线,转角等,就是几何法字图显示的 参阅 alphamosaic。

alphamosaic *adj.* **【修】镶嵌法字图显示**

In reference to computer graphics, especially videotext and teletext systems, pertaining to or being a display technique that uses codes for alphanumeric characters and creates graphics using rectangular arrangements of elements to form a

mosaic. *See also* alphageometric. 在计算机图形学中，特别对可视图文和图文电视系统而言，用于修饰或说明一种显示方式，在该方式下使用字母数字字符的代码以及使用图形元素的矩形排列来创建图形从而拼接形成镶嵌式的图。参阅 alphageometric。

alphanumeric *adj.* 【修】字母数字

Consisting of letters or digits, or both, and sometimes including control characters, space characters, and other special characters. *See also* ASCII, character set, EBCDIC. 由字母和数字组成，有时也包括控制字符、空格符和其他特殊字符。参阅 ASCII, character set, EBCDIC。

alphanumeric display *n.* 文本数字显示器

Electronic display on a wireless phone, pager, or handheld device capable of showing both text and numbers. 安装无线电话、寻呼机或手持设备上能够显示文本和数字的电子显示器。

alphanumeric display terminal *n.* 字符(显示)终端

A terminal capable of displaying characters but not graphics. 一种可以显示字符但不能显示图形的终端。

alphanumeric messaging *n.* 文本数字消息功能

Ability to receive messages containing text and numbers on a pager or digital wireless phone. Also known as short message service (SMS). 在寻呼机和数字无线电话上接收包含文本和数字的消息的功能。也叫做短信息服务(SMS)

alphanumeric mode *n.* 字母数字方式

See(见) text mode.

alphanumeric sort *n.* 字母数字排序

A method of sorting data, such as a set of records, that typically uses the following order: punctuation marks, numerals, alphabetic characters (with capitals preceding lowercase letters), and any remaining symbols. 一种排列数据(如记录集)的方式。通常的顺序如下：标点符号、数字，字母(大写在前，小写在后)，以及其他符号。

alpha test *n.* 初版测试，α 测试

The process of user testing that is carried out on a piece of alpha software. 用户对某段初版软件进行测试的过程。

Altair 8800 *n.* 牵牛星 8800 型计算机

A small computer introduced in 1975 by Micro Instrumentation Telemetry Systems (MITS) of New Mexico and sold primarily in kit form. The Altair was based on the 8-bit Intel 8080 microprocessor, had 256 bytes of random access memory, received input through a bank of switches on the front panel, and displayed output via a row of light-emitting diodes. Although it was shortlived, the Altair is considered the first successful personal computer, which was then called a home computer. 由新墨西哥州 Micro Instrumentation Telemetry Systems(微仪器遥测技术系统)公司于 1975 年推出的一种小型计算机，主要以套件的形式出售。它基于 8 位的 Intel 8080 微处理器，有 256 字节内存，面板上有一组开关作为输入，还有一排发光二极管(LED)作为显示输出。尽管它销售寿命很短，但被人们看成是首次成功的个人计算机，后称家用计算机。

AltaVista *n.* AltaVista(搜索)站点

A World Wide Web search site and portal hosted by Digital Equipment Corporation. *See also* portal. 由 Digital Equipment 公司支持的一个万维网的搜索站点及门户。参阅 portal。

alternate circuit-switched voice/circuit-switched data *n.* 候选电路交换话音与电路交换数据 4

A configuration option for ISDN B (bearer) channels that enables the digital transmission of either voice or data communications between two users for the duration of a call. *Acronym*: CSV/CSD. *See also* B channel, circuitswitched data, circuit-switched voice, ISDN. 一种供 ISDN B(载体)信道使用的配置选项，使得呼叫期间在两个用户之间进行的数字传输不是话音(信息)就是数据通信。缩略为 CSV/CSD。参阅 B channel, circuits-witched data, circuit-switched voice, ISDN。

alternate key *n.* 候选键码，候选关键字

1. Any candidate key in a database not designated as the primary key. 在数据库中不作为主键码的任意候选键码。

2. *See*(见) Alt key.

alternating current *n.* 交流电(流)

Electric current that reverses its direction of flow (polarity) periodically according to a frequency measured in hertz, or cycles per second. *Acronym*: AC. *Compare* direct current. 周期性地改

A

变电流方向(极性)的电流,其频率用赫兹(Hz)或每秒周期数测量。缩略为 AC。比较 direct current。

Alt key *n.* **Alt 键,备用键**

A key included on PC and other standard keyboards that is used in conjunction with another key to produce some special feature or function and is typically marked with the letters Alt. 在个人计算机和其他标准键盘上的一种键,当它与另一键同时按下时,可产生某种特殊功能或操作。通常,在键盘上此键以 Alt 字母标出。

alt. newsgroups *n.* **(前缀为)alt. 的新闻组**

Internet newsgroups that are part of the alt. ("alternative") hierarchy and have the prefix alt. Unlike the seven Usenet newsgroup hierarchies (comp., misc., news., rec., sci., soc., talk.) that require formal votes among users in the hierarchy before official newsgroups can be established, anybody can create an alt. newsgroup. Therefore, newsgroups devoted to discussions of obscure or bizarre topics are generally part of the alt. hierarchy. 因特网上有 alt. 前缀或 alt. 分层部分的新闻组。不同于"友思网"中的其他七个新闻组(comp.,misc., news., rec., sci., soc., 和 talk.)的结构,在正式的新闻组建立之前,需要该级别组中的用户投票决定。任何用户均可创立一个 alt. 新闻组。因此,在 alt. 中各级新闻组中的话题大多是偏僻的或是奇怪的。

ALU *n.* **算术逻辑单元[部件],运算器**

See(见) arithmetic logic unit.

always on *n.* **永远连网状态**

An Internet connection that is maintained continuously, whether or not the computer user is on line. Always-on connections provide convenience to users who don't need to dial in or log on to access the Internet, but also provide more opportunities for hackers to attempt to access the system or use the computer to spread malicious programs.

无论计算机用户是否在线,因特网连接都一直保持连通的一种状态。永远连网状态给不需要通过拨号或登录方式访问因特网的用户提供了方便,但同时也给黑客试图访问系统和使用计算机传播恶意程序提供更多机会。

AM *n.* **调幅,幅度调制法**

See(见) amplitude modulation.

AMD-K6 *n.* **AMD 公司的 K6 处理器**

Family of x86-compatible processors introduced by Advanced Micro Devices, Inc. (AMD) in 1997. Comparable in performance to the Intel Pentium II, the AMD-K6 family is composed of Windows-compatible processors with MMX support that run 32-bit programs. They have 8.8 million transistors, include 64-KB (AMDK6) L1 caches for faster execution, and are based on a technology known as RISC86 that converts x86 program instructions into RISC operations for execution. The AMD-K6 family ranges in speed from 166 to over 500 MHz. *See also* MMX, Pentium, RISC. 由 AMD(先进微型器件)公司于 1997 年推出的与 x86 兼容的处理器系列。AMDK6 处理器系列在性能上相当于 Intel 公司的奔腾 II 微处理器,由与微软公司的 Windows 系统兼容的微处理器组成,支持 MMX 技术,可运行 32 位程序。AMD-K6 处理器由 880 万个晶体管组成,包含一个 64KB(对 AMDK6 而言)L1 高速缓冲存储器,以便更快地执行指令,AMD-K6 处理器系列基于称之为 RISC86 的技术,这种技术将 x86 程序指令执行时转换成 RISC 操作。AMD-K6 处理器系列的主频速率从 166MHz 到 500MHz 以上。参阅 MMX, Pentium, RISC。

AMD-K7 *n.* **AMD 公司的 K7 处理器**

See(见) Athlon.

American Federation of Information Processing Societies *n.* **美国联邦信息处理学会联合会**

See(见) AFIPS.

American National Standards Institute *n.* **美国国家标准学会**

See(见) ANSI.

American Registry for Internet Numbers *n.* **美国因特网号注册机构**

See(见) ARIN.

American Standard Code for Information Interchange *n.* **美国信息交换标准代码**

See(见) ASCII.

America Online *n.* **美国在线服务(AOL)公司**

An online information service, based in Vienna, Virginia, that provides e-mail, news, educational and entertainment services, and Internet access.

America Online is one of the largest American ISPs (Internet service providers). In 2000 America Online merged with media giant Time Warner Inc. to become AOL Time Warner Inc. Intended for mass-market delivery of branded content and communication services, the merged companies form a communication and media conglomerate with the Internet's largest user base and a wide range of entertainment, publishing, and cable properties. *Acronym*: AOL. 总部设在弗吉尼亚州维也纳的一种联机[在线]信息服务公司,可提供电子邮件、新闻组、教育和娱乐服务,并支持对因特网访问。美国在线服务(AOL)公司是美国最大的因特网服务提供商之一。2000 年,美国在线服务(AOL)公司与媒体巨人华纳时代公司合并,成为美国在线华纳时代公司。旨在扩展品牌内容服务以及通信服务的大众市场,合并后的公司形成了一个通信和媒体大公司,这个大公司拥有因特网的最大用户群体,并有娱乐、出版和有线电视领域的广泛基础。
缩略为 AOL。

America Online Instant Messenger *n.* 美国在线(公司的)即时传信业务
See(见) AIM.

AMI BIOS *n.* AMI 基本输入输出系统
A ROM BIOS developed and marketed by American Megatrends, Inc. (AMI), for use in IBM compatible computers. A popular feature is that its configuration software is stored in the ROM chip along with the BIOS routines, so the user does not need a separate configuration disk to modify system settings, such as amount of memory installed and number and types of disk drives. *See also* BIOS, Phoenix BIOS, ROM BIOS. 由 American Megatrends(AMI)公司开发并销售的一种用于 IBM 兼容机的只读存储器里的基本输入输出系统,主要特点是配置软件和 BIOS 例程共同存储在 ROM 芯片中,用户不需要另外的磁盘配置软件来修改系统的配置(如安装内存的容量和数目、磁盘的类型等)。参阅 BIOS, Phoenix BIOS, ROM BIOS。

Amiga *n.* Amiga 操作系统
An operating system owned by Amiga, Inc. The Amiga model of desktop computer, which featured the Amiga operating system, was introduced by Commodore in 1985. The Amiga was especially strong in its ability to support sound and video, which made it popular among broadcast and multimedia producers, but it was overshadowed by the IBM Personal Computer (and its clones) and the Apple Macintosh. The ownership of the Amiga design has been through the hands of several companies in the United States and Germany. Amiga 公司版权所有的一种操作系统。装有 Amiga 操作系统的 Amiga 型的桌面计算机是由 Commodore 公司于 1985 年推出的。由于其在声频和视频技术方面的功能强大,因此在广播和多媒体制造商中十分流行,但与 IBM 公司的个人计算机(及其兼容机)和 Apple 公司的 Macintosh 机竞争中处于下风。Amiga 系统的设计所有权在美国和德国的数家公司间易手。

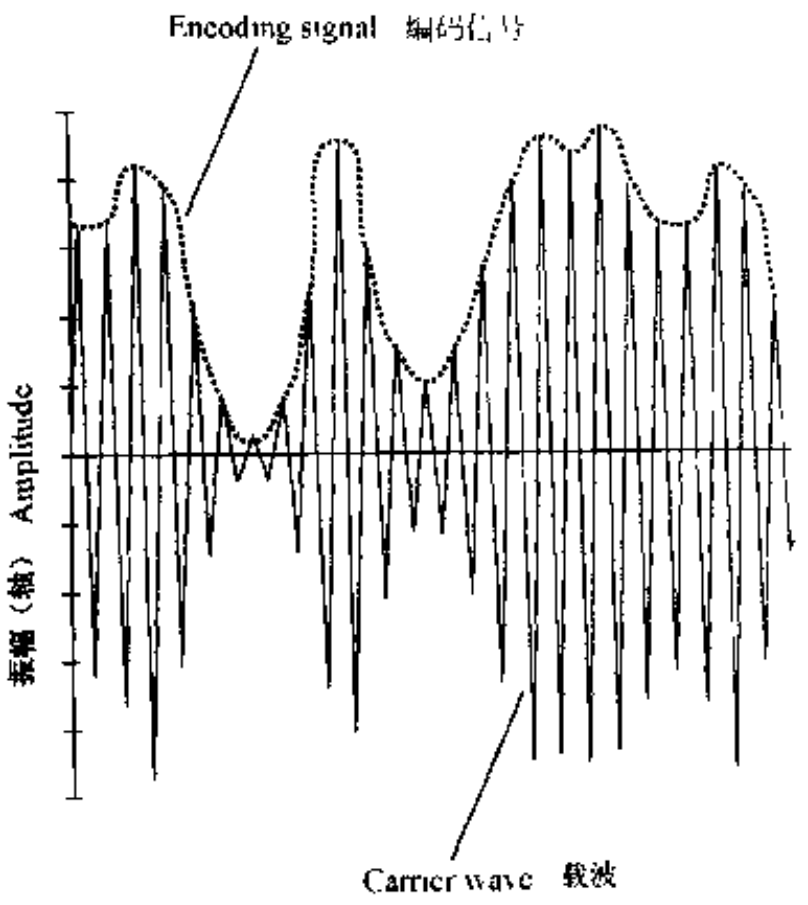
amp *n.* 安培
See(见) ampere.

ampere *n.* 安培
The basic unit of electric current. One ampere is equivalent to a flow of 1 coulomb per second. *Abbrevation*: a, A, amp. 电流的基本单位,即 1 安培电流相当于每秒流过 1 库仑的电荷量。缩写为 a, A, amp。

amplitude *n.* 幅度
A measure of the strength of a signal, such as sound or voltage, determined by the distance from the baseline to the peak of the waveform. *See also* waveform. 对某种信号(如声波或电压)强度的一种度量(方法),由波峰与基线之间的距离决定。参阅 waveform。

amplitude modulation *n.* 幅度调制法,调幅
A method of encoding information in a transmission, such as radio, using a carrier wave of constant frequency but of varying amplitude. See the illustration. *Acronym*: AM. *Compare* frequency modulation. 使用频率不变但幅度变化的载波对要传输的信息(如无线电信号)进行编码的一种方法。参阅本条目的图例。缩略为 AM。比较 frequency modulation。

amplitude shift keying *n.* 幅移键控(法)
A form of amplitude modulation that uses two different wave heights to represent the binary values



Amplitude modulation

1 and 0. *See also* amplitude modulation. 一种调幅形式，使用两种不同的波高代表二进制值 1 和 0。参阅 amplitude modulation。

AMPS *n.* **高级移动电话服务(系统)**

Acronym for Advanced Mobile Phone Service. The standard for analog cellular phone service, widely used in the United States and many other countries around the world. AMPS was introduced by AT&T in 1983. It relies on frequency division multiple access (FDMA) to divide frequencies in the 800 MHz to 900 MHz range into 30 KHz channels for sending and receiving calls. A form of AMPS based on a narrower bandwidth is known as N-AMPS. The comparable standard for digital cellular phones is known as D-AMPS. *See also* D-AMPS, N-AMPS. 为 Advanced Mobile Phone Service 的缩略语。蜂窝式电话服务的一种标准，在美国和世界许多国家得到广泛的采用。AMPS 是由 AT&T 公司于 1983 年推出的。AMPS 使用频分多路访问技术将 800 兆赫兹到 900 兆赫兹的频段划分成多个 30 千赫兹的信道来发送和接收呼叫。基于窄带宽的 AMPS 的形式称为N-AMPS，相对应的数字蜂窝电话的标准称为D-AMPS。参阅 D-AMPS, N-AMPS。

AMPS, D-AMPS/N-AMPS *n.* **高级移动电话服务(系统)—数字高级移动电话服务(系统)—窄带高级移动电话服务(系统)**

See(见) AMPS, D-AMPS, N-AMPS.

AMT *n.* **地址变换表**

See(见) address mapping table.

Anaglyph *n.* **Anaglyph 技术，浮雕效果**

A 3-D effect obtained by creating two overlapping images that appear as a single three dimensional image when viewed through special lenses. Anaglyph 3-D technologies are used on the Web to produce 3-D images for a variety of virtual reality, teaching, and research applications. 一种按如下方法获得的三维效果，将两幅图片重叠起来，通过特殊的透镜看起来好像是一张单独的三维图像。浮雕效果三维技术用于在万维网上制作三维图像，可供各种虚拟现实、教学和研究的应用软件之用。

analog *adj.* **【修】模拟**

Pertaining to or being a device or signal that is continuously varying in strength or quantity, such as voltage or audio, rather than based on discrete units, such as the binary digits 1 and 0. A lighting dimmer switch is an analog device because it is not based on absolute settings. *Compare* digital (definition 2). 用于修饰或说明在强度或数值上具有连续变化特性的某种设备或信号(如电压、声频信号)，而不是基于离散单元(例如二进制数字 1 和 0)。调光器开关就是一个模拟设备，因为其不是基于绝对设置。比较 digital (第 2 个释义)。

analog channel *n.* **模拟信道**

A communications channel, such as a voice-grade telephone line, carrying signals that vary continuously and can assume any value within a specified range. 一种通信过程中使用的信道，比如话音级的电话线路，可以载送连续变化的信号，且这种信号的强度可在指定的范围内取任何值。

analog computer *n.* **模拟计算机**

A computer that measures data varying continuously in value, such as speed or temperature. 一种可以测量和处理数值上连续变化的数据(如速率、温度)的计算机。

analog data *n.* **模拟数据**

Data that is represented by continuous variations in some physical property, such as voltage, frequency, or pressure. *Compare* digital data transmission. 某些物理参数(如电压、频率、压力),可用连续变化的量来表示的数据。比较 digital data transmission。

analog display *n.* 模拟显示器

A video display capable of depicting a continuous range of colors or shades rather than discrete values. *Compare* digital display. 一种能够表现连续的色彩与灰度而不是离散值的视频显示器。比较 digital display。

analog line *n.* 模拟线路

A communications line, such as a standard telephone line, that carries continuously varying (analog) signals. 一种可以载送连续变化信号的通信线路,例如标准的电话线路。

analog modem *n.* 模拟调制解调器

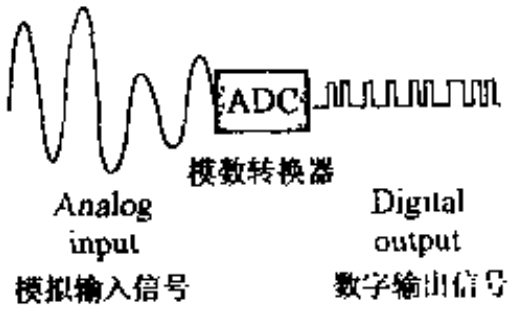
See(见) modem.

analog signal generator *n.* 模拟信号发生器

A device that generates continuously variable signals and is sometimes used to activate an actuator in a disk drive. *See also* actuator. 一种可以生成连续变化信号的设备,并且有时可用于激励磁盘驱动器的执行器。参阅 actuator。

analog-to-digital converter *n.* 模拟—数字转换器,A-D 转换器

A device that converts a continuously varying (analog) signal, such as sound or voltage, from a monitoring instrument to binary code for use by a computer. See the illustration. *Acronym*: ADC. Also called: A-D converter. *See also* modem. *Compare* digital-to-analog converter. 一种器件或设备,可以把来自监控设备的连续变化的(模拟)信号(诸如声音或电压)转换为计算机可使用的二进制代码。参阅本条目的图例。缩略为 ADC。也称为 A-D converter。参阅 modem。比较 digital-to-analog converter。



Analog-to-digital converter

analysis *n.* 分析

The evaluation of a situation or problem, including review from various aspects or points of view. In computing, analysis commonly involves such features as flow control, error control, and evaluation of efficiency. Often the overall problem is divided into smaller components that can be more easily dealt with. *See also* flow analysis, numerical analysis, systems analysis. *Compare* synthesis. 对某种情况或问题的评估,包括对各个方面和各种观点的评论。在计算技术中,通常包括流程控制、错误控制和效益评估。通常,整个课题要分解为几个较小的部分,以便容易处理。参阅 flow analysis, numerical analysis, systems analysis。比较 synthesis。

analysis graphics *n.* 分析图

See(见) presentation graphics.

Analytical Engine *n.* 分[解]析机

A mechanical calculating machine designed by British mathematician Charles Babbage in 1833 but never completed. It was the first general-purpose digital computer. *See also* Difference Engine. 英国数学家巴贝吉(Charles Babage)于1833年设计的一种机械计算装置,但未彻底完成。这是世上第一台通用数字计算机。参阅 Difference Engine。

anchor *n.* 锚点(格式代码),锚点标记,定位符

1. A format code in a desktop publishing or word processing document that keeps an element in the document, such as a figure or a caption or a label associated with the figure, in a certain position in the document. The anchored object is generally attached to another element in the document such as a piece of text (often a paragraph), a graphic, or a particular place in the document. As text and other objects are added to the document, the anchored object moves relative to the object to which it is anchored or remains stationary. 在桌面印刷系统或字处理文档中使用的一种格式代码,存放在该文档中某个特定的位置上以使某个元素或组成部分与该文档保持一定的关系,诸如一张图或与该图相关的标题或标号。标有这种定位符的对

A

象通常与该文档中的另一个元素(如该文档中的一段文字、一张图或一个指定的位置)有着联系。当文字内容或其他对象加入该文档之中时,锚点对象就会相对该对象作移动,使之锚点联系不变,保持不动。

2. A tag in an HTML document that defines a section of text, an icon, or other element as a link to another element in the document or to another document or file. *See also* hyperlink. —种 HTML 格式文档中的标记,可以把一段文字、一个图标或其他的元素定义为指向该文档中的另一个元素、或其他的文档或文件的链接。参阅 hyperlink。

ancillary equipment *n.* **辅助设备**

See(见) peripheral.

AND *n.* **"与"运算,逻辑与**

A logical operation combining the values of two bits (0, 1) or two Boolean values (false, true) that returns a value of 1 (true) if both input values are 1 (true) and returns a 0 (false) otherwise. See the table. 一种可以组合两个二进制位(0,1)或两个布尔值(假,真)的逻辑运算,运算结果仅当两个输入值均为1(真)时,返回值为1(真);其余情况都返回0(假)。参阅本条目的表。

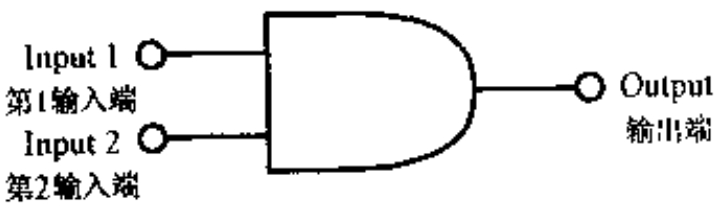
Table A.1 The Possible Combinations with a Boolean AND.

表 A.1 用布尔"与"运算的可能组合

a	b	a AND b(a 与 b)
0	0	0
0	1	0
1	0	0
1	1	1

AND gate *n.* **"与"门**

A digital circuit whose output is a value of 1 only when all input values are 1. See the illustration. *See also* truth table. 一种数字电路,当且仅当所有的输入值皆为1时,其输出值才为1。参阅本条目的图例。参阅 truth table。



AND gate

The symbol for an AND gate as used in electronic schematics.
在电子图表中使用的"与"门符号.

Andrew File System *n.* **Andrew 文件系统**

See(见) AFS.

angle bracket *n.* **尖括号**

See(见) <>.

angstrom *n.* **埃**

A unit of measure equal to one 10-billionth (10^{-10}) of a meter or one 250-millionth of an inch. Light wavelength, for example, is commonly measured in angstroms. *Abbreviation*: Å. 一种长度的度量单位,其值为一米的百亿分之一(10^{-10}),或一英寸的二亿五千万分之一。例如,光波的波长通常用埃来度量。缩写为 Å。

animated cursors *n.* **动画光标**

A Windows 95 and Windows NT feature that allows a series of frames, one after another, to appear at the mouse pointer location instead of a single image, thus producing a short loop of animation. The anmated cursors feature is designated by the. ani suffix. 在 Windows 95 和 Windows NT 操作系统中的一种功能,它允许一系列(相同大小的)画帧一幅接一幅地在鼠标指针定位的地方出现,形成一个动画的短循环而不是一幅幅的图像。此功能由后缀为.ani 的文件指定。

animated GIF *n.* **动画 GIF(格式)**

A series of graphic images in GIF format, displayed sequentially in a single location to give the appearance of a moving picture. *See also* GIF. 一连串按 GIF 格式存放的图形影像,在某一固定位置顺序地连续地显示,从而产生动画效果。参阅 GIF。

animation *n.* **动画**

The illusion of movement created by using a succession of static images. In computer graphics, the images can all be drawn separately, or starting and ending points can be drawn with the intervening images provided by software. *See also* 3-D graphic, surface modeling, tween, wire-frame model. 通过显示一连串静态图像的方式来产生动感的过程。在计算机图形学中,这些图像可一张一张分别画出来,或采用指定起始和终了位置后由动画软件完成其间的图像。参阅 3-D graphic, surface modeling, tween, wire-frame model。

ANN *n.* 人工神经网

See(见) artificial neural network.

annotation *n.* 注释,注解

A note or comment attached to some part of a document to provide related information. Some applications support voice annotations or annotations accessible by icons. *See also* comment. 一种与文档的某个部分相联系的(注解)说明或评论,以提供相关的信息。有些应用程序支持话音注释或通过点击图标就可以访问这些注释的功能。参阅 comment。

annoybot *n.* 网上"机器人"(软件)

A bot on an Internet Relay Chat (IRC) channel or a multiuser dungeon (MUD) that interacts with the user in an obnoxious manner. *See also* bot, IRC, MUD. 在因特网的在线聊天系统(IRC)或多用户地牢游戏(MUD)中的一种"机器人"(软件),可替代用户在网上做一些乏味而重复性的工作。参阅 bot, IRC, MUD。

anode *n.* 阳极,正极

In electronics, the positively charged terminal or electrode toward which electrons flow. *Compare* cathode. 在电子学中,指正向充电端或电子要流向的那个电极。比较 cathode。

anonymity *n.* 匿名发送(法)

The ability to send an e-mail message or an article to a newsgroup without one's identity becoming known. Ordinarily, the e-mail address of the sender appears automatically in a message's header, which is created by the client software. To achieve anonymity, a message must be sent through an anonymous remailer-which, however, maintains a record of the sender's identity to enable replies. *See also* anonymous remailer. 在不暴露身份的情况下,向某个新闻组发送电子邮件报文或文章的方法。一般情况下发送者的电子邮件地址会自动加到正文头部,这是由客户端软件设定的。为了达到匿名发送的目的,报文必须通过一种匿名重邮服务系统转发,但是该系统必须有发送者的身份记录以便能转交答复报文。参阅 anonymous remailer。

anonymous *n.* 匿名

On the Internet, the standard login name used to obtain access to a public FTP file archive. *See also* anonymous FTP. 在因特网上,一种用于获取访问某个公共 FTP 文档系统的标准登录名。参阅 anonymous FTP。

anonymous FTP *n.* 匿名 FTP 协议

The ability to access a remote computer system on which one does not have an account, via the Internet's File Transfer Protocol (FTP). Users have restricted access rights with anonymous FTP and usually can only copy files to or from a public directory, often named */pub*, on the remote system. Users can also typically use FTP commands, such as listing files and directories. When using anonymous FTP, the user accesses the remote computer system with an FTP program and generally uses *anonymous* or *ftp* as a logon name. The password is usually the user's e-mail address, although a user can often skip giving a password or give a false e-mail address. In other cases, the password can be the word *anonymous*. Many FTP sites do not permit anonymous FTP access in order to maintain security. Those that do permit anonymous FTP sometimes restrict users to only downloading files for the same reason. *See also* FTP[1] (definition 1), logon, /pub. 通过因特网文件传输协议,用户可在没有某个远程系统的账号的情况下,拥有访问该系统的能力。用户在使用匿名 FTP 的情况下有访问权限的限制,通常只能拷贝或发送在远程系统中公共目录(经常命名为/pub)下的文件。用户通常使用 FTP 命令进行操作,如列出文件和目录。在使用 FTP 程序访问远程计算机系统时,通常用 anonymous 和 ftp 作为登录名,电子邮件地址作为口令(尽管可以不写口令或给出错误的电子邮件地址)。在某些情况下,口令可用 anonymous。出于安全的考虑,许多 FTP 服务站点不支持匿名 FTP 访问,即使允许采用匿名 FTP 访问的站点,由于相同的原因,有时也仅让用户下载文件。参阅 FTP[1](第 1 个释义), logon, /pub。

anonymous post *n.* 匿名邮递(报文)

A message in a newsgroup or mailing list that cannot be traced to its originator. Generally this is accomplished by using an anonymous server for newsgroup posts or an anonymous remailer for e-mail. *See also* anonymous remailer. 在新闻组

或邮件列表中，不能查找到发送人的一种报文。通常可以对新闻组使用匿名服务系统转发或对电子邮件使用匿名重邮服务系统转发的方法。参阅 anonymous remailer。

anonymous remailer *n.* **匿名重邮服务系统**

An e-mail server that receives incoming messages, replaces the headers that identify the original sources of the messages, and sends the messages to their ultimate destinations. The purpose of an anonymous remailer is to hide the identities of the senders of the e-mail messages. 一种电子邮件服务系统，可接收(网上)发来的报文，并自动更换报文中标明发送者身份的报头，然后转发该报文到其最终的目的地。匿名重邮(服务系统)的目的是隐藏电子邮件报文发送者的真实身份。

anonymous server *n.* **匿名服务程序**

1. The software used by an anonymous remailer. *See also* anonymous remailer. 匿名重邮服务系统使用的一种软件。参阅 anonymous remailer。

2. Software that provides anonymous FTP service. *See also* anonymous FTP. 一种可以提供匿名 FTP 服务的软件。参阅 anonymous FTP。

ANSI *n.* **美国国家标准协[学]会；ANSI 字符集**

1. Acronym for American National Standards Institute. A voluntary, nonprofit organization of business and industry groups formed in 1918 for the development and adoption of trade and communication standards in the United States. ANSI is the American representative of ISO (the International Organization for Standardization). Among its many concerns, ANSI has developed recommendations for the use of programming languages including FORTRAN, C, and COBOL, and various networking technologies. *See also* ANSI C, ANSI. SYS, SCSI. 为 American National Standards Institute 的缩略语。由美国商业和工业团体为制订贸易和通信标准于 1918 年成立的一家自愿的、非赢利的组织。它是国际标准化组织的美国代表，并且已制定了若干关于程序设计语言用法的推荐性标准，其中有 FORTRAN, C 和 COBOL。参阅 ANSI C, ANSI. SYS, SCSI.

2. The Microsoft Windows ANSI character set. This set is includes ISO 8859/x plus additional characters. This set was originally based on an ANSI draft standard. The MSDOS operating system uses the ANSI character set if ANSI. SYS is installed. 微软 Windows 系统的 ANSI 字符集。这个字符集包含了 ISO 8859/x 另外增加的字符。ANSI 字符集最初是基于 ANSI 文档标准。MS-DOS 操作系统中采用 ANSI 字符集(如果安装了 ANSI. SYS 文件)。

ANSI C *n.* **ANSI 标准的 C 语言**

A version of the C programming language standardized by ANSI. *See also* ANSI, K&R C. 一种经 ANSI 标准化了的 C 程序设计语言的版本。参阅 ANSI, K&R C。

ANSI/SPARC *n.* **美国国家标准协[学]会下属标准规划与需求委员会**

Acronym for American National Standards Institute Standards Planning and Requirements Committee. The ANSI committee that, in the 1970s, proposed a generalized, three-schema architecture that is used as the foundation for some database management systems. 为 American National Standards Institute Standards Planning and Requirements Committee 的缩略语。ANSI 下属的一个委员会，早在在 20 世纪 70 年代，该委员会就建议制定一个通用的、三层模式的体系结构，现已被若干数据库管理系统用作为系统的基础。

ANSI. SYS *n.* **ANSI. SYS 软件**

An installable device driver for MS-DOS computers that uses ANSI commands (escape sequences) to enhance the user's control of the console. *See also* ANSI, driver, escape sequence, install. 一种为 MS-DOS 系统计算机设计的(随时)可安装的设备驱动程序，用户可使用 ANSI 的命令(转义序列)加强对操作台的控制。参阅 ANSI, driver, escape sequence, install。

ANSI X3. 30-1997 *n.* **ANSI(美国国家标准学会) X3. 30-1997 号标准**

A standard entitled "Representation for Calendar Date and Ordinal Date for Information Interchange" from the American National Standards Institute (ANSI) that covers date formats. Many organizations, including the U. S. federal government, have standardized date formats using this standard to facilitate work on the Year 2000 problem. —

个名为"信息交换用日历日期和顺序日期表示法"的标准，来自美国国家标准学会(ANSI)，其中有各种日期格式。许多组织，包括美国联邦政府，都采用此标准对日期表示格式进行规范以利 2000 年问题的解决。

answer mode *n.* 应答方[模]式

A setting that allows a modem to answer an incoming call automatically. It is used in all fax machines. *Also called*: auto answer. 一种使调制解调器可以自动应答到来的呼叫信号的设置。所有传真机上均有此功能。也称为 auto answer。

answer-only modem *n.* 只收[答]型调制解调器

A modem that can receive but not originate calls. 一种只能接收报文不能向外呼叫的调制解调器。

answer/originate modem *n.* 应答/呼叫型调制解调器

A modem that can both send and receive calls—the most common type of modem in use. 一种既能接收又能发送各种呼叫的调制解调器，是最常用的类型。

antialiasing *n.* 去锯齿[阶梯](法，效应)

A software technique for smoothing the jagged appearance of curved or diagonal lines caused by poor resolution on a display screen. Methods of antialiasing include surrounding pixels with intermediate shades and manipulating the size and horizontal alignment of pixels. See the illustration. *See also* dithering. *Compare* aliasing. 一种软件技术或方法，用于平滑由于低分辨率显示器造成曲线或斜线出现的锯齿效应。去锯齿法包括在相邻像素间采用过渡阴影，以及控制各像素点的大小和水平方向的对齐。参阅本条目的图例。参阅 dithering。比较 aliasing。



Anti aliasing

The image on the right shows the result of antialiasing through the use of higher resolution.

右图显示了通过用较高分辨率所获得的去锯齿后的效果。

antiglare 或 **anti-glare** *adj.* 【修】防眩光

Pertaining to any measure taken to reduce reflections of external light on a monitor screen. The screen may be coated with a chemical (which may reduce its brightness), covered with a polarizing filter, or simply rotated so that external light is not reflected into the user's eye. 用于修饰或说明减少外部光源在显示器上反光的任何方法。通过涂上一种化学涂层(可能会降低其亮度)、装上一层偏振过滤板或者仅作简单的角度调节，可使外部光线不会反射到使用者的眼睛。

anti-replay *n.* 反重放(功能部件)

An IP packet - level security feature that prevents packets that have been intercepted and changed from being inserted into the data stream. Anti replay creates a security association between a source and destination computer, with each agreeing on a numbering sequence for transmitted packets. The anti-replay mechanism detects packets tagged with numbers that fall outside the accepted sequence, discards them, sends an error message, and logs the event. The anti-replay protocol is included as part of the IPSec standard. *See also* IPSec. IP 数据包级的一种安全功能部件，防止被截取(然后被重放)和被改变的数据包重新进入数据流。反重放功能部件在源计算机和目标计算机之间建立起一种安全联系，双方认可所传输的数据包有一个编号序列。反重放机制可以侦测到标有不在认可序列范围内的号码的数据包，把它们扔掉，发送一个出错消息并将该事件记入日志。反重放协议包括在 IPSec 标准中。参阅 IPSec。

antistatic device *n.* 抗静电物品[设备]

A device designed to minimize shocks caused by the buildup of static electricity, which can disrupt computer equipment or cause data loss. An antistatic device may take the form of a floor mat, a wristband with a wire attached to the workstation, a spray, a lotion, or other special-purpose device. *See also* static[2], static electricity. 一种用于减少静电冲击效应的设备，静电可能使计算机设备受到破坏或导致其数据丢失。防静电物品有各种形式，如抗静电地毯、与工作台有导线相连的抗静电腕套、抗静电喷雾液、抗静电洗液或其他

专用物品。参阅 static[4], static electricity。

antivirus program *n.* 反病毒程序

A computer program that scans a computer's memory and mass storage to identify, isolate, and eliminate viruses, and that examines incoming files for viruses as the computer receives them. 一种扫描计算机内存和辅存的程序，可以检测、隔离和清除病毒，还可在计算机接收外来文件时对该文件进行检查。

anti-worm *n.* 反蠕虫病毒

See(见) automatic patching, do-gooder virus.

anycasting *n.* 任(意)播(送)法

Communication between a single sender and the nearest receiver in a group. In IPv6, anycasting enables one host to initiate the updating of routing tables for a group of hosts. *See also* IPv6. *Compare* multicasting, unicast. 一个消息发送者跟本组中离它最近的接收者之间的通信。在 Ipv6 中，任播法允许一个主机去更新一组主机的路由选择表。参阅 IPv6。比较 multicasting, unicast。

any key *n.* 任意键

Any random key on a computer keyboard. Some programs prompt the user to "press any key" to continue. It does not matter which key the user presses. There is no key on the keyboard called Any. 在计算机键盘上的任意一个键。有些程序提示用户"按任意键"以便让计算机继续处理下去，用户按哪个键都可以。键盘上没有一个称为"任意(any)"的键。

any-to-any connectivity *n.* 任意连接性

The property of an integrated computer network environment where it is possible to share data across multiple protocols, host types, and network topologies. 一种综合计算机网络环境中的特性，在这种环境里，能在多种协议、多种主机类型和多种网络拓扑结构之间共享数据。

AOL *n.* 美国联机[在线]服务公司

See(见) America Online.

AOL Instant Messenger *n.* 美国在线即时通信程序

See(见) AIM.

AOL NetFind *n.* AOL 公司的 NetFind 程序

Resident Web-finding tool of America Online (AOL) information service. Searches by keyword and concept. Using Intelligent Concept Extraction (ICE) and Excite technology, this tool finds relationships between words and ideas; for example, between "elderly people" and "senior citizen." *See also* Excite, Intelligent Concept Extraction. 一种驻留在计算机中的万维网查找工具，由美国在线信息服务公司(AOL)提供。根据关键字和概念进行查找。使用 ICE("智能概念提取")和 Excite(激发)技术，这种工具可以找到单词和概念之间的关系：例如，"年长的人们"和"年轻的市民"之间的关系。参阅 Excite, Intelligent Concept Extraction。

APA *n.* 全点可寻址模式

See(见) all points addressable.

Apache *n.* Apache 服务系统

A free open-source HTTP (Web) server introduced in 1995 by the Apache Group as an extension to, and improvement of, the National Center for Supercomputing Applications' earlier HTTPd (version 1.3). Apache is popular on UNIX-based systems, including Linux, and also runs on Windows NT and other operating systems, such as BeOS. Because the server was based on existing code with a series of patches, it became known as "A Patchy server," which led to the official name Apache. *See also* HTTPd. 由 Apache 集团于 1995 年推出的一种免费开放源代码 HTTP(万维网)服务系统，作为对美国国家超级计算机应用中心一早期的 HTTPd(第 1.3 版)的扩充和改进。Apache 系统流行在基于 UNIX 系统上，其中包括 Linux，并且也可以运行在 Windows NT 和其他操作系统上，例如 BeOS。因为该服务系统的现存代码是基于一系列的补丁程序之上的，因此它被人戏称为"补丁服务系统"，这导致了其正式名称为 Apache。参阅 HTTPd。

Apache Group *n.* Apache 集团

A non-profit organization of volunteers from around the world that operates and contributes to the Apache HTTP Server Project. 一个致力于 Apache HTTP 服务系统项目的由世界各地志愿者组织起来的非赢利性组织。

Apache HTTP Server Project *n.* Apache HTTP 服务系统项目

A collaborative effort by the members of the Apache Group to design, develop, and maintain

the Apache HTTP (Web) server. *See also* Apache, Apache Group. 一种由 Apache 集团的成员设计、开发和维护 Apache HTTP(万维网)服务系统的协作式工作项目。参阅 Apache, Apache Group。

Apache project *n.* **Apache 项目**

See(见) Apache HTTP Server Project.

APC *n.* **异步过程调用例程**

See(见) asynchronous procedure call.

aperture grill *n.* **荫栅(显示器)**

A type of CRT (cathode ray tube) used in computer monitors that uses thin, closely-spaced vertical wires to isolate the individual pixels. The first aperture grill CRT was the Sony Trinitron, but several other manufacturers also produce aperture grill CRTs. *See also* CRT. 在计算机显示器中使用的一种 CRT(阴极射线管),使用薄而紧密相挨的垂直线以隔离单个像素。索尼公司的 Trinitron 上首次使用荫栅 CRT,其他一些制造商也生产荫栅 CRT。参阅 CRT。

APEX *n.* **装配过程展示和会议**

Acronym for Assembly Process Exhibition and Conference. Exhibition and conference for members of the electronics manufacturing industry. APEX features product exhibits, speeches, technical conferences, and forums on issues that affect the industry. 为 Assembly Process Exhibition and Conference 的缩略语。为电子技术制造行业各成员举办的展览和会议。APEX 就影响本行业的问题开展各种活动:产品展示、演讲、技术交流会和论坛等。

API *n.* **应用软件编程接口[界面]**

See(见) application programming interface.

APL *n.* **APL 程序设计语言**

Acronym for **A** Programming Language. A highlevel language introduced in 1968 for scientific and mathematical applications. APL is a subprogram-based interpreted language that uses a large set of special characters and terse syntax and is available for use on PC-compatible machines. *See also* interpreted language. 为 **A** Programming Language 的缩略语。1968 年推出的一种为科学和数学应用而设计的高级语言。是一种支持子程序调用的解释性语言,可以使用大量的专用字符和简洁的语法,并且可在与 PC 机兼容的计算机上使用。参阅 interpreted language。

APM *n.* **高级电源管理程序**

See(见) Advanced Power Management.

APNIC *n.* **亚太网络信息中心**

Acronym for Asian-Pacific Network Information Center, a nonprofit, voluntary membership organization covering the Asia/Pacific Rim region. APNIC, like its European counterpart RIPE and its American counterpart ARIN, devotes itself to matters related to the Internet, among them such tasks as registering new members, allocating IP addresses, and maintaining database information. *See also* ARIN, RIPE. 为 Asian-Pacific Network Information Center 的缩略语,亚太地区的一个非赢利性的自愿成员组织。APNIC 和欧洲的 RIPE、美国的 ARIN 的作用相似,致力于解决与因特网相关的事务,包括注册新成员、分配 IP 地址和维护数据库信息等。参阅 ARIN, RIPE。

app *n.* **应用程序[系统,软件]**

See(见) application.

APPC *n.* **高级程序间通信协议**

Acronym for Advanced Program-to-Program Communication. A specification developed as part of IBM's SNA (Systems Network Architecture) model and designed to enable applications programs running on different computers to communicate and exchange data directly. APPC extends SNA to include minicomputers and PCs. 为 Advanced Program-to-Program Communication 的缩略语。作为 IBM 公司的系统网络体系结构(SNA)模型中的一部分而研制的一种规约或协议,其设计目的是使在不同计算机上运行的应用程序可以直接通信和交换数据。

append *vb.* **【动】附加,追加**

To place or insert as an attachment by adding data to the end of a file or database or extending a character string. *See also* file, string. *Compare* truncate. 把数据放置或插入在文件、数据库的尾部或扩展一个字符串。参阅 file, string。比较 truncate。

Apple II *n.* **AppleII 型计算机**

The second computer introduced by the Apple

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Computer Corporation, in April 1977. The Apple II featured 4 K dynamic RAM, expandable to 48 K (with 16 K chips), and used the 6502 microprocessor. The Apple II was the first computer to offer a TV video adapter as an optional alternative to a color computer monitor. It also featured sound and eight expansion slots. *See also* 6502.
由 Apple 计算机公司于 1977 年 4 月发布的第二代微型计算机。该机配有 4K 内存，可扩展到 48K(用 16K 的内存芯片)，使用 6502 微处理器，是第一个提供电视视频适配器的计算机，可用电视作为计算机彩色显示器的替代品，而且还提供了声音功能和八个扩展槽。参阅 6502。

Apple Desktop Bus *n.* **Apple(公司)桌面总线**
A serial communications pathway built into Apple Macintosh and Apple IIGS computers. Typically a flexible cord, it enables low-speed input devices, such as a keyboard or mouse, to communicate with the computer. The bus functions like a simple local area network that can connect up to 16 devices, such as light pens, trackballs, and graphics tablets, to the computer. Although there are only two external ports, more than two devices can be linked in a series called a daisy chain. *Acronym*: ADB. *See also* bus, daisy chain2, device driver, input/output port, serial communication. 在 Apple 公司 Macintosh 和 IIGS 计算机中内建的一种串行通信总线，通常是通过一根软导线将低速输入设备(如键盘、鼠标)接入计算机从而可与之通信。该总线的工作情况像一个简单的局域网，最多可连接 16 个设备(包括光笔、跟踪球、图形输入板等)到该计算机上。尽管只有二个外部端口，但用称之为菊花链的串行方式可在每个端口连接二台以上的设备。缩略为 ADB。参阅 bus, daisy chain2, device driver, input/output port, serial communication。

AppleDraw *n.* **AppleDraw 绘图程序**
A shareware drawing application for Macintosh computers. 一种在 Macintosh 计算机上使用的绘图应用程序，属于共享软件。

Apple Events *n.* **Apple(公司的)Events 软件**
A feature added to Mac OS System 7 that enables one application to send a command, such as save or open, to another application. *See also* Mac OS. 在 Mac OS 系统第 7 版操作系统中新增的一种功能部件，可使一个应用程序向另一个应用程序发送命令(如存盘、打开)。参阅 Mac OS。

Apple Extended Keyboard *n.* **Apple 机扩展型键盘**
A 105-key keyboard that works with the Macintosh SE, Macintosh II, and Apple IIGS computers. This keyboard marks Apple's first inclusion of function (F) keys, whose absence was long cited as a shortcoming of the Macintosh compared with IBM PCs and compatibles. This feature, along with other layout changes and the addition of new keys and lights, makes the Apple Extended Keyboard quite similar in form to the IBM enhanced keyboard. See the illustration. *See also* enhanced keyboard. 在 Apple 公司的 Macintosh SE, Macintosh II 和 Apple IIGS 计算机上使用的一种 105 键的键盘。此键盘标志 Apple 公司引入了程序操作键(译者注：直译为功能键，即 F 键)，缺少此类键曾长期被 IBM PC 及兼容机用户看作是 Macintosh 机的缺点。除此之外，Apple 公司对键盘布局进行修改，并增设了若干新的键与指示灯，使得这种扩展键盘与 IBM 增强型键盘十分相似。参阅本条目的图例。参阅 enhanced keyboard。



Apple Extended Keyboard

Apple Filing Protocol *n.* **AppleTalk 文件(编制,归档)协议**

See(见) AFP.

Apple key *n.* **Apple 键**

A key on Apple keyboards labeled with an outline of the Apple logo. On the Apple Extended Keyboard, this key is the same as the Command key, which functions similarly to the Control key on IBM and compatible keyboards. It is generally used in conjunction with a character key as a shortcut to making menu selections or starting a macro. 在 Apple 机键盘上的一个标有 Apple 公司标志符的键。在 Apple 扩展型键盘上,该键与命令键是同一个键,其功能类似于 IBM 公司 PC 及兼容机键盘上的控制键(即 Ctrl 键)。通常与某个字符键联合使用作为选用选单(译者注:俗称菜单)选项的快捷键或用于启动一条宏命令。

Apple Macintosh *n.* **Apple 公司的 Macintosh 计算机**

See(见) Macintosh.

Apple Newton *n.* **Apple 公司的 Newton 个人数字助理机**

See(见) Newton.

AppleScript *n.* **AppleScript 语言**

A script language developed by Apple Computer, Inc., for Macintosh computers running under the Mac OS to execute commands and automate functions. *See also* script. 由 Apple 公司开发的一种过程控制语言(也称脚本语言),在运行 Mac 操作系统的 Macintosh 计算机上使用,可以执行许多命令和自动调用有关的函数。参阅 script。

AppleShare *n.* **AppleShare 软件**

A file server software developed by Apple Computer, Inc., that works with the Mac OS and allows one Macintosh computer to share files with another on the same network. *See also* file server, Mac OS. 一种与 Mac OS 操作系统一起使用的文件服务系统的软件,允许 Macintosh 计算机与同一网络上的其他计算机共享文件。参阅 file server, Mac OS。

applet *n.* **小型应用程序**

A program that can be downloaded over the Internet and executed on the recipient's machine. Applets are often written in the Java programming language and run within browser software, and they are typically used to customize or add interactive elements to a Web page. 可通过因特网下载并在接收计算机上运行的一小段程序。小型应用程序通常是用 Java 语言编写并运行在浏览器软件中,applet 典型用于为万维网网页页面自定义或添加交互式元素。

AppleTalk *n.* **AppleTalk 局域网**

An inexpensive local area network developed by Apple Computer, Inc., for Macintosh computers that can be used by Apple and non-Apple computers to communicate and share resources such as printers and file servers. Non-Apple computers must be equipped with AppleTalk hardware and suitable software. The network uses a layered set of protocols similar to the ISO/OSI reference model and transfers information in the form of packets called frames. AppleTalk supports connections to other AppleTalk networks through devices known as bridges, and it supports connections to dissimilar networks through devices called gateways. *See also* bridge, frame (definition 2), gateway. 由 Apple 计算机公司开发的一种低价型局域网,对 macintosh 计算机而言,AppleTalk 局域网协议可在 Apple 机和非 Apple 机上使用,进行通信和资源(如打印机、文件服务器)共享。非 Apple 机必须装有 AppleTalk 硬件和相应的软件。此网采用类似于 ISO/OSI 基准模型的分层协议模式,并且信息以信息包(称为帧)的形式传输。通过称之为网桥的设备,与其他的 Appletalk 网络连接,而且通过称之为网关的设备,还支持与其他不同类型的网络相连接。参阅 bridge, frame (第 2 个释义), gateway。

AppleTalk Phase 2 *n.* **第二版 AppleTalk 局域网**

The extended AppleTalk Internet model designed by Apple Computer, Inc., that supports multiple zones within a network and extended addressing capacity. 由 Apple 计算机公司设计的扩展 AppleTalk 因特网模型,支持一个网络中的多个区域和扩展编址容量。

AppleWorks *n.* **AppleWorks 程序**

A suite of productivity applications, formerly known as ClarisWorks, distributed by Apple Computer, Inc., and shipped on the iMac

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computer. AppleWorks/ ClarisWorks is an integrated product that includes support for word processing, spreadsheets, databases, drawing, painting, charting, and the Internet. 一套生产能力很强的应用程序，以前称为 ClarisWorks，现在由 Apple 计算机公司分销和随 iMac 计算机一起装箱发货。这种程序是一种集成式的程序产品，内含支持如下内容的程序：字处理、电子表格、绘图、画画、制(图)表以及因特网。

appliance *n.* 器具，家用电器

1. *See*(见) server appliance.

2. *See*(见) information appliance.

3. A device with a single or limited purpose with functionality. This functionality is similar to a simple consumer appliance. 一种功能有限或单一的器件，其功能性类似于简单的消费类或家用电器。

appliance server *n.* 器具服务器

1. An inexpensive computing device used for specific tasks including Internet connectivity or file-and-print services. The server is usually easy to use but does not possess the capabilities or software of a typical server for general office use. 一种便宜的有特定用途的计算机设备，可用于因特网连接、文件归档和打印服务等。这种服务器通常操作简便，但没有办公室通用的典型服务器的功能或软件。

2. *See*(见) server appliance.

application *n.* 应用程序[系统，软件]

A program designed to assist in the performance of a specific task, such as word processing, accounting, or inventory management. *Compare* utility. 一种为帮助用户完成某种特定任务而设计的程序，例如字处理程序、会计程序、库存管理程序等。比较 utility。

application binary interface *n.* 应用系统二进制接口

A set of instructions that specifies how an executable file interacts with the hardware and how information is stored. *Acronym*: ABI. *Compare* application programming interface. 一种指令集，用以说明可执行文件如何与硬件进行交互作用以及信息是如何存储的。缩略为 ABI。比较 application programming interface。

application-centric *adj.* 【修】以应用(程序)为中心

Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of an operating system in which a user invokes an application to open or create documents (such as word processing files or spreadsheets). Command-line interfaces and some graphical user interfaces such as the Windows 3.*x* Program Manager are application-centric. *Compare* document-centric. 用于修饰或说明操作系统的特征，在这种操作系统中用户可以调用一种应用程序来打开或建立文档(诸如字处理文件、电子表格文件)。命令行界面或某些图形用户界面(如 Windows 3.x 中的程序管理器)就是以应用程序为中心的。比较 document-centric。

application developer *n.* 应用开发人员

An individual who designs and analyzes the appearance and operation of an application program. 指设计和分析某个应用程序的外部特征和操作流程的人员

application development environment *n.* 应用开发环境[软件包]

An integrated suite of programs for use by software developers. Typical components of application development environments include a compiler, file browsing system, debugger, and text editor for use in creating programs. 供软件开发人员使用的一种集成的程序套件。较典型的应用软件开发环境[软件包]都含有开发应用程序所需的编译程序、文件浏览系统、调试程序和文本编辑程序。

application development language *n.* 应用软件开发语言

A computer language designed for creating applications. The term is usually restricted to refer to languages with specific highlevel constructs geared toward record design, form layout, database retrieval and update, and similar tasks. *See also* 4GL, application, application generator. 一种为开发应用程序而设计的计算机语言。此术语通常专指具有专用高级结构的语言，能适合针对记录的设计、表格编排、数据库检索和更新以及与之类似的任务。参阅 4GL, application, application generator。

application development system *n.* 应用开发系统

A programming environment designed for the

development of an application, typically including a text editor, compiler, and linker, and often including a library of common software routines for use in the developed program. 一种为开发某个应用程序而设计的编程环境，典型情况下应包括为开发程序所需的文本编辑程序、编译程序、连接程序，而且通常还带有公用软件例程库。

application entity *n.* 应用实体

See(见) AE.

application file *n.* 应用程序文件

See(见) program file.

Application Foundation Classes *n.* 应用程序基类集

A set of Java class libraries developed by Microsoft that provides developers with user-interface controls and graphics tools for creating and manipulating elements such as text and fonts. The Application Foundation Classes extend the capabilities of Java's Abstract Windowing Toolkit (AWT) and are used to facilitate and expedite the creation of Java applets and applications through the use of prebuilt, customizable development components. *Acronym*: AFC. *See also* Internet Foundation Classes, Java, Java Foundation Classes, Microsoft Foundation Classes. 一种由微软公司开发的 Java 类库的集合，为开发人员提供用户界面控件和图形工具，用于创建和处理诸如文本和字体等元素。应用程序基类集扩展了 Java 的抽象开窗工具箱(AWT)的功能，并通过预制、自定义开发用的组件使用户可以方便、快速地创建 Java 小程序和应用程序。缩略为 AFC。参阅 Internet Foundation Classes, Java, Java Foundation Classes, Microsoft Foundation Classes。

application gateway *n.* 应用系统网关软件

Software running on a machine that is intended to maintain security on a secluded network yet allow certain traffic to go between the private network and the outside world. *See also* firewall. 在指定计算机上运行的一种软件，其功能是专门针对某个"独立"网络而设计的，在保持该隔离网安全的同时仍允许(某些特定的信息)可与外界网络进行交换。参阅 firewall。

application generator *n.* 应用程序生成器[程序]

Software for generating source or machine code for running an application based on a description of the desired functionality. Limited in scope, application generators are included with some database programs and use built-in instruction sets to generate program code. *See also* application. 一种软件，用于生成源程序或机器代码，供运行应用系统使用，而这种应用系统基于所需功能的描述。由于应用范围的限制，应用程序生成器包括一些数据库程序，并使用内置指令集来生成程序代码。参阅 application。

application heap *n.* 应用程序堆

A block of RAM used by an application to store its code, resources, records, document data, and other information. *See also* heap (definition 1), RAM. 供应用程序用来存储其代码、资源、记录、文档数据和其他信息的一块内存。参阅 heap (第 1 个释义)，RAM。

application layer *n.* 应用层

The highest layer of standards in the Open Systems Interconnection (OSI) reference model. The application layer contains signals that perform useful work for the user, such as file transfer or remote access to a computer, as opposed to lower levels, which control the exchange of data between transmitter and receiver. See the illustration. *See also* ISO/OSI reference model. 国际标准化组织(ISO)制定的开放系统互连(OSI)基准模型中的最高一层，即第七层。不同于较低层上的信号，此层包含的信号对用户进行工作是十分有用的，例如文件传输、远程访问某台计算机。而低层上的信号控制的是发送方和接收方之间的数据交换过程。参阅本条目的图例。参阅 ISO/OSI reference model。

ISO/OSI MODEL

ISO/OSI Layer	*Focus*
Application *(highest level)*	Program-to-program transfer of information
Presentation	Text formatting and display, code conversion
Session	Establishing, maintaining, and coordinating communication
Transport	Accurate delivery, service quality
Network	Transport routes, message handling and transfer
Data-link	Coding, addressing, and transmitting information
Physical	Hardware connections

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ISO/OSI 模型	
ISO/OSI 划分的层	功用
应用层(最高层)	信息在程序到程序上进行传输
表示层	正文的格式化和显示、代码的转换
话路层	建立、维护并协调(双方的)通信
运输层	准确传递、服务质量
网路层	运输的路由(即路线)、报文的处理和传送
数据链路层	对信息进行编码、编址和传输
物理层	硬件的连接

Application layer.
The highest layer in the ISO/OSI reference model.
ISO/OSI 基准模型的最高层

application notification *n.* **应用程序通知**
An application notification starts an application at a specified time or when a system event occurs. When an application starts as the result of a notification, the system specifies a command line parameter that identifies the event that has occurred. *See also* Class A IP address, Class B IP address, Class C IP address. 在特定的时间或某一系统事件发生时启动一种应用程序的通知。当通知出现,应用程序启动时,系统就会给出一个命令行参数表明所发生的事件。参阅 Class A IP address, Class B IP address, Class C IP address。(译者注:"参阅"后的条目似乎有误。)

application processor *n.* **应用处理器**
A processor dedicated to a single application. 一种专为单个应用系统而设计的处理器。

application program *n.* **应用程序**
See(见) application.

application program interface. *n.* **应用软件[系统]编程接口**
See(见) application programming interface.

application programming interface *n.* **应用软件[系统]编程接口**
A set of routines used by an application program to direct the performance of procedures by the computer's operating system. *Acronym*: API. *Also called*: application program interface. 由应用程序使用的一组例程,可以指挥计算机的操作系统去完成既定的过程 缩略为 API。也称为 application program interface。

application server *n.* **应用软件服务程序;应用程序服务器**
1. A server program on a computer in a distributed network that handles the business logic between users and backend business applications or databases. Application servers also can provide transaction management, failover, and load balancing. An application server is often viewed as part of a three tier application consisting of a front-end GUI server such as an HTTP server (first tier), an application server (middle tier), and a backend database and transaction server (third tier). *Also called*: appserver. *Compare* HTTP server (definition 1). 分布式网络中计算机上的一种服务(器)程序,处理用户和后端业务应用程序或数据库之间的业务逻辑。应用软件服务程序也能提供事务管理、失败处理、负载平衡等服务。应用软件服务程序经常被看作是一个三层应用软件的一部分,这个三层的应用软件包括:前端图形用户界面服务器,如 HTTP 服务器(第一层),应用软件服务程序(第二层),后端数据库和事务处理服务系统(第三层)。也称为 appserver。比较 HTTP server(第 1 个释义)。
2. Any machine on which an application-server program is running. *Also called*: appserver. 任一应用软件服务程序在其上运行的机器。也称为 appserver。

application service provider *n.* **应用(软件)服务提供商**
A third-party company or organization that hosts applications or services for individuals or business customers. The customer connects to a data center maintained by the application service provider (ASP) through Internet or private lines to access applications that would otherwise need to be housed on the customer's local servers or individual PCs. This arrangement allows the customer to free up disk space that would otherwise be taken by applications, as well as to access the most recent software updates. ASPs deliver solutions ranging from high end applications to services for small and medium sized businesses. *Acronym*:

ASP. 一种为个人或单位用户(即商业客户)提供应用软件或服务的第三方公司或组织。客户通过因特网或专用线路连到由应用(软件)服务提供商(ASP)维护的数据中心,访问应用程序,这些程序不需装载到客户的本地服务器或个人计算机上。这种方式可使客户省下安装应用程序所需的磁盘空间,还可以访问软件的最近更新信息。应用(软件)服务提供商们提供的服务范围从高端的应用软件到中小型企业的服务。缩略为 ASP。

application shortcut key *n.* 应用程序快捷键

A key or combination of keys that when pressed will quickly perform an action within an application that would normally require several user actions, such as menu selections. *Also called*: keyboard shortcut. 某个键或一组组合(使用的)键,当它(们)被按下时,本来应用程序中按正常操作需要使用者几个步骤才能达到的某个动作,就能被迅速执行。例如,选单或选项屏的选择过程。也称为 keyboard shortcut。

application software *n.* 应用软件

See(见) application.

application-specific integrated circuit *n.* 专用集成电路

See(见) gate array.

application suite *n.* 应用程序套件

See(见) suite (第 1 个释义).

appserver *n.* 应用软件服务程序;应用程序服务器

See(见) application server.

Aqua *n.* Aqua 界面

The graphical user interface (GUI) of Macintosh OS X. Aqua was designed to maintain familiarity and a comfort level for users of the earlier Macintosh system while allowing access to newer Macintosh OS X capabilities. The Aqua GUI features updated versions of Macintosh staples such as the Finder alongside new features like the Dock, a new type of organizational tool. *See also* Dock, Macintosh OS X. Macintosh 计算机中 OS X 操作系统所使用的图形用户界面(GUI)。设计 Aqua 界面是为了保持早期 Macintosh 计算机系统用户对系统的熟悉和方便程度,同时增进使用新的 Macintosh 计算机 OS X 操作系统的能力。Aqua 图形用户界面拥有 Macintosh 计算机主要成分例如查找程序的最新版本,还拥有一些新的功能部件如 Dock 程序,一种新型组织工具。参阅 Dock, Macintosh OS X。

arbitration *n.* 判优(原则),仲裁(法)

A set of rules for resolving competing demands for a machine resource by multiple users or processes. *See also* contention. 一套用于解决多用户或多进程系统中对某种机器资源发生竞争这类问题的规则。参阅 contention。

.arc *n.* .arc 文件后缀

The file extension that identifies compressed archive files encoded using the Advanced RISC Computing Specification (ARC) format. *See also* compressed file. 标明是采用高级 RISC 计算技术规范(ARC)格式进行压缩的档案文件的文件扩展名。参阅 compressed file。

arcade game *n.* 拱廊游戏

1. A coin-operated computer game for one or more players that features high-quality screen graphics, sound, and rapid action. 一种可由一人或多人操纵的投币式计算机游戏,其特征是高质量的图像、音响效果,以及快速反应。

2. Any computer game designed to mimic the style of a coin-operated arcade game, such as games marketed for the home computer. *See also* computer game. 指与投币或拱廊游戏风格相仿的任意一种计算机游戏,如在市场上销售的家用计算机中的游戏。参阅 computer game。

Archie *n.* Archie 程序,阿奇程序

An Internet utility for finding files in public archives obtainable by anonymous FTP. The master Archie server at McGill University in Montreal downloads FTP indexes from participating FTP servers, merges them into a master list, and sends updated copies of the master list to other Archie servers each day. Archie is a shortened form of *archive*. *See also* anonymous FTP, FTP[1] (definition 1). *Compare* Jughead, Veronica. 一种因特网上用于查找文件的实用程序,这些文件存放在可由匿名 FTP 程序访问的公共文档中。每天位于蒙特利尔(Montreal)McGill 大学的主 Archie 服务系统从合作的 FTP 服务系统上下载 FTP 索引,然后将其并入主目录,并且把更新后的该主目录拷贝至其他 Archie 服务系统。Archie 是单词"archive"的缩写。参阅 anonymous FTP, FTP[1]

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（第 1 个释义）。比较 Jughead, Veronica。

Archie client *n.* **Archie 客户系统，Archie 客户端软件**

See(见) Archie.

Archie server *n.* **Archie 服务系统，Archie 服务端软件**

On the Internet, a server that contains Archie indexes to the names and addresses of files in public FTP archives. *See also* Archie, FTP[1] (definition 1), server (definition 2). 在因特网上，一种保存 Archie 索引服务系统，此索引由公共 FTP 文档的文件名和地址组成。参阅 Archie, FTP[1]（第 1 个释义），server（第 2 个释义）。

architecture *n.* **体系结构；处理能力；(软件)设计**

1. The physical construction or design of a computer system and its components. *See also* cache, CISC, closed architecture, network architecture, open architecture, pipelining, RISC. 计算机系统及其各个组成部分的物理结构或布局。参阅 cache, CISC, closed architecture, network architecture, open architecture, pipelining, RISC。

2. The data-handling capacity of a microprocessor. 微处理器的数据处理能力。

3. The design of application software incorporating protocols and the means for expansion and interfacing with other programs. 为了功能的扩充和与其他程序的连接，将若干种协议与(实现)方法或手段结合起来的应用系统软件的设计。

archive[1] *n.* **档案；压缩文件；文件目录**

1. A tape or disk containing files copied from another storage device and used as backup storage. 一种用于保存从其他存储设备上拷贝来的文件的磁带或磁盘，通常把它们作为备份存储器。

2. A compressed file. 一种被压缩了的文件。

3. A file directory on the Internet that is archive available by File Transfer Protocol (FTP) or an Internet directory established for dissemination of stored files. 在因特网上的一种文件目录，供 FTP(文件传输协议)程序使用或为了传播所存储的文件而建立的某个因特网目录。

archive[2] *vb.* **【动】归档，存档；压缩**

1. To copy files onto a tape or disk for longterm storage. 为了长期保存而把文件拷贝到磁带或磁盘上。

2. To compress a file. 压缩某个文件。

archive bit *n.* **存档位**

A bit that is associated with a file and is used to indicate whether the file has been backed up. *See also* back up, bit. 一个与文件状态相关的比特位，用于指明该文件是否已备份。参阅 back up, bit。

archive file *n.* **档案文件**

A file that contains a set of files, such as a program with its documentation and example input files, or collected postings from a newsgroup. On UNIX systems, archive files can be created using the tar program; they can then be compressed using compress or gzip. PKZIP under MS-DOS and Windows and StuffIt under Mac OS create archive files that are already compressed. *See also* compress[2], gzip, PKZIP, StuffIt, tar[1]. 一种用于保存某个文件集的文件，例如，某个程序及其文档和样例输入文件、来自某个新闻组的各种邮件或记录的集合文件。在 UNIX 操作系统中，可以先用 tar 程序创立档案文件，然后用压缩程序或 gzip 程序压缩。在 MS-DOS 和 Windows 系统中可用 PKZIP 程序压缩，在 Mac 操作系统中用 StuffIt 程序创立档案文件的同时即被压缩。参阅 compress[1], gzip, PKZIP, StuffIt, tar[1]。

archive site *n.* **存档站点**

A site on the Internet that stores files. The files are usually accessed through one of the following ways: downloaded through anonymous FTP, retrieved through Gopher, or viewed on the World Wide Web. *See also* anonymous FTP, Gopher. 在因特网上存储文件的一种站点。文件通常以如下之一的方式进行访问：通过匿名 FTP 程序下载、通过 Gopher 程序检索或用浏览程序在万维网上浏览。参阅 anonymous FTP, Gopher。

ARCnet *n.* **相连资源计算机网络**

Short for Attached Resource Computer Network. A form of token bus network architecture for PC-based LANs developed by Datapoint Corporation. ARCnet relies on a bus or star topology and can support up to 255 nodes. Different versions run at speeds of 1.5 Mbps, 20 Mbps (ARCnet Plus), and 100 Mbps. 为 Attached Resource Computer Network 的缩写。一种计算机网络，由 Datapoint

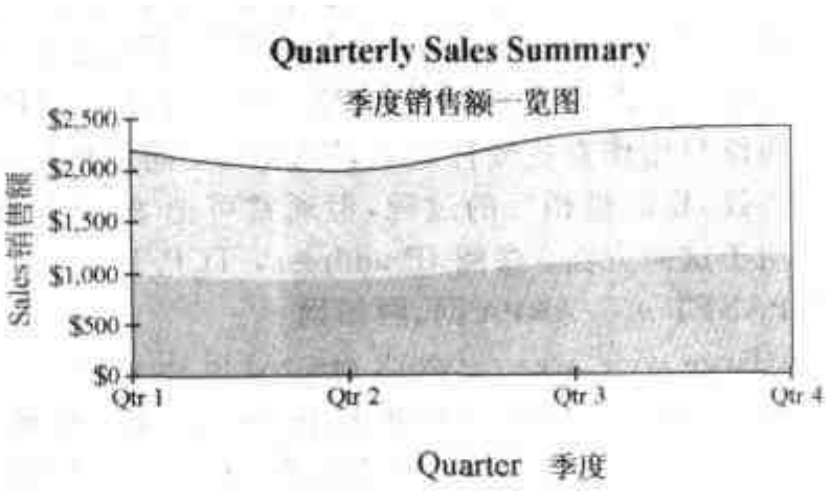
公司开发、基于 PC 局域网的令牌总线体系结构的形式。ARCnet 采用总线或星型拓扑，最多能支持 255 个网点。不同版本的传输速率为 1.5 兆位每秒、20 兆位每秒（ARCnet 增强版）和 100 兆位每秒。

ARCnet Plus *n.* **增强版 ARC 网**

See（见）ARCnet.

area chart *n.* **区域图，对比图**

A graphical presentation, such as of quarterly sales figures, that uses shading or coloring to emphasize the difference between the line representing one set of data points and the line representing a separate but related set of data points. See the illustration. 一种图形表示（方法），例如季度销售图，使用阴影或彩色来突出表示一个数据点集的曲线与另一个独立但与之相关数据点集的曲线二者之间的差别。参阅本条目的图例。



Area chart

area search *n.* **区域检索**

In information management, the examination of a group of documents for the purpose of identifying those that are relevant to a particular subject or category. 在信息管理系统中，为了找出与特定主题或类别相关的文档而对一组文档进行的检查。

arg *n.* **参数，变元，自变量**

See（见）argument.

argument *n.* **参数，变元，自变量**

An independent variable, used with an operator or passed to a subprogram that uses the argument to carry out specific operations. *See also* algorithm, operator (definition 1), parameter, subprogram. 一种独立变量，与某个运算符连用或者传递到某个子程序，这个子程序将要对该参数执行指定的操作。参阅 algorithm, operator（第 1 个释义）, parameter, subprogram。

ARIN *n.* **美国因特网号注册机构**

Acronym for American Registry for Internet Numbers. A nonprofit organization formed to register and administer Internet Protocol (IP) addresses in North and South America. The American Registry for Internet Numbers separates the allocation of IP addresses from the administration of top-level Internet domains, such as .com and .edu. Both of these tasks were previously managed by Network Solutions, Inc., as part of the InterNIC consortium. Its international counterparts are RIPE, in Europe, and APNIC, in Asia and the Pacific Rim. *See also* APNIC, InterNIC, IP address, RIPE. 为 American Registry for Internet Numbers 的缩略语。在南北美洲进行 IP 地址注册和管理的一个非赢利性组织。美国因特网号注册机构把顶级因特网域（如 .com 和 .edu）的管理和 IP 地址的分配分开进行。这两项任务以前是由 Network Solutions 公司（是 InterNIC 联盟的成员）管理的，国际上相应的组织有：欧洲的 RIPE 以及亚太地区的 APNIC。参阅 APNIC, InterNIC, IP address, RIPE.

arithmetic[1] *adj.* **【修】算术**

Pertaining to the mathematical operations of addition, subtraction, multiplication, and division. 用于修饰或说明加、减、乘、除这类数学运算。

arithmetic[2] *n.* **算术**

The branch of mathematics dealing with the addition, subtraction, multiplication, and division of real numbers. 数学的一个分支，专门研究实数加、减、乘、除运算。

arithmetic expression *n.* **算术表达式**

A series of elements, including data labels and constants as well as numbers, that are joined by arithmetic operators, such as ÷ and −, and can be calculated to produce a value. 由算术运算符（如 ÷、− 号）连接的包括数据标识符、常数、以及数字，并且可以通过计算产生一个结果的值的一系列元素。

arithmetic logic unit *n.* **算术逻辑单元[部件]，运算器**

A component of a microprocessor chip used for

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arithmetic, comparative, and logical functions. *Acronym*: ALU. *See also* gate (definition 1). 微处理器芯片中的一个部件，用于算术运算、比较操作或逻辑运算等。缩略为 ALU。参阅 gate（第 1 个释义）。

arithmetic operation *n.* 算术运算[操作]

Any of the standard calculations performed in arithmetic addition, subtraction, multiplication, or division. The term is also used in reference to negative numbers and absolute values. 按算术方式(加、减、乘或除)执行的任何标准计算。此术语还用于指对负数与绝对值的运算。

arithmetic operator *n.* 算术操作[运算]符

An operator that performs an arithmetic operation: +, −, *, or /. An arithmetic operator usually takes one or two arguments. *See also* argument, binary[1], logical operator, operator (definition 1), unary. 一种可执行算术运算的运算[操作]符：+、−、×或÷。一个算术操作符通常需要一个或两个操作数。参阅 argument, binary[1], logical operator, operator（第 1 个释义）, unary。

.arj *n.* .arj 文件扩展名

The MS-DOS file extension used with archive files created with the ARJ compression program. 一种后缀为.arj 的 DOS 文件，此文件是 ARJ 压缩程序建立的存档文件。

ARM *n.* 高级精简指令集计算机

Short for Advanced RISC Machines. A name for any of a group of small, high-performance 32-bit RISCbased microprocessors licensed to various semiconductor manufacturers by designer ARM Limited. ARM chips are notable for their low cost and efficient use of power. They are used in a wide variety of products, including mobile phones, handheld computers, automotive and embedded solutions, and consumer electronics, including digital cameras and game systems. *See also* StrongARM. 为 Advanced RISC Machines 的缩写。一种说明任何一组小而高性能的 32 位 RISC 型微处理器的名称，设计者 ARM 有限公司授权给各半导体制造商使用它们。ARM 芯片在低成本和高效利用电源的领域是著名的，它们广泛地用于不同种类的产品，包括移动电话，手持计算机，自动和嵌入式解决方案和家用电器，包括数码相机和游戏系统。参阅 StrongARM。

ARP *n.* 地址解析协议

Acronym for Address Resolution Protocol. A TCP/IP protocol for determining the hardware address (or physical address) of a node on a local area network connected to the Internet, when only the IP address (or logical address) is known. An ARP request is sent to the network, and the node that has the IP address responds with its hardware address. Although ARP technically refers only to finding the hardware address, and RARP (for Reverse ARP) refers to the reverse procedure, ARP is commonly used for both senses. *See also* IP address, TCP/IP. 为 Address Resolution Protocol 的缩略语。一种 TCP/IP 协议，当仅知某个 IP 地址(或逻辑地址)时，就能决定连接到因特网的某个局域网上某个节点的硬件地址(或物理地址)。其原理是：某个 ARP 请求报文发送到该网络上，只有拥有该 IP 地址的网点用自己的硬件地址作应答。尽管技术上 ARP 协议只用作查找硬件地址，RARP(反向地址解析协议)指的是相反的过程，但通常可把 ARP 协议用于这两方面。参阅 IP address, TCP/IP。

ARPANET *n.* ARPA 网，阿帕网

A large wide area network created in the 1960s by the U. S. Department of Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency (ARPA, renamed DARPA in the 1970s) for the free exchange of information between universities and research organizations, although the military also used this network for communications. In the 1980s MILNET, a separate network, was spun off from ARPANET for use by the military. ARPANET was the network from which the Internet evolved. *See also* ALOHAnet, Internet, MILNET. 由美国国防部高级计划研究署(ARPA，70 年代更名为 DARPA)于 20 世纪 60 年代建立的一个大型广域网。尽管军队也用此网进行通信，但主要用于在大学和研究机构之间自由交换信息。在 80 年代从 ARPA 网分出一个独立网 MILNET 供军队使用。因特网是从 ARPA 网发展而来的。参阅 ALOHAnet, Internet, MILNET。

ARP request *n.* 地址解析协议请求[报文]，ARP 请求报文

Short for Address Resolution Protocol **request**. An

ARP packet containing the Internet address of a host computer. The receiving computer responds with or passes along the corresponding Ethernet address. *See also* ARP, Ethernet, IP address, packet. 为 Address Resolution Protocol request 的缩写。一种包含某个主机的因特网地址的 ARP 数据包，接收计算机回答或传回相应的以太网(物理)地址给该主机。参阅 ARP, Ethernet, IP address, packet。

array *n.* 数组

In programming, a list of data values, all of the same type, any element of which can be referenced by an expression consisting of the array name followed by an indexing expression. Arrays are part of the fundamentals of data structures, which, in turn, are a major fundamental of computer programming. *See also* array element, index[1], record[1], vector. 在程序设计中，类型相同的一组数据数值的列表。数组中的任一元素均可通过由数组名和下标表达式构成的一个表达式来访问。数组是数据结构基础的一部分，而数据结构是计算机程序设计的主要基本概念。参阅 array element, index[1], record[1], vector。

array element *n.* 数组元素

A data value in an array. 数组中的一个数据值

array processor *n.* 阵列处理器

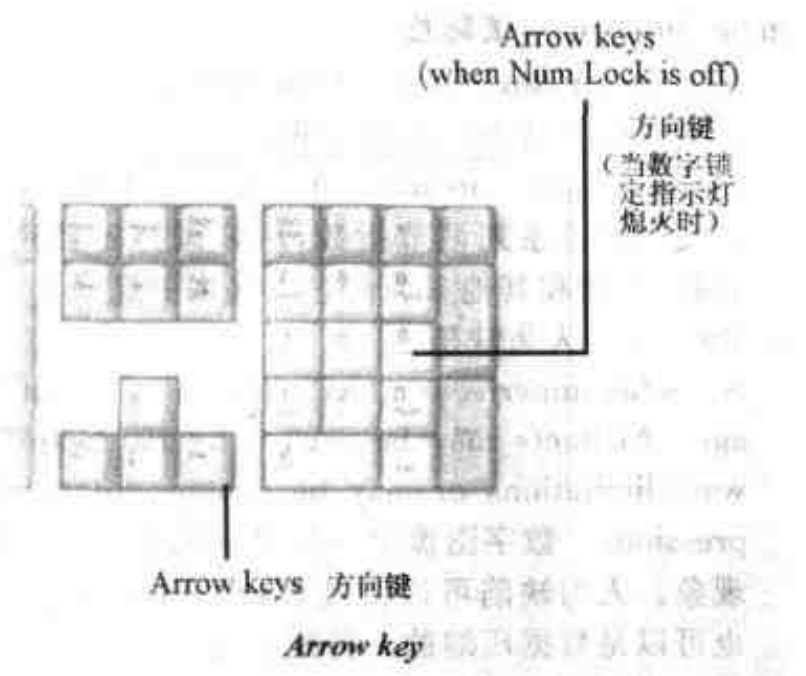
A group of interconnected, identical processors operating synchronously, often under the control of a central processor. 一组互连且同步操作的同一类型的处理器，通常处于一个中央处理器控制之下。

arrow key *n.* 方向键，箭头键

Any of four keys labeled with arrows pointing up, down, left, and right, used to move the cursor vertically or horizontally on the display screen or, in some programs, to extend the highlight. See the illustration. 标有上、下、左、右箭头的四个键中的一个键，用于控制屏幕上的光标沿水平或垂直方向移动，或在某些程序中控制高亮显示条的移动。参阅本条目的图例。

ART *n.* 自适应共振理论

Acronym for Adaptive Resonance Theory. First introduced as a theory of human information processing by Stephen Grossberg, ART has evolved into several classes of self-organizing neural networks that use two layers of ideal cases to predict outcome. It is a form of cluster analysis where data is classified or matched to the previously stored pattern it most closely resembles. This data is said to *resonate* with the ideal case layer, which is then updated to reflect the new information. The constant recategorization of input results in a powerful autonomous neural network. *See also* artificial intelligence, cluster analysis, neural network. 为 Adaptive Resonance Theory 的缩略语。人类信息处理的一种理论，最早由 Stephen Grossberg 提出。这种理论现在已发展为自组织神经网络(用理想的输入输出数据组来预测实际输出结果的一种理论)的若干个分支。它是聚类分析的一种，在聚类分析中，数据跟预先存储的模式相匹配并被归入与其最接近的类中。这些数据就被称为跟理想的数据组发生共振，这些数据组(又根据实际输入)进行调整以反映新的(输入输出)信息。对输入数据进行不断地再分类，就形成了一个强有力的自动神经网络。参阅 artificial intelligence, cluster analysis, neural network。



When Num Lock is off the arrow keys on the number keypad can be used.
当数字锁定指示灯熄灭时，才能使用数字小键盘上的方向键。

article *n.* 稿件，文章

A message that appears in an Internet newsgroup. *Also called*: post. *See also* newsgroup. 出现在因特网上某个新闻组中的一段消息。也称为 post。参阅 newsgroup。

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articulation *n.* 清晰度

A series of adjustments applied by a synthesizer to the pitch, volume, and other parameters of an instrument sound to make it more realistic. 电子合成器的一系列调节指数，用来调整乐器声音的音高、音量和其他参数使它听起来更逼真。

artifact *n.* 人为缺陷

A visible imperfection or distortion in a digital image. Artifacts may be caused by hardware/software limitations or may be a byproduct of compression. 数字图像中一种可见的不完整或扭曲现象。人为缺陷可以由硬件或软件的不足造成，也可以是数据压缩的一种副作用。

artificial intelligence *n.* 人工智能

The branch of computer science concerned with enabling computers to simulate such aspects of human intelligence as speech recognition, deduction, inference, creative response, the ability to learn from experience, and the ability to make inferences given incomplete information. Two common areas of artificialintelligence research are expert systems and naturallanguage processing. *Acronym*: AI. *See also* expert system, natural-language processing. 计算机科学的一个分支，研究计算机模拟人类智能的能力，如语音识别、推理、演绎、创造性能力、从经验中学习的能力以及从不完整信息中作推断的能力。常见的二个人工智能研究领域是专家系统和自然语言处理。缩略为 AI。参阅 expert system, natural-language processing。

artificial life *n.* 人工生命

The study of computer systems that simulate some aspects of the behavior of living organisms. Artificial life includes systems in which programs intended to perform some particular task compete for survival and reproduction based on their performance; the offspring can combine pieces of code and undergo random variations, and the programs so modified compete in turn, until an optimal solution is found. 模仿有机生命行为的某些方面的计算机系统的研究课题，要涉及许多系统，其中的程序基于其自身的性能表现要进行生存竞争和繁衍，其后代可组合有关代码并经历随机的变化，从而程序又对竞争规则本身进行修改，直至某种最优方案被找到为止。

artificial neural network *n.* 人工神经网络

A form of computer artificial intelligence that uses software based on concepts understood from biological neural networks to adaptively perform a task. *Acronym*: ANN. 计算机人工智能的一种形式，通过对生物神经网概念的理解，使用软件来实现自适应地执行某个任务。缩略为 ANN。

AS *n.* 自治系统

See(见) autonomous system.

.asc *n.* .asc 文件扩展名

A file name extension most commonly indicating that the file contains ASCII text that can be processed by all types of word processing software, including MS-DOS Edit, Windows Notepad, Windows 9x or Windows NT WordPad, and Microsoft Word. Some systems may use this extension to indicate that a file contains image information. *See also* ASCII. 一种文件的扩展名，通常用来表示该文件是由 ASCII 字符构成的文本文件，能被各种字处理软件处理，例如，MS-DOS 系统的 Edit 编辑程序，Windows 系统的记事本软件，Windows 95 和 Windows NT 操作系统的写字板软件和微软公司的字处理软件。有些系统也可能使用此扩展名来表示文件中包含图像信息。参阅 ASCII。

ascender *n.* 上超[伸，行]部分

The portion of a lowercase letter that extends above the main body (x-height) of the letter. See the illustration. *See also* base line, x-height. *Compare* descender. 某个小写字母的笔画超过该字母主体(如 x 字母的高度)的部分。参阅本条目的图例。参阅 base line, x-height。比较 descender。



Ascender

ascending order *n.* 升序

The arrangement of a sequence of items from lowest to highest, such as from 1 to 10 or from A to Z. The rules for determining ascending order in a

particular application can be very complicated; capital letters before lowercase letters, extended ASCII characters in ASCII order, and so on. 一个数据项序列按从最低到最高的顺序排列，例如从 1 到 10 或从 A 到 Z。在某些特定应用程序中如何确定升序规则有时是非常复杂的：比如大写要排在小写之前，扩展 ASCII 字符则按 ASCII 字符集中的顺序来排序，等等。

ascending sort *n.* **升序排序**

A sort that results in the arrangement of items in ascending order. *See also* alphanumeric sort, ascending order. *Compare* descending sort. 一种排序方法，按这种方法排序的结果，所有的数据项或条目按升序进行排列。参阅 alphanumeric sort, ascending order。比较 descending sort。

ascii *n.* **ascii 命令**

In an FTP client program, the command that instructs the FTP server to send or receive files as ASCII text. *See also* ASCII, FTP client. *Compare* binary[2]. 在 FTP 客户端软件中使用的一条命令，要求 FTP 服务系统按 ASCII 文本方式来发送或接收文件。参阅 ASCII, FTP client。比较 binary[2]。

ASCII *n.* **美国国家信息交换标准代码**

Acronym for American Standard Code for Information Interchange. A coding scheme using 7 or 8 bits that assigns numeric values to up to 256 characters, including letters, numerals, punctuation marks, control characters, and other symbols. ASCII was developed in 1968 to standardize data transmission among disparate hardware and software systems and is built into most minicomputers and all PCs. ASCII is divided into two sets: 128 characters (standard ASCII) and an additional 128 (extended ASCII). *See also* ASCII file, character, character code, control character, extended ASCII, standard ASCII. *Compare* EBCDIC. 为 American Standard Code for Information Interchange 的缩略语。一种使用 7 位或 8 位进行编码的方案，最多可以给 256 个字符（包括字母、数字、标点符号、控制字符及其他符号）分配（或指定）数值。ASCII 标准于 1968 年提出，用于在不同的计算机硬件和软件系统中实现数据传输标准化，在大多数的小型机和全部的个人计算机中都使用此标准。ASCII 码划分为两个集合：128 个字符的标准 ASCII 码和附加的 128 个字符的扩充 ASCII 码。参阅 ASCII file, character, character code, control character, extended ASCII, standard ASCII。比较 EBCDIC。

ASCII character set *n.* **ASCII 字符集**

A standard 7 bit code for representing ASCII characters using binary values; code values range from 0 to 127. Most PC-based systems use an 8-bit extended ASCII code, with an extra 128 characters used to represent special symbols, foreign-language characters, and graphic symbols. *See also* ASCII, character, EBCDIC, extended ASCII, standard ASCII. 一种标准的 7 位代码，即使用二进制值来表示所有的 ASCII 字符，代码值的范围是 0 到 127。大多数 PC 机系统使用 8 位扩展 ASCII 代码，多出的 128 个字符可用于表示特殊符号、外语字符和图形符号等。参阅 ASCII, character, EBCDIC, extended ASCII, standard ASCII。

ASCII EOL value *n.* **ASCII 行结束符（取）值**

The sequence of bytes that indicates the end of a line of text. For Windows and MS-DOS systems, this is the hexadecimal sequence 0D 0A or the decimal sequence 13 10. Data files imported from other kinds of computers might not display correctly if the software used is not capable of recognizing these differences and adjusting for them. *See also* ASCII, EOL. 指明文本中一行结束的字节序列。对于 Windows 系统和 MS-DOS 操作系统来讲，这个序列是 0D 0A（十六进制）或 13 10（十进制）。如果所用软件不能识别这些差别并作调整，那么从异种计算机系统输入的数据文件可能会无法正确地显示出来。参阅 ASCII, EOL。

ASCII file *n.* **ASCII 文件，文本文件**

A document file in ASCII format, containing characters, spaces, punctuation, carriage returns, and sometimes tabs and an end-of-file marker, but no formatting information. *Also called*: ASCII file, text file, text-only file. *See also* ASCII, text file. *Compare* binary file. 一种使用 ASCII（美国国家标准信息交换代码）格式的文档文件，其中包含各种有关的字符、空格符、标点符号、回车符，有时还包括制表符和文件结束符等，但不包含格式化信

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息。也称为 ASCII file, text file, text-only file。参阅 ASCII, text file。比较 binary file。

ASCII transfer *n.* **ASCII 文件传输方式**

The preferred mode of electronic exchange for text files. In ASCII mode, character conversions to and from the network-standard character set are performed. *See also* ASCII. *Compare* binary transfer. 一种首选的文本文件的电子交换方式,按这种方式,与在网络标准字符集之间进行字符转换。参阅 ASCII。比较 binary transfer。

ASCIIZ string *n.* **ASCIIZ 串,无终结串**

In programming, an ASCII string terminated by the NULL character (a byte containing the character whose ASCII value is 0). *Also called*: null-terminated string. 在编程中,一种以 NULL 字符(即一个 ASCII 取值为 0 的字节)标志结束的 ASCII 串。也称为 nullterminated string。

ASF *n.* **高级流式文件格式**

See(见) Advanced Streaming Format.

Asian-Pacific Network Information Center *n.* **亚太网络信息中心**

See(见) APNIC.

ASIC *n.* **专用集成电路**

Acronym for application-specific integrated circuit. *See also* gate array. 为 application-specific integrated circuit 的缩略语。参阅 gate array。

ASK *n.* **幅移键控(法)**

See(见) amplitude shift keying.

ASN *n.* **自治[主]系统(编)号**

Acronym for autonomous-system number. *See* autonomous system. 为 autonomous-system number 的缩略语。参阅 autonomous system。

ASN.1 *n.* **第一抽象语法表示法**

See(见) Abstract Syntax Notation One.

.asp *n.* **ASP 文件扩展名**

A file extension that identifies a Web page as an Active Server Page. 一种标识某个网页为活动服务器页(ASP)的文件扩展名。

ASP *n.* **活动服务器页面(技术);应用服务提供商**

1. *See*(见) Active Server Pages.
2. *See*(见) application service provider.

aspect ratio *n.* **宽高比,横纵比**

In computer displays and graphics, the ratio of the width of an image or image area to its height. An aspect ratio of 2 : 1, for example, indicates that the image is twice as wide as it is high. The aspect ratio is an important factor in maintaining correct proportions when an image is printed, rescaled, or incorporated into another document. 在计算机的显示器和图形学中,图像或图像区域的宽度与高度之比。例如,宽高比为 2 : 1,这表明图像的宽度是高度的二倍。当图像在打印、重新规定大小或与其他文档合并时,为了保持图像的正确的比例,宽高比是一个重要的参数。

ASPI *n.* **高级 SCSI 编程接口**

See(见) Advanced SCSI Programming Interface.

ASP.NET *n.* **ASP.NET 工具[技术]**

A set of technologies in the Microsoft .NET Framework for building Web applications and XML Web services. ASP.NET pages execute on the server and generate markup (such as HTML, WML, or XML) that is sent to a desktop or mobile browser. ASP.NET pages use a compiled, event-driven programming model that improves performance and enables the separation of application logic and user interface. ASP.NET pages and XML Web services files created using ASP.NET contain server-side (rather than client-side) logic written in Visual Basic .NET, C# .NET, or any .NET-compatible language. Web applications and XML Web services take advantage of the features of the common language runtime, such as type safety, inheritance, language interoperability, versioning, and integrated security. 微软公司 .NET 架构中创建万维网应用软件和 XML 万维网服务程序的一套工具(也指一组技术)。ASP.NET 页面在服务器上执行,生成标记(如 HTML、WML 或 XML),发送到桌面或者移动浏览器上。ASP.NET 页面使用一个已编译的事件驱动的编程模型,它能够提高软件性能并能够实现应用软件程序体跟用户界面的分离。使用 ASP.NET 生成的 ASP.NET 页面和 XML 万维网服务文件包含服务器端(而不是客户机端)程序体,这些程序体用 Visual Basic .NET、C# .NET 或其他与 .NET 兼容的语言写成。万维网应用软件和 XML 万维网服务程序吸收了通用语言运行期的优点,如数据类型安全性、继承、语言互用性、版本机制和集成安全性等。

ASP. NET server control *n.* **ASP. NET 服务器控件**

A server-side component that encapsulates user-interface and related functionality. An ASP. NET server control derives directly or indirectly from the System. Web. UI. Control class. The superset of ASP. NET server controls includes Web server controls, HTML server controls, and mobile controls. The page syntax for an ASP. NET server control includes a runat="server" attribute on the control's tag. See also Web server control, HTML server control, validation server controls. 一种封装了用户界面和相关功能的服务器端构件。ASP. NET 服务器控件直接或间接从 System. Web. UI. Control 类派生而来。ASP. NET 服务器控件的父集(亦称超集)包括万维网服务器控件、HTML 服务器控件和可移动控件。ASP. NET 服务器控件的页面语法包括一个 runat="server"属性作为该控件的标记。参阅 Web server control, HTML server control, validation server controls.

ASP. NET Web application *n.* **ASP. NET 万维网应用程序**

An application that processes HTTP requests (Web requests) and executes on top of the ASP. NET runtime. An ASP. NET application can include ASP. NET pages, XML Web services, HTTP handlers, and HTTP modules. 一种处理 HTTP 请求(万维网请求)、在 ASP. NET 运行期首部执行的应用程序。它包括 ASP. NET 页面、XML 万维网服务程序、HTTP 处理程序和 HTTP 模块等。

ASR *n.* **自动系统重配置;自动语音识别(技术)**

1. *See*(见) automatic system reconfiguration.

2. Acronym for Automatic Speech Recognition. Technology which allows machines to recognize and respond to human voice commands. ASR systems may be used to control a computer or to operate word processing and similar applications. Many ASR products are designed for use by users with disabilities who might have difficulty using a keyboard or mouse. 为 Automatic Speech Recognition 的缩略语。允许机器自动识别和响应人类语音命令的技术。ASR 可以用于控制计算机或者操作字处理和其他类似应用。许多 ASR 产品是为无法正常使用键盘或者鼠标的残疾人设计的。

assemble *vb.* **【动】汇编**

In programming, to convert an assembly language program to equivalent machine language instructions called object code. *See also* assembler, assembly language, linker, object code. 在程序设计中,把汇编语言程序转换为等价的机器语言指令(称为目标码)的过程。参阅 assembler, assembly language, linker, object code。

assembler *n.* **汇编程序**

A program that converts assembly language programs, which are understandable by humans, into executable machine language. *See also* assemble, assembly language, assembly listing, compiler (definition 2), machine code. 一种计算机程序,可把用汇编语言编写出来的程序(它是人们可理解的)转换为可执行的机器语言。参阅 assemble, assembly language, assembly listing, compiler (第 2 个释义), machine code.

assembly *n.* **组(装)件**

A collection of one or more files that are versioned and deployed as a unit. An assembly is the primary building block of a. NET Framework application. All managed types and resources are contained within an assembly and are marked either as accessible only within the assembly or as accessible from code in other assemblies. Assemblies also play a key role in security. The code access security system uses information about the assembly to determine the set of permissions that code in the assembly is granted. 一种经翻译并作为一个单元使用的一个或几个文件的集合,是. NET 架构应用软件最主要的一个构造块。所有被管理的类型和资源都包括在一个组件内,并标记出是在本组件内可以访问还是需从其他组件的代码中访问。组件有着重要的安全作用。代码访问安全机制通过关于组件的信息决定组件内可以访问的代码集。

assembly cache *n.* **组件缓存**

A machine-wide code cache used for side-by-side storage of assemblies. There are two parts to the cache: the global assembly cache contains assemblies that are explicitly installed to be shared among many applications on the computer; the

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download cache stores code downloaded from Internet or intranet sites, isolated to the application that triggered the download so that code downloaded on behalf of one application page does not impact other applications. *See also* global assembly cache. 一种机器适用(独立于过程的)代码的高速缓冲存储器,用于并列式存储组件。这种缓存有两个部分:全局组件缓存,包括计算机上安装的指明为多个应用程序都可共享的组件;下载缓存,存储从因特网或内联网站点上下载的代码,这些代码独立于激活下载动作的程序,因此这些代表一个应用程序或页面的代码不会影响其他的应用程序。参阅 global assembly cache。

assembly language *n.* 汇编语言

A low-level programming language using abbreviations or mnemonic codes in which each statement corresponds to a single machine instruction. An assembly language is translated to machine language by the assembler and is specific to a given processor. Advantages of using an assembly language include increased execution speed and direct programmer interaction with system hardware. *See also* assembler, compiler, high-level language, low-level language, machine code. 一种低级编程语言,使用缩略符或助记代码,其中的每一条语句都对应于一条单一的机器指令。通过汇编程序可以把汇编语言翻译成机器代码,并只能在指定的处理器上执行。使用汇编语言的优点是能提高执行速度和程序员可直接控制系统硬件。参阅 assembler, compiler, high level language, low-level language, machine code。

assembly listing *n.* 汇编清单[列表]

A file created by an assembler that includes the statements of an assembly language program, the machine language generated by the assembler, and a list of the symbols used in the program. *See also* assembler, assembly language. 一种由汇编程序产生的文件,其中包含有汇编语言程序的源语句、汇编程序生成的机器语言和该程序中所用符号的清单。参阅 assembler, assembly language。

assertion *n.* 断言

A Boolean statement used in a program to test a condition that, if the program is operating correctly, should always evaluate as true; otherwise the program will typically terminate with an appropriate error message. Assertions are used for debugging programs and for documenting how a program should operate. 在程序中用于判断某条件的一种布尔语句,如果程序操作正确,总是取值为真;否则程序通常会终止并给出相应的错误信息。人们通常使用断言去调试程序或文档以说明如何操作某个程序。

assignment operator *n.* 赋值操作符

An operator used to assign a value to a variable or data structure. *See also* assignment statement, operator (definition 1). 用于给某个变量或数据结构进行赋值的操作符。参阅 assignment statement, operator (第 1 个释义)。

assignment statement *n.* 赋值语句

A programming language statement used to assign a value to a variable. It usually consists of three elements: an expression to be assigned, an assignment operator (typically a symbol such as = or :=), and a destination variable. On execution of the assignment statement, the expression is evaluated and the resulting value is stored in the specified destination. *See also* assignment operator, expression, variable. 一种程序设计语言的语句,用于给某个变量赋值。赋值语句通常由三部分组成:赋值表达式、赋值(操作)符(通常是一个符号,例如"="或":=")和结果变量。一旦执行赋值语句,就对该表达式进行计算,并把产生的结果值存储在指定的结果变量之中。参阅 assignment operator, expression, variable。

associate *vb.* 【动】关联,建立关系

To inform the operating system that a particular file name extension is linked to a specific application. When a file is opened that has an extension associated with a given application, the operating system automatically starts the application and loads the file. 通知操作系统把某个特定文件扩展名与某个指定的应用程序建立连接关系。当打开一个"其文件扩展名与某个给定应用程序相关联的"文件时,操作系统就会自动启动该应用程序,然后再把该文件装入内存。

Association Control Service Element *n.* 协同[关联]控制服务元

An Open Systems Interconnection (OSI) method

to establish a call between two applications by checking the identities and contexts of the application entities and performing an authentication security check. *Acronym*: ACSE. *See also* ISO (OSI reference model. 一种开放式系统互连(OSI)的方法,用以在两个应用程序之间建立的一种呼叫(或调用)关系,具体做法如下:通过检查其身份与应用程序实体的上下文,然后进行权限鉴别安个性的检查。缩略为 ACSE。参阅 ISO/OSI reference model。

Association for Computing Machinery *n.* (美国)计算机协会

A membership society founded in 1917 and devoted to the advancement of knowledge and technical proficiency of information processing professionals. *Acronym*: ACM. 于 1947 年建立的一个会员制的社团组织,其宗旨是提高信息处理技术专业人员的知识和技术能力。缩略为 ACM。

Association of C and C ++ Users *n.* C 与C ++ 用户协会

An organization of people interested in the programming language C and its variants. Members of the association include professional programmers, manufacturers and vendors of compilers, and nonprofessional programming enthusiasts. *Acronym*: ACCU. 由关心 C 语言及其变种的人们组成的一个组织,该协会成员包括专业程序设计员、编译程序的制造商和销售商、热心的非专业编程人员。缩略为 ACCU。

associative storage *n.* 相联存储器,按内容寻址存储器

A memory-based storage method in which data items are accessed not on the basis of a fixed address or location but by analysis of their content. *Also called*: content-addressed storage. 一种基于内存的存储方式,对数据项的访问不是通过某个固定的内存地址或位置,而是通过分析其所存储的内容决定。也称为 content addressed storage。

associativity *n.* 相联性,结合性

See(见) operator associativity.

asterisk *n.* 星号

See(见) *.

asymmetrical transmission *n.* 非对称传输

A form of transmission used by high-speed modems, typically those that operate at rates of 9600 bps or more, that allows simultaneous incoming and outgoing transmission by dividing a telephone line bandwidth into two channels: one in the range of 300 to 450 bps and one at a speed of 9600 bps or more. 高速调制解调器(通常工作速率高于 9600 位每秒)使用的一种传输方式,通过把电话线路的带宽分为两个信道——一个速率范围在 300 至 450 位每秒之间、另一个在 9600 位每秒以上,就允许同时接收和发送传输信号。

asymmetric digital subscriber line *n.* 非对称数字用户线(路)

See(见) ADSL.

asymmetric digital subscriber loop *n.* 非对称数字用户环路

See(见) ADSL.

asymmetric modem *n.* 非对称调制解调器

A modem that transmits data to the telephone network and receives data from the network at different speeds. Most commonly, an asymmetric modem will have a maximum download speed substantially higher than its upload speed. *See also* modem. 一种按不同速率向电话网发送数据和从该网接收数据的调制解调器。大多数情况下,非对称调制解调器的最高下载(至客户)速率远远大于上传速率。参阅 modem。

asynchronous *adj.* 【修】异步

Pertaining to, being, or characteristic of something that is not dependent on timing. For example, asynchronous communications can start and stop at any time instead of having to match the timing governed by a clock. 用于修饰或说明某些与时间不相关的特性。例如,异步通信可以在任何时间启动或停止,而不必与某个时钟所支配的时序相一致。

asynchronous chip *n.* 异步芯片

A microprocessor chip that does not need to operate in sync with a system clock. Asynchronous chip operations do not need to be timed to clock

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speed and draw power only when operations are in progress. This allows asynchronous chips the potential for greater computational speed and lower power consumption than traditional chips. 一种微处理器芯片，其操作不必与系统时钟同步。异步芯片操作不必按时钟速率计时，而且只有当操作在进行过程中才会耗散功率。这使异步芯片更有潜力比传统芯片具有更快的计算速度和更低的功耗。

asynchronous communications *n.* 异步通信

Computer-tocomputer communications in which the sending and receiving computers do not rely on timing as a means of determining where transmissions begin and end. *Compare* synchronous communications. 一种计算机之间的通信，其中发送方和接收方的计算机都不以时序作为决定传输开始和结束的手段。比较 synchronous communications。

asynchronous device *n.* 异步设备

A device whose internal operations are not synchronized with the timing of any other part of the system. 一种其内部操作不与系统中其他部分同步工作的设备。

asynchronous operation *n.* 异步操作

An operation that proceeds independently of any timing mechanism, such as a clock. For example, two modems communicating asynchronously rely upon each sending the other start and stop signals in order to pace the exchange of information. *Compare* synchronous operation. 一种与任何同步机制(如时钟)无关的操作(方式)。例如，异步方式通信的两个调制解调器依赖对方发送的起停信号来控制信息交换的步调。比较 synchronous operation。

asynchronous procedure call *n.* 异步过程调用例程

A function call that executes separately from an executing program when a set of enabling conditions exist. After the conditions have been met, the operating system's kernel issues a software interrupt and directs the executing program to execute the call. *Acronym*: APC. *See also* function call. 一种函数调用例程，当一组使能(即激活)条件存在时，就可以与正在执行程序分开而独立运行。一旦条件满足，操作系统的内核就会发出一个软件中断并指示该正在执行程序去执行该调用例程。缩略为 APC。参阅 function call。

Asynchronous Protocol Specification *n.* 异步(通信)协议规范

The X. 445 standard. *See also* X series. 即 X. 445 标准。参阅 X series。

asynchronous static RAM *n.* 异步静态随机(存取)存储器

A type of static RAM (SRAM) that is not synchronized with the system clock. Like static RAM in general, asynchronous static RAM, or async SRAM, is used in a computer's L2 cache—the special portion of memory used for storing frequently accessed information. Because this type of static RAM is not synchronized with the clock, the CPU must wait for data requested from the L2 cache. Asynchronous static RAM is faster than main memory but not as fast as synchronous burst static RAM or pipeline burst static RAM. *Also called*: async SRAM. *See also* L2 cache, static RAM. *Compare* dynamic RAM, pipeline burst static RAM, synchronous burst static RAM. 一种不与系统时钟同步的静态随机(存取)存储器(SRAM)。和其他普通的静态随机存储器一样，异步静态随机(存取)存储器，或异步 SRAM 用在计算机的 L2 高速缓冲存储器中，作为内存的专用部分，用于存放经常存取的信息。因为这类静态随机存储器与系统时钟不同步，CPU 必须等待 L2 高速缓冲存储器来的数据请求。异步静态随机(存取)存储器比主存的速度快，但不如同步快闪静态随机存储器或管道快闪静态随机存储器的速度快。也称为 async SRAM。参阅 L2 cache, static RAM。比较 dynamic RAM, pipeline burst static RAM, synchronous burst static RAM。

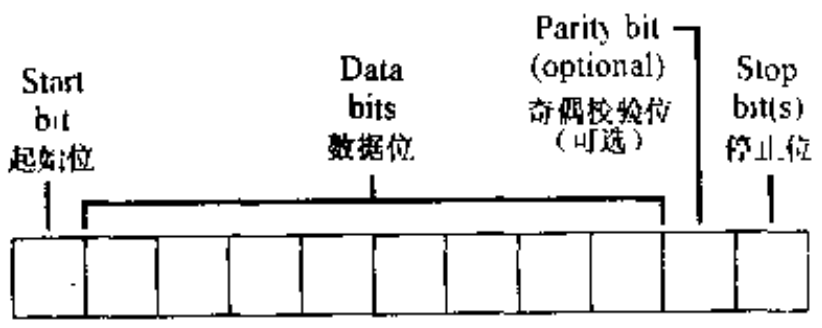
Asynchronous Transfer Mode *n.* 异步传输方[模]式

See(见) ATM (第 1 个释义).

asynchronous transmission *n.* 异步传输

In modem communication, a form of data transmission in which data is sent intermittently, one character at a time, rather than in a steady stream with characters separated by fixed time intervals. Asynchronous transmission relies on the use of a start bit and stop bit(s), in addition to the bits

representing the character (and an optional parity bit), to distinguish separate characters. See the illustration. 在调制解调器的通信中使用的一种数据传输方式，即一次一个字符地间歇发送数据，而不是通过固定的时间间隔来分隔字符，以稳定的字符流方式发送数据。异步传输是通过在表示既定字符(有时包括奇偶校验位)加上一个起始位和一个或多个停止位来区分即分隔各个字符的。参阅本条目的图例。



Asynchronous transmission

The coding of a typical character sent in asynchronous transmission
按异步传输方式发送的某个典型字符的编码格式

async SRAM *n.* 异步静态随机(存取)存储器

See(见) asynchronous static RAM.

AT&T System V *n.* AT&T 系统 V

See(见) System V.

ATA *n.* 高(级)技术配件，ATA 硬盘接口

Acronym for Advanced Technology Attachment. ANSI group X3T10's official name for the disk drive interface standard for integrating drive controllers directly on disk drives. The original ATA standard is commonly known as Integrated Drive Electronics (IDE). Later ATA versions include ATA-2, ATA-3, and Ultra-ATA. See the table. *Also called*: AT attachment. *See also* direct memory access, EIDE, IDE, logical block addressing, PIO, SMART system. 为 Advanced Technology Attachment 的缩略语。美国国家标准化组织(ANSI)下属的 X3T10 小组为在磁盘驱动器上直接集成了驱动控制器的磁盘驱动接口标准所起的官方名字。最初的 ATA 标准通常被称为集成驱动电子电路接口(IDE)。ATA 的后续版本包括 ATA-2、ATA-3 和 Ultra-ATA。参阅本条目的表。也称为 AT attachment。参阅 direct memory access, EIDE, IDE, logical block addressing, PIO, SMART system。

Table A.2 ATA Specificaions

ATA Specification	Also Called	Features
ATA	IDE	Supports PIO (Programmed Input/Output), which transfers data through the CPU. Data transfer rates ate 3.3 mbps, 5.2 mbps, and 8.3 mbps.
ATA-2	Fast ATA, Enhanced IDE(EIDE)	Supports faster PIO rates and DMA(direct memory access), which bypass the CPU. Data transfer rates are between 4 mbps and 16.6 mbps. It also supports LBA (logical block addressing), which allows support for drives larger than 528 MB.
ATA-3		Revision of ATA-2 with SMART (self-monitoring analysis and reporting technology) for greater reliability.
Ultra-ATA	ATA-33, DMA-33, Ultra DMA UDMA	Supports DMA burst mode (roughly, all-at-once) data transfers of 33.3 mbps.

表 A.2 ATA 规约(集)

ATA 规约	也称	特性
ATA	IDE	支持通过 PIO(编程输入输出)，数据传送率为 3.2 mbps、5.2 mbps 以及 8.3 mbps。
ATA 2	快速 ATA，增强型 IDE (EIDE)	支持较快的 PIO 速率和 DMA(直接内存访问)，DMA 绕过 CPU。数据率位于 4 mbps 与 16.6 mbps 之间，它也支持 LBA(逻辑块编址法)，也允许支持大于 528MB 的驱动器。
ATA 3		含 SMART(自监控分析与报告技术)的 ATA-2 修改版本，具有更高的可靠性。
超 ATA	ATA-33，DMA-33，超 DMA UDMA	支持 DMA 突发方式(几乎同一时刻)33.3 mbps 的数据传送率。

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ATA hard disk drive card *n.* **ATA 硬盘驱动(器)卡**
Expansion card used to control and interface with an ATA hard disk drive. These cards are usually ISA cards. *See also* ATA, ISA. 一种用于与 ATA 硬盘驱动器相连接并对之进行控制的扩充卡。这些卡通常是 ISA(产业标准体系结构)卡。参阅 ATA, ISA。

ATA/IDE hard disk drive *n.* **ATA/IDE 硬盘驱动器**
ATA (Advanced Technology Attachment) and IDE (Integrated Drive Electronics—or numerous other interpretations) are one and the same thing: a disk drive implementation designed to integrate the controller onto the drive itself, thereby reducing interface costs and making firmware implementations easier. 高级技术配件,即硬盘接口(ATA)和集成驱动电子电路接口(IDE)(或许多其他的解释)都是相同的概念,同一件事情:即把控制器集成到其中的一种磁盘机,目的是降低接口成本以及使固件更容易实现。

ATAPI *n.* **AT 系统的应用程序编程接口**
The interface used by the IBM PC AT system for accessing CD-ROM devices. IBM PC AT 系统用于访问 CD-ROM(光碟)设备的一种接口。

AT Attachment *n.* **高(级)技术配件,ATA 接口**
See(见) ATA.

AT bus *n.* **AT 总线**
The electric pathway used by IBM AT and compatible computers to connect the motherboard and peripheral devices. The AT bus supports 16 bits of data, whereas the original PC bus supports only 8 bits. *Also called*: expansion bus. *See also* EISA, ISA, Micro Channel Architecture. 用于连接计算机中的主板和外部设备的电气通路,在 IBM AT 型计算机及其兼容机上使用。AT 总线支持 16 位数据的传输,而最初的个人机只支持 8 位总线。也称为 expansion bus。参阅 EISA, ISA, Micro Channel Architecture。

aTdHvAaNnKcSe *n.* **事先感谢**
See(见) TIA.

ATDP *n.* **(引起注意)启动拨号脉冲(命令)**
Acronym for **A**tention **D**ial **P**ulse, a command that initiates pulse (as opposed to touch-tone) dialing in Hayes and Hayes-compatible modems. *Compare* ATDT. 为 Attention Dial Pulse 的缩略语。在 Hayes 及其兼容调制解调器中,用于启动脉冲(与按键拨号相反)拨号的一条命令。比较 ATDT。

ATDT *n.* **启动拨号音(命令)**
Acronym for **A**ttention **D**ial **T**one, a command that initiates touch-tone (as opposed to pulse) dialing in Hayes and Hayes-compatible modems. *Compare* ATDP. 为 Attention Dial Tone 的缩略语。在 Hayes 及其兼容调制解调器中,用于启动按键音(与脉冲拨号相反)拨号的一条命令。比较 ATDP。

Athlon *n.* **速龙[Athlon]处理器**
Family of x86-compatible processors introduced by Advanced Micro Devices, Inc. (AMD) in 1999. Athlon, which was code-named AMD-K7, is a successor to the AMD-K6 family. Comparable to upper end Intel Pentium III processors in performance, Athlon is distinguished by over 22 million transistors; a fully pipelined, superscalar floating-point engine, which enhances performance of graphics and multimedia programs, Internet streaming applications, and games; a 200-MHz system bus; and a 128-KB L1 cache. Although the L2 cache is 512 KB in size, the Athlon can support L2 cache sizes up to 8 MB. The first Athlon releases featured clock speeds of 500 to 650 MHz; 800-MHz and faster versions are now available. Athlon, which runs 32-bit programs, is compatible with most PC operating systems, including Microsoft Windows, Linux, OS/2 Warp, and NetWare. *See also* AMD-K6. AMD(高级微型器件)公司 1999 年推出的兼容 x86 系列的处理器。定名为 AMD-K7 的速龙处理器是 AMD-K6 系列的后续产品。速龙的性能堪与面向高端的 Intel 奔腾 III 处理器媲美,其卓越之处表现在如下方面:内含 2200 多万个晶体管,完全的流水线处理技术,超标量体系结构的浮点运算引擎(提高了图形和多媒体程序、因特网流应用软件以及游戏的性能),200 兆赫兹的系统总线,128K 的 L1 高速缓存。尽管其 L2 缓存的大小为 512 千字节,但它最大可支持 8 兆字节的 L2 高速缓存。第一版速龙时钟频率为 500 到 650 兆赫兹,现在的版本可达 800 兆赫兹或更高。速龙支持 32 位的程序(系统),可以兼容大多数个人计算机的操作系统,

其中包括：微软公司的 Windows、Linux、OS/2 Warp 以及 NetWare 等操作系统。参阅 AMD-K6。

ATM *n.* **异步传输模式；自动出纳[柜员]机；Adobe 打印管理程序**

1. Acronym for Asynchronous Transfer Mode. A network technology capable of transmitting data, voice, audio, video, and frame relay traffic in real time. Data, including frame relay data, is broken into packets containing 53 bytes each, which are switched between any two nodes in the system at rates ranging from 1.5 Mbps to 622 Mbps (over fiber optic cable). The basic unit of ATM transmission is known as a cell, a packet consisting of 5 bytes routing information and a 48-byte payload (data). These cells are transmitted to their destination, where they are reassembled into the original traffic. During transmission, cells from different users may be intermixed asynchronously to maximize utilization of network resources. ATM is defined in the broadband ISDN protocol at the levels corresponding to levels 1 and 2 of the ISO/OSI reference model. It is currently used in LANs (local area networks) involving workstations and personal computers, but it is expected to be adopted by the telephone companies, which will be able to charge customers for the data they transmit rather than for their connect time. *See also* broadband, ISDN, ISO/OSI reference model. 为 Asynchronous Transfer Mode 的缩略语。可以实时传输数据、话音、音频、视频和帧中继等信息的一种网络技术。数据(包括帧中继的数据)被分为一个个 53 字节长的信息包，可在系统的任意两节点之间以 1.5 兆位每秒到 622 兆位每秒的速率进行交换(在光缆上)。ATM 传输的基本单位称为信元，每个包中包含 5 个字节的路由选择信息和 48 个字节的负载(即数据)。把这些信元传输到目的地，然后把它们重新装配成原始的信息。在传输过程中，来自不同用户的信元可以异步相互混合，以最大可能地利用网络资源。ATM 属于宽带综合业务数字网(B-ISDN)的协议，所处的层次对应于开放式系统互连(OSI)参考模型中的第 1 层和第 2 层。目前，ATM 技术被用在包含有工作站和个人计算机的局域网中，但是它也可能被电话公司采用，这就可以按用户的传输数据量而不是连接时间的方式进行计费。参阅 broadband, ISDN, ISO/OSI reference model。

2. Acronym for automated teller machine. A special-purpose terminal that bank customers can use to make deposits, obtain cash, and perform other transactions. 为 automated teller machine 的缩略语。一种供银行客户使用的专用终端，借助 ATM 可以存款、取现金以及进行其他的交易(处理)。

3. *See*(见) Adobe Type Manager.

ATM Adaptation Layer *n.* **ATM 适配层**

The ATM layer that mediates between higher-level and lower-level services, converting different types of data (such as audio, video, and data frames) to the 48-byte payloads required by ATM. *Acronym*: AAL. *See also* ATM (definition 1). ATM 中特定的一层，负责在高级和低级服务之间做协调工作，将不同类型的数据(如音频、视频和数据帧)转换为 ATM 所要求的 48 字节长的有效数据载荷。缩略为 AAL。参阅 ATM(第 1 个释义)。

ATM Forum *n.* **ATM 论坛**

Forum created in 1991 and including more than 750 companies related to communications and computing, as well as government agencies and research groups. The forum aims to promote Asynchronous Transfer Mode for data communication. *See also* ATM (definition 1). 于 1991 年建立的一个论坛，包括 750 多家与通信和计算技术有关的公司，以及政府机构和研究小组。其目标是促进异步传输模式(ATM)作为数据通信技术的发展。参阅 ATM(第 1 个释义)。

Atomicity, Consistency, Isolation, Durability *n.* **不可再分割性、一致性、隔离性与耐用性，OLTP 系统的四性**

See(见) ACID.

atomic operation *n.* **基本操作，"原子"操作**

An operation considered or guaranteed to be indivisible (by analogy with an atom of matter, once thought to be indivisible). Either the operation is uninterruptible or, if it is aborted, a mechanism is provided that ensures the return of the system to

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its state prior to initiation of the operation. 在功能上被看作或确保是不可分的一种操作(比拟为物质中的一个原子,原子曾被认为是不可分的)。此类操作不可中断,如果被终止,则有一套机制保证系统能返回到操作开始前的状态。

atomic transaction *n.* **原子事务**

A set of operations that follow an "all or nothing" principle, in which either all of the operations are successfully executed or none of them is executed. Atomic transactions are appropriate for order entry and fulfillment or for money transfers to ensure that information is fully updated. For example, if funds are transferred between accounts on two databases, one account cannot be credited if the other is not debited by the same amount. An atomic transaction would involve both recording the credit in one database and recording the corresponding debit in the other. If any operation in the transaction fails, the transaction is aborted and any information changes are undone. *See also* Distributed Computing Environment, TP monitor, transaction processing. 遵循"要么全部执行,要么什么都不做"原则的一组操作,事务中如果有一个操作未执行成功,则所有的操作都不执行。原子事务适用于定货和转账处理,以确保信息的完全更新。例如在两个数据库上的账户之间进行转账,如果未完成对一个账户的取款操作,则不能完成相对应账户的取款操作。原子事务就是在一个数据库中记录存款并在相应的其他数据库中的账号下记录取款信息。如果事务中的任一操作失败,则事务终止并且对信息不作任何更改。参阅 Distributed Computing Environment, TP monitor, transaction processing。

at sign *n.* **符号"@"**

See(见) @.

attach *vb.* **【动】附带[加],追加**

To include an external document, a file, or an executable program with an e-mail message. 把某个外部文档、文件或可执行程序作为电子邮件的一部分包括进去。

attached document *n.* **附带[加]文档**

An ASCII text file or a binary file, such as a document created in a word processing system, that is included with an e-mail message as an attachment. *See also* ASCII, attachment, binary file, BinHex[1], MIME, uuencode. 一种 ASCII 文本文件或二进制文件(如字处理系统创立的文档),作为一个附件附加在电子邮件报文之中。参阅 ASCII, attachment, binary file, BinHex[1], MIME, uuencode。

attached file *n.* **附件**

See(见) attachment.

attached processor *n.* **附属处理器**

A secondary processor attached to a computer system, such as a keyboard or video subsystem processor. 一种附属于某个计算机系统的辅助性的处理器,例如键盘或视频显示子系统的处理器。

Attached Resource Computer Network *n.* **相连资源计算机网络**

See(见) ARCnet.

attachment *n.* **附件**

A file that accompanies an e-mail message. As transmitted, an attached file is an exact copy of the original file located on the sender's computer. The file can be a document, an executable program, or a compressed file containing more than one item, among other types of files. The file is not part of the actual e-mail message, and it is generally encoded using uuencoding, MIME, or BinHex. Most e-mail programs automatically encode an attached document for transmission with a message. The recipient of the message must have an e-mail program capable of decoding the attached document or use a separate utility to decode it in order to read the document. Some gateways prohibit transmission of files over a certain size. Most e-mail systems permit more than one file to be attached to an e-mail message at a time. 一种伴随电子邮件报文(一起发送)的文件。发送时,附件是一个位于发送者计算机上的原始文件的准确副本。这种可以是文档、可执行程序或包含多个其他类型文件的压缩文件,并不是实际的电子邮件报文的一部分,它通常是使用 uuencoding、MIME 或 BinHex 进行编码处理。大多数电子邮件程序在进行报文传输时会自动对附件进行编码处理。报文接收方必须有相应的电子邮件程序或其他实用程序对附件进行解码,然后才能阅读该文档。有些网关禁止传输超过指定长度的文件。

大多数电子邮件允许在电子邮件报文中一次附加一个以上的文件。

attachment unit interface *n.* 附接设备接口

See(见) AUI.

attenuation *n.* 衰减

The weakening of a transmitted signal, such as the distortion of a digital signal or the reduction in amplitude of an electrical signal, as it travels farther from its source. Attenuation is usually measured in decibels and is sometimes desirable, as when signal strength is reduced electronically, for example, by a radio volume control, to prevent overloading. 信号在远距离传输过程中减弱的现象,例如数字信号的失真或电信号幅度的减弱。通常衰减是用分贝来度量。有时为了避免过载,比如通过电子技术(如收音机的音量控制器)减弱信号强度,此时衰减是有益的。

atto- *prefix* 【前缀】阿(托),10^{-18}

Metric prefix meaning 10^{-18} (one quintillionth).

一种计量的前缀,代表 10^{-18}(即百亿亿分之一)。

attract mode *n.* 招引模式

In commercial arcade games, when a coin-operated game is not in use, the screen will rotate through "attract mode." The aim is to both tempt prospective players and demonstrate game play or rules. Also, by constantly changing the screen image, attract mode avoids screen burn in. *See also* arcade game, burn in. 在商业的拱廊游戏中,当投币式游戏没有运行时,屏幕就会转到招引模式,目的是既可以招引新的玩家,又可以演示游戏过程和规则。另外,通过不断变换屏幕图像,招引模式可以避免屏幕老化。参阅 arcade game, burn in

attribute *n.* 属性

1. In a database record, the name or structure of a field. For example, the files LASTNAME, FIRSTNAME, and PHONE would be attributes of each record in a PHONELIST database. The size of a field or the type of information it contains would also be attributes of a database record. 在数据库记录中,某个字段的名字或结构。例如,字段 LASTNAME(姓), FIRSTNAME(名)和 PHONE(电话号码)可能是某个名为 PHONELIST(电话号码表)数据库中每条记录的属性。字段的大小或其所含信息的类型也就是某条数据库记录的属性。

2. In screen displays, an element of additional information stored with each character in the video buffer of a video adapter running in character mode. Such attributes control the background and foreground colors of the character, underlining, and blinking. 在屏幕显示方面,在字符模式下运行的视频适配器的缓冲区中,每个字符所存储的附加信息等要素常被看作是属性。这些属性可以控制字符的背景色和前景色、下划线及闪烁等。

3. In markup languages such as SGML and HTML, a name-value pair within a tagged element that modifies certain features of that element. *See also* HTML, SGML. 在标记语言(如 SGML、HTML 语言)中,一种标记对象中的名值对,可修改该对象的某些属性。参阅 HTML, SGML。

attribution line *n.* 归属[属性]行

In newsgroups, e-mail, and other Internet-based communications, an identification line added to material quoted from earlier postings. Some mail and messaging software will add an attribution line automatically, which might read something like "News King wrote:" and usually appears immediately before the quoted text. 在新闻组、电子邮件和其他基于因特网的通信当中,一种加到所引用的已发布内容上的身份标识行。一些邮件和消息软件会自动加上归属行,大致的形式如"King 所写的新闻是:",通常紧挨着出现在所引用文本之前。

ATX *n.* ATX 主板规范

A specification for PC motherboard architectures with built-in audio and video capabilities, introduced by Intel in 1995. ATX supports USB and full-length boards in all sockets. *See also* board, motherboard, specification, USB. Intel 公司于 1995 年制定的个人计算机主板体系结构的一种规范,具有内置的音频和视频处理功能。它支持通用串行总线(USB)和可在所有的扩展槽上使用全长卡。参阅 board, motherboard, specification, USB。

audio *adj.* 【修】音频

Relating to frequencies within the range of perception by the human ear—from about 15 to 20,000 hertz (cycles per second). *See also* audio

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response, synthesizer. 相应于人类听觉可感知范围内的频率…一大约从 15 赫兹(周每秒)到 2 万赫兹。参阅 audio response, synthesizer。

audio board *n.* 声卡

See(见) sound card.

audio card *n.* 声卡

See(见) sound card.

audiocast *n.* 音频点播[传输]

The transmission of an audio signal using IP protocols. *See also* IP. 一种基于网际协议(IP 协议)的音频信号传输方式。参阅 IP。

audio compression *n.* 音频压缩法

A method of reducing the overall loudness of an audio signal. This is accomplished by limiting the amount of apparent distortion when the signal is played back through a speaker or transmitted through a communications link. 一种减少音频信号总量的方法。实现方法是:在信号通过扬声器回放或通信链路传输时,限制该信号中明显是失真的总量。

audio output *n.* 音频输出

See(见) audio response.

audio output port *n.* 音频输出端口

A circuit consisting of a digital-toanalog converter that transforms signals from the computer to audible tones. It is used in conjunction with an amplifier and a speaker. *See also* digital-to-analog converter. 一种由数模转换器组成的电路,可以把计算机送出来的信号转换为可听见的声音。它通常要与放大器和扬声器联合使用。参阅 digital-to-analog converter。

audio response *n.* 音频响应

Any sound produced by a computer; specifically, spoken output produced by a computer in response to some specific type of input. Such output may be generated using a combination of words from a digitized vocabulary or through the synthesis of words from tables of phonemes. *See also* frequency response, phoneme. 计算机产生的任意声音,特别地,指计算机针对某种类型的输入信号而产生的语音输出。这种输出可通过数字化字典中单词的组合而生成,或通过音素表产生的单词来合成。参阅 frequency response, phoneme.

audiotex *n.* 语音传讯(系统)

An application allowing users to send and receive information by telephone. Users typically call an audiotex system and are presented with a series of choices or a series of questions through a voice mail system. When users select choices by pressing the buttons on the phone (rotary dial phones cannot be used for audiotex) or by speaking aloud, a database host responds by sending information to the voice mail system, which then converts the data to a spoken message for the user, or it responds by receiving and storing the information entered by the user. *Also called*: audiotext. *See also* voice mail. 一种允许用户通过电话(系统)发送和接收信息的应用系统。通常用户先呼叫此系统,通过话音邮件系统发送一系列可供选择的内容或一系列提问,通过用户在电话机上按数字键(不能使用转盘式拨号电话)或大声说话进行选择时,某个数据库的主机就会产生响应并发送信息到该话音邮件系统,然后该系统把数据转换为话音邮件传给这个用户,或者按用户的要求接收或存储这些信息。也称为 audiotext。参阅 voice mail。

audiotext *n.* 语音传讯

See(见) audiotex.

Audio Video Interleaved *n.* 音频视频数据交替格式

See(见) AVI.

audiovisual *adj.* 【修】视听,音像

Relating to or being any material that uses a combination of sight and sound to present information. 用于修饰或说明任何通过视觉(图像)和听觉(声音)组合来提供信息的有关材料或媒体。

audit *n.* 审计,监察

In reference to computing, an examination of equipment, programs, activities, and procedures to determine how efficiently the overall system is performing, especially in terms of ensuring the integrity and security of data. 在计算技术意义上讲,指对设备、程序、活动和过程的一种(认真)考察,以决定如何使整个系统有效地运行起来,特别要说明的是,必须确保数据的完整性和安全性。

auditing *n.* 审计过程[技术]

The process an operating system uses to detect and record security-related events, such as an attempt to create, to access, or to delete objects

such as files and directories. The records of such events are stored in a file known as a security log, whose contents are available only to those with the proper clearance. *See also* security log. 操作系统使用的一种过程或方法，用以检测和记录与安全相关的事件，例如试图建立、存取或删除一些对象(如文件和目录)。这些事件的记录被存放在一个称之为"安全日志"的文件中，其内容仅供具有相应许可权的人使用。参阅 security log。

audit policy *n.* **审计策略**

A policy that determines the security events to be reported to the network administrator. 一种决定涉及安全事件是否向网络管理员报告的策略。

audit trail *n.* **审计追踪**

In reference to computing, a means of tracing all activities affecting a piece of information, such as a data record, from the time it is entered into a system to the time it is removed. An audit trail makes it possible to document, for example, who made changes to a particular record and when. 在计算技术的意义上讲，一种用于追踪对某段信息(如某个数据记录)全部动作的手段，即从它进入系统起，直至从该系统中删除为止，记录所有对它有影响的活动。审计追踪使归档所发生的事件(例如，何人在何时对那个特定记录进行过修改)成为可能。

AUI *n.* **AUI 接口，附接设备接口；语音用户界面**

1. Acronym for attachment unit interface. A 15-pin (DB-15) connector commonly used to connect a network interface card to an Ethernet cable. 为 attachment unit interface 的缩略语。一种含有 15 针(也称 15 脚)(DB-15)的连接器，常用于把网络接口卡连接到以太网电缆上。

2. *See*(见) aural user interface.

AUI cable *n.* **AUI 电缆**

Short for Attachment Unit Interface cable. A transceiver cable used to connect a host adapter within a computer to an Ethernet (10base5 or 10BaseF) network. *See also* 10Base5, 10Base-F, Ethernet (definition 1), transceiver cable. 为 Attachment Unit Interface cable 的缩写。一种收发器电缆，用于将计算机内主适配器连接到遵循 10 Base5 或 10BaseF 标准的以太网上。参阅 10Base5, 10Base-F, Ethernet (第 1 个释义), transceiver cable。

AUP *n.* **可接受使用策略，可用声明**

See(见) acceptable use policy.

aural user interface *n.* **语音用户界面**

Voice-activated interface that allows users to issue spoken commands to electronic devices. The aural user interface is used with features such as voice recognition for computers and voice-activated dialing for wireless phones. *Acronym*: AUI. 允许用户向电子设备发送话音命令的一种由话音激活的界面。语音用户界面可用于面向计算机的语音识别和无线电话的话音激活拨号方法等方面。缩略为 AUI。

authentication *n.* **验证，鉴别**

In a multiuser or network operating system, the process by which the system validates a user's logon information. A user's name and password are compared against an authorized list, and if the system detects a match, access is granted to the extent specified in the permission list for that user. *See also* logon, password, permission, user account, user name. 在多用户或网络操作系统中，系统对用户登录信息进行合法性检查的过程或方法。把用户姓名和口令与授权列表上相应项目进行对比，一旦找到匹配值，访问权限就从许可权限表中查出并授予该用户。参阅 logon, password, permission, user account, user name。

authentication center *n.* **鉴别中心**

Secure database used to identify and prevent wireless phone fraud. Authentication centers verify whether a wireless phone is registered with a wireless carrier's network. 用于识别并防止假无线电话机的安全数据库，鉴别中心检查一部无线电话是否在无线电话网上注册过。

Authentication Header *n.* **身份鉴别标[报]头**

See(见) AH.

Authenticode *n.* **安全鉴别程序，Authenticode 程序**

A security feature of Microsoft Internet Explorer. Authenticode allows vendors of downloadable executable code (plug-ins or ActiveX controls, for example) to attach digital certificates to their products to assure end users that the code is from the original developer and has not been altered. Authenticode lets end users decide for themselves

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whether to accept or reject software components posted on the Internet before downloading begins. *See also* ActiveX control, Internet Explorer, security. 微软公司因特网浏览器(IE)中的一种安全性可选功能部件(即一个程序)。该程序允许提供可从万维网下载的可执行代码(如 plug-in 或 ActiveX 控件)的软件供应商在产品中附加数字证书,这样可以确保最终用户从原始开发者那里得到代码并且没有被改动过。Authenticode 程序让最终用户在开始下载之前自己决定:是接受、还是拒绝存放在因特网上的软件组件。参阅 ActiveX control, Internet Explorer, security。

author[1] *vb.* 【动】创作;编程;写作

1. To create a product for implementation via computer technology. 创建通过计算机技术来实现的产品。

2. To write a computer program. 编写计算机程序。

3. To assemble multimedia components, such as graphics, text, audio, and animation, in a publication or product, for delivery on a CD-ROM or DVD or on line, to be viewed on a computer. 在出版物或产品中组装多媒体构件(例如图形、文本、音频和动画等),采用联机发送或写入 CD-ROM 或 DVD 的形式,供人们在计算机上查看。

4. To create Web pages. Traditionally, to author meant to write a literary work or journalistic piece; in the cyberworld, to write is "to provide content"; thus, to author in the traditional sense is to be a "content provider." 创建万维网页。传统意义上的写作意味着编著文学作品或新闻报导;在网络世界中,写作意味着提供内容,因此传统意义上的作者就成为内容提供者。

author[2] *n.* 内容提供者;作者

See(见) Web author.

authoring language *n.* 编辑语言,创作语言

A computer language or application development system designed primarily for creating programs, databases, and materials for computer-aided instruction (CAI). A familiar example in relation to microcomputers is PILOT, a language used to create lessons. *See also* CAI, PILOT. 一种主要为创立程序、数据库和计算机辅助教学(CAI)材料而设计的计算机语言或应用软件开发系统。与微机相关的一个熟悉例子是 PILOT 语言,一种用于创建各种课程的语言。参阅 CAI, PILOT。

authoring software *n.* 创[写]作软件

A type of computer program used for creating Web pages and other hypertext and multimedia applications. Authoring software provides a way to define relationships between different types of objects, including text, graphics, and sound, and to present them in a desired order. This type of program is sometimes known as authorware, although the latter name is generally associated with a specific product from Macromedia. *Also called*: authoring tool. 一种用户创建网页和其他超文本和多媒体应用软件的计算机程序。创作软件提供一种方法来规定不同类型的对象(包括文字、图形和声音)之间的关系,然后按所要求的秩序呈现这些内容。这类程序有时称之为"创作件",尽管"创作件"的名称通常与一个指定的(美国 Macromedia 公司的)宏媒体产品有关联。也称为 authoring tool。

authoring system *n.* 写[创]作系统

Application software that enables the operator to create and format a document for a specific kind of computer environment. An authoring system, especially for multimedia work, often consists of several applications within the framework of a single, controlling application. *See also* authoring language. 可使工作人员为某个特定计算机环境创立和格式化文档的应用软件。此系统(特别是用在多媒体创作中)通常由若干个应用系统组成,这些应用系统按单一的可控的应用框架而设计。参阅 authoring language。

authority *n.* Authority(服务)程序

A DNS server responsible for resolving names and IP addresses of sites and resources on the Internet at a particular level of authority: top-level domain, second-level domain, or subdomain. 一种域名系统(DNS)中的服务程序,负责确定因特网上站点和资源的名称和 IP 地址的关系,这些站点和资源位于 authority 的特定层:最高层域、第二层域或子域。

authorization *n.* 权限,授权,特许

In reference to computing, especially remote computers on a network, the right granted an

individual to use the system and the data stored on it. Authorization is typically set up by a system administrator and verified by the computer based on some form of user identification, such as a code number or password. *Also called*: access privileges, permission. *See also* network, system administrator. 在计算技术的意义上讲，特别对网络中的远程计算机而言，授与某个人使用本系统及存放其中的数据的那种权限。权限通常由系统管理员设定，通过某种用户识别符（如代码数字或口令）由计算机进行验证。也称为 access privileges, permission。参阅 network, system administrator。

authorization code *n.* 授权码，口令

See(见) password.

autoanswer *n.* 自动应答

See(见) answer mode.

autoassociative *adj.* 【修】自动关联

In data reduction or clustering, autoassociative models use the same set of variables as both predictors and targets. In autoassociative neural networks, each pattern presented serves as both the input and output pattern. Autoassociative networks are typically used for tasks involving pattern completion. *See also* artificial intelligence, cluster analysis, neural networks, operator associativity, pattern recognition. 在数据简化和聚类过程中，自动关联模型使用同一组变量作为预测值和目标值。在自动关联神经网络中，自动关联的意思是所描述的每一个模式既充当输入又充当输出。自动关联网络典型的应用场合是模式完备之类的任务。参阅 artificial intelligence, cluster analysis, neural networks, operator associativity, pattern recognition。

autoattendant *adj.* 【修】自动服务

A term used to describe a store-andforward computer system that replaces the traditional switchboard operator, directing telephone calls to their correct extensions or voice mail. Autoattendant systems may implement voice prompts, touch-tone menus, or voice recognition features to send calls to their proper destinations. *Compare* interactive voice response systems. 一种用于描述存储转发计算机系统的术语，这种计算机系统代替了传统交换台的操作员，将电话呼叫直接传送到相应的分机上或语音邮件。自动服务系统向目的地发送呼叫时可以使用语音提示、按键式菜单或语音识别等功能。比较 interactive voice response systems。

AutoCorrect *n.* 自动更正(程序)，AutoCorrect 程序

A function in Microsoft Word for Windows that automatically corrects errors and makes other substitutions as soon as a user types text. For example, AutoCorrect can be set up to fix misspellings, such as *teh* for *the*, or to change "straight" (" ") quotation marks to "smart" (" ") quotation marks. The user can select which AutoCorrect features to enable. *See also* smart quotes. 微软公司 Windows 环境下 Word 字处理软件中的一种操作程序，在用户输入文本的同时它会自动更正单词拼写错误并且会提示用户替换别的单词。例如它可被设置成更正常见的拼写错误，如"teh"改成"the"或直引号(" ")改成圆引号(" ")。用户可以选择 AutoCorrect 中的有关功能并使之生效。参阅 smart quotes。

autodial *n.* 自动拨号

A feature enabling a modem to open a telephone line and initiate a call by transmitting a stored telephone number as a series of pulses or tones. 调制解调器的一种功能(特性)，使调制解调器可接通电话线路并通过发送已存的电话号码作为一系列脉冲或话音信号来启动一次呼叫。

AUTOEXEC.BAT *n.* 自动执行的批处理程序

A special-purpose batch file (set of commands) that is automatically carried out by the MSDOS operating system when the computer is started or restarted. Created by the user or (in later versions of MSDOS) by the operating system at system installation, the file contains basic startup commands that help configure the system to installed devices and to the user's preferences. 在 MS-DOS 操作系统中的一种专用的批处理文件(即命令集)，当启动或重启动计算机时，可自动执行之。在系统安装时，可由用户或操作系统(对后期版本的 MS-DOS 系统而言)创立这个文件，其中可包括许多基本的启动命令，这些命令可帮助用户安装设备和设置用户环境从而对系统进行配置。

AutoIP *n.* 自动 IP 寻址技术

Short for **auto**matic **I**nternet **P**rotocol addressing.

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A technique used by a device to obtain a valid IP address without a DHCP server or other IP-configuration authority. With AutoIP, a device randomly chooses an IP address from a set of reserved addresses and queries the local network to determine whether another client already is using that address. The device repeats the steps of picking and verifying until an unused address is found. AutoIP, based on an Internet Engineering Task Force (IETF) Internet Draft, is used in Universal Plug and Play (UPnP) networking. *See also* UPnP networking. 为 **auto**matic **I**nternet **P**rotocol addressing 的缩写。在没有动态主机配置协议(DHCP)服务器或其他 IP 地址分配机构的参与下,一种由设备自动获取合法(即有效)IP 地址的技术。采用这项技术,设备可以从预留的 IP 地址集中随机选取一个 IP 地址,向本地的网络发出询问,确定该地址是否正在被其他客户机使用、设备不断重复选址和校验的步骤,直到发现一个没被占用的地址。自动 IP 寻址技术基于因特网工程工作小组(IETF)制定的因特网草案,用于通用即插即用的联网。参阅 UPnP networking。

autokey *n.* 自动重复键

See(见) typematic.

autoload *vb.* 【动】自动加载[装入]

To make some type of resource available without it having to be specifically requested. A program, for example, might autoload fonts or files as they are needed. Similarly, a CD-ROM drive might autoload audio discs or automatically start a setup program on a software CD-ROM. *See also* AutoPlay. 在无须特殊请求情况下使某些类型的资源可用。例如某个程序可以自动加载它们所需的字体或文件。类似地,光驱可以自动加载光碟或自动启动位于软件光碟上的安装程序。参阅 AutoPlay。

autoloader *n.* 自动加载器

A device that automatically prepares a diskette, CD, or other storage medium for use. 一种能够自动加载(或说准备好)软盘、CD 或其他存储介质的器件。

automagic *adj.* 【修】自身不可思议

Slang for a process performed in some unexplained (but not inexplicable) way by a computer. An automagic process might either be too complicated to explain (such as a complex spreadsheet calculation), or it might be a complex process made to appear simple to the user (such as clicking on a heading to arrange the items in a list in alphabetical or chronological order). *Compare* black box. 描述计算机以某种不可理解(但不是莫明其妙)的方式来实现某种过程或执行某种处理的俚语,一种不可思议的过程也许是太复杂以至无法理解(例如复杂的电子数据表计算)或是用户看来简单,但实际比较复杂的过程(例如点击某个标题就会使列表中的项目按字母或年代的次序进行排列)。比较 black box。

automata theory *n.* 自动机理论

1. The study of computing processes and their capabilities and limitations; that is, how systems receive and process input and produce output. *See also* cellular automata. 专门研究计算方法及其能力和限度的学科,即研究系统如何接收和处理输入的内容、产生输出结果。参阅 cellular automata。

2. The study of the relationship between behavioral theories and the operation of automated devices. 专门研究行为理论和自动设备操作之间的相互关系的学科。

automated home *n.* 自动化家居[庭]

See(见) smart home.

automated office *n.* 自动化办公室

A broad term used to refer to an office where work is carried out with the aid of computers, telecommunications facilities, and other electronic devices. 一种广义术语,用于这样的办公室,在这个办公室里的工作都是在计算机、通信设备和其他电子设备的协助下而完成的。

automated teller machine *n.* 自动取款[柜员]机

See(见) ATM (第 2 个释义).

automatic answering *n.* 自动应答

See(见) answer mode.

automatic data processing *n.* 自动数据处理技术[方法]

See(见) data processing.

automatic dialing *n.* 自动拨号(法)

See(见) auto dial.

automatic error correction *n.* 自动纠错(法)

A process that, upon detection of an internal

processing or data transmission error, invokes a routine designed to correct the error or retry the operation. 一旦检测到内部处理或数据传输的错误，就调用一个事先设计好的例程来更正这种错误或重新执行该操作的一种过程或方法。

automatic IP addressing *n.* 自动 IP 寻址技术

See(见) AutoIP.

automatic patching *n.* 自动修补(法，程序)

A process in which vulnerabilities caused by a destructive computer virus infection are tracked down and corrected by a do-gooder virus or other anti-virus program. Automatic patching may be initiated by the user, or may be done by a virus entering a back door left by a malicious virus, without the consent of the user. *See also* anti worm, do-gooder virus. 由做好事的病毒或其他反病毒程序对因破坏性的计算机病毒感染而引起的系统缺陷进行跟踪并修正的一种过[进]程或方法。自动修补程序可以由用户启动，也可因病毒进入恶意病毒留下的后门而激活，无需用户的同意。参阅 anti-worm, do-gooder virus。

Automatic Private IP Addressing *n.* 个人 IP 自动寻址程序[功能部件]

A feature of Windows XP TCP/IP that automatically configures a unique IP address from the range 169.254.0.1 through 169.251.255.254 and a subnet mask of 255.255.0.0 when the TCP IP protocol is configured for dynamic addressing and Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol (DHCP) is not available. *Acronym*: APIPA. *See also* DHCP server, Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol (DHCP), IP address, Transmission Control Protocol/Internet Protocol (TCP/IP). Windows XP 操作系统下 TCP/IP 网络软件中的一种功能部件(程序)，如果 TCP/IP 协议配置为动态寻址并且动态主机配置协议(DHCP)不可用，系统就从 169.254.0.1 到 169.254.255.254 的范围内自动配置一个唯一的 IP 地址，子网掩码是 255.255.0.0。缩略为 APIPA。参阅 DHCP server, Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol (DHCP), IP address, Transmission Control Protocol/Internet Protocol (TCP/IP)。

Automatic Sequence Controlled Calculator *n.* 自动定[顺]序控制计算器

See(见) Mark I.

automatic speech recognition *n.* 自动语音识别(技术)

See(见) ASR (第 2 个释义).

automatic system reconfiguration *n.* 自动系统重配置

Automation of configuration by the system to accommodate some change in either the software or the hardware. *Acronym*: ASR. 系统为适应软件或硬件的变化而进行的自动配置过程。缩略为 ASR。

Automation *n.* 自动化(技术)

1. The implementation of a mechanical or electronic system or tool to automatically complete a task, thereby reducing or eliminating human intervention. 在减少或消除人为干预的情况下，机械或电子系统或工具自动地完成某项任务的实现过程。

2. Formerly known as OLE Automation, a Microsoft designed technology that enables an application to expose objects and their properties for use by other applications. This allows a word processor to display and manipulate a spreadsheet program, for instance. The application that exposes an object for use is called the server; the application that manipulates the object is called the client. Automation can be either local or remote (on a computer elsewhere on a network). It is intended primarily for use by high-level languages such as Microsoft Visual Basic and Microsoft Visual C++. *See also* ActiveX control, OLE. 以前称为 OLE 自动化(技术)，是微软公司开发的一种技术，使应用程序显露其所包含的对象及其属性以供其他应用程序去使用。例如，这种技术使字处理程序可以显示和操作电子数据表格程序。显露某个对象供其他程序使用的应用程序称为服务程序，操作这个对象的应用程序称为客户程序。自动化可以是本地或远程的(网络上的任一台计算机上)。这种技术最初是为高级语言(例如微软公司的 Visual Basic 和 Visual C++)设计的。参阅 ActiveX control, OLE。

automonitor *n.* 自动监控(程序)

A process or system feature capable of assessing the status of its own internal environment. 具有评估自身内部环境处在什么状态的能力的一种方法、进程或系统功能程序。

autonomous agent *n.* **自主代理(程序),自主智能体**
A software or robotic entity that is capable of independent action in open, unpredictable environments. Often referred to as an intelligent agent, or simply agent, autonomous agents complete some kind of automatic process that can communicate with other agents or perform different kinds of directed tasks. Autonomous agents are currently being applied in areas as diverse as computer games, interactive cinema, information retrieval and filtering, user interface design, electronic commerce, auto piloting of vehicles and spacecraft, and industrial process control. *Also called*: intelligent agent. *See also* agent (definition 2). 在开放的、不可预知的环境中可以独立运行的一种软件或机器人实体。自主代理程序常被称为智能代理或简单地说代理,它能够跟其他的代理通信,完成一些自动处理过程,也可以执行各种有指导的任务。自主代理目前应用于各种领域,如计算机游戏、交互式影院、信息提取和筛选、用户界面设计、电子商务、交通工具和航天器的自动领航以及工业过程控制等。也称为 intelligent agent 参阅 agent (第 2 个释义)。

autonomous-system number *n.* **自治[主]系统(编)号**
See(见) autonomous system.

autonomous system *n.* **自治系统**
A group of routers or networks controlled by a single administrative authority using a common Interior Gateway Protocol (IGP) for routing packets. Each autonomous system is assigned a globally unique number called an autonomous-system number (ASN). *Acronym*: AS. *Also called*: routing domain. *See also* IGP. 由单一管理机构控制,使用一种普通内部网关协议(IGP)分发(或邮送)信息包的一组路由器或网络。每一个自治系统都分配有一个全球唯一的号码,称为自治系统编号(ASN)。缩略为 AS。也称为 routing domain。参阅 IGP。

Auto PC *n.* **车用 PC 机**
An information and entertainment system for use in automobiles. Developed by Microsoft and powered by Microsoft Windows CE (a Windows-compatible operating system designed for embedded applications), Auto PC implements speech-recognition technology to enable individuals to rely on hands-free, spoken commands for tasks such as accessing a contact database (names, addresses, numbers), calling up e-mail or traffic reports, controlling an audio system, or obtaining destination directions. The Auto PC fits into the dashboard, in the space normally occupied by a radio. *See also* voice recognition, Windows. 汽车内使用的一种信息与娱乐系统。车用 PC 机由微软公司开发并使用 Windows CE(为嵌入式应用程序设计的与 Windows 兼容的操作系统)来增强功能,其中实现了语音识别技术,使每个用户可以免提(话机)用语音命令执行任务,例如访问某个有关的数据库(名称、地址和号码)、调出电子邮件或交通报告、控制声频系统或获取目的地的方向。车用 PC 机嵌入在汽车仪表板上,通常是放收音机的地方。参阅 voice recognition, Windows。

AutoPlay *n.* **自动播放**
A feature in Windows 9x and later that allows it to automatically operate a CD-ROM. When a CD is inserted into a CD-ROM drive, Windows looks for a file called AUTORUN.INF on the CD. If the file is found, Windows will open it and carry out its instructions, which are usually to set up an application from the CD-ROM on the computer's hard disk or to start the application once it has been installed. If an audio CD is inserted into the drive, Windows will automatically launch the CD Player application and play it. 在 9x 版及随后版本的 Windows 操作系统中,允许系统自动操作光碟驱动器的一种功能。当某张光碟插入光碟驱动器时,操作系统在该光碟上寻找名为 AUTORUN.INF 的文件。若该文件被找到,系统打开此文件并执行其中的指令,通常是从光驱往硬盘上安装某个应用程序,安装完毕后执行该程序。如果是 CD 唱碟被插入驱动器,系统自动启动唱碟播放应用程序并播放之。

autopolling *n.* **自动轮询(技术)**
The process of periodically determining the status

of each device in a set so that the active program can process the events generated by each device, such as whether a mouse button was pressed or whether new data is available at a serial port. This can be contrasted with event-driven processing, in which the operating system alerts a program or routine to the occurrence of an event by means of an interrupt or message rather than having to check each device in turn. *Also called*: polling. *Compare* event-driven processing, interrupt-driven processing. 确定一组设备中每个设备的状态的定期处理方法或过程，以便正在运行的程序能处理每个设备所产生的事件，诸如鼠标键是否被按下或在串行端口的新数据是否可用。与事件驱动处理技术不同，事件驱动是操作系统用中断或消息通知程序或例程某个事件发生了，而不是通过轮询的方式检查每个设备。也称为 polling。比较 event-driven processing, interrupt-driven processing。

autorepeat *n.* 自动重复键

See(见) typematic.

autoresponder *n.* 自动回复程序

e-mail utility that replies automatically to an incoming e-mail. Typically, an autoresponder sends a standard, pre-written message confirming the receipt of the original e-mail. 一种自动回复来信(即收到的电子邮件)的电子邮件工具软件(亦即公用程序)。通常，自动回复程序发送一个标准的、预先写好的消息，确认已收到原电子邮件。

autorestart *n.* 自动重启动(程序)

A process or system feature that can automatically restart the system after the occurrence of certain type of errors or a power system failure. 一种进程或系统的功能部件，在出现某些特定类型错误或系统掉电情况后可以自动地重新启动该系统。

AUTORUN.INF *n.* AUTORUN.INF 文件

A file that when present on removable media, such as CD-ROMs, triggers the AutoPlay feature in Windows 9x and Windows NT. The file, located in the root directory of the inserted medium, contains information on what action the operating system is to take on the CD-ROM—generally, an instruction to run an installation program. 一种具有如下特性的文件，当保存在可移动的介质(例如光碟)上时，可以起动 Windows 9x 和 Windows NT 系统中的 AutoPlay(自动播放)这个功能部件。该文件保存在所插入介质的根目录中，包含操作系统要对 CD-ROM 采取什么操作的信息，通常是一条运行安装程序的指令。

autosave *n.* 自动保存(功能)

A program feature that automatically saves an open file to a disk or other medium at defined intervals or after a certain number of keystrokes to ensure that changes to a document are periodically saved. 一种程序特性或功能，在指定时间间隔或一定的击键次数后，自动把已打开的文件存储到磁盘或其他存储媒体上，以确保对文件的修改做到定期保存。

autosizing *n.* 自动(大小)调节(力)

The ability of a monitor to accept signals at one resolution and display the image at a different resolution. A monitor capable of autosizing maintains the aspect ratio of an image but enlarges or reduces the image to fit in the space available. *See also* monitor, resolution (definition 1). 监视器以一种分辨率接受信号，并以另一种分辨率显示图像的能力。具有自动调整能力的监视器能保证图像的长宽比，但要根据可用显示空间来扩大或缩小图像。参阅 monitor, resolution (第 1 个释义)。

autostart routine *n.* 自动启动例程

A process by which a system or device is automatically prepared for operation with the occurrence of powering up, or turning the system on, or some other predetermined event. *See also* AUTOEXEC.BAT, autorestart, boot2, power up. 当发生加电、开机或其他预定的事件时，系统或设备自动准备操作的一种程序或进程。参阅 AUTOEXEC.BAT, autorestart, boot2, power up。

autostereogram *n.* 自身立体图

A computer-generated image, popularized in books and posters, that looks like an abstract design, but which emerges as a three-dimensional picture when the user looks beyond the image, without trying to focus on the hidden picture itself. Autostereograms in which the overlying design consists of a repetitive pattern are known as Single Image Stereograms (SIS). Those in which the

A

design looks like a random pattern of colored dots are called Single Image Random Dot Stereograms, or SIRDS. *Also called*: stereogram. 一种由计算机生成的图像，广泛用于书籍和海报中，看上去像一个抽象设计，但用户在图像的远处观察时，若不试图集中观察隐藏图片本身，图像会以三维图片的形式显现。自身立体图也被称为单图像立体图(SIS)，其中的重叠设计由重复图案组成 其中的设计看起来像是彩色点随机模式的那些画面称为单图像随机点立体图或 SIRDS。也称为 stereogram。

autotrace *n.* **自动追踪功能**

A drawing program feature that draws lines along the edges of a bitmapped image to convert the image to an object-oriented one. *See also* bitmapped graphics, object-oriented graphics. 一种绘图程序功能，可沿位映射图像的边缘画线以便把用位图方式存储的图像转换为面向对象的图像。参阅 bitmapped graphics, object-oriented graphics。

AUX *n.* **AUX 辅助设备**

The logical device name reserved by MS DOS for an auxiliary device, or peripheral. AUX usually refers to a system's first serial port, also known as COM1. 由 MS－DOS 操作系统为计算机辅助设备或外围保留的逻辑设备名。AUX 通常指系统中的第一个串行端口，也即通常所称的 COM1。

A/UX *n.* **A/UX 操作系统**

A version of the multiuser, multitasking UNIX operating system provided by Apple Computer for various Macintosh computers and based on the AT&T System V, release 2.2 of UNIX with some enhancements. A/UX incorporates a number of Apple features, including support for the Macintosh Toolbox, so that applications can provide users with the graphics-based interface characteristic of that computer. *See also* System V. 多用户多任务的 UNIX 操作系统的一个版本，由 Apple 公司为其 Macintosh 计算机开发。该版本是在 AT&T 公司 UNIX 系统 V 带增强功能的第 2.2 版的基础上发展而来，融入了许多 Apple 公司自己的功能部件，包括支持 Macintosh 机上工具盒(Toolbox)功能，从而使应用程序能在该类计算机上为用户提供基于图形的界面特征。参阅 System V。

auxiliary device *n.* **辅助[外围]设备，外设**

See(见) peripheral.

auxiliary equipment *n.* **辅助[外围]设备，外设**

See(见) peripheral.

auxiliary storage *n.* **辅助存储器，辅存**

Any storage medium, such as disk or tape, not directly accessed by a computer's microprocessor, as is random access memory (RAM). In current usage, such media are typically referred to as *storage* or *permanent storage*, and the RAM chips that the microprocessor uses directly for temporary storage are referred to as *memory*. 不能被计算机中的微处理器直接访问的任意存储媒体(如磁盘或磁带)，而随机存取存储器(RAM)是可以直接由微处理器访问的。在当前用法下，这种媒体(指辅存)通常称为存储器(storage)或永久存储器，而微处理器可直接用作临时存储器的 RAM 芯片则称为内存(memory)。

availability *n.* **可用性，有效性；高可用性**

1. In processing, the accessibility of a computer system or resource, such as a printer, in terms of usage or of the percentage of the total amount of time the device is needed. 在处理过程中，根据设备的使用情况或设备需要占用时间总量的百分比，来表示计算机系统或资源(如打印机)的可存取性，即可访问的程度。

2. A measure of the fault tolerance of a computer and its programs. A highly available computer runs 24 hours a day, 7 days a week. *See also* fault tolerance. 计算机和其程序的容错措施，高可用性计算机每天 24 小时运行，每周运行 7 天。参阅 fault tolerance。

available time *n.* **可用时间**

See(见) uptime.

avalanche ad *n.* **"雪崩"广告**

One of several larger formats for online ads developed to replace traditional banner ads on the Internet. Avalanche ads are generally 120×800 pixels in size. *See also* skyscraper ad. 大型在线广告的一种，在因特网上有取代传统横幅广告之势。一般来说，"雪崩"广告尺寸大小为 120×800 像素。参阅 skyscraper ad。

avatar *n.* **化身**

In virtual-reality environments such as certain types of Internet chat rooms, a graphical representation of a user. An avatar typically is a generic picture or animation of a human of either gender, a photograph or caricature of the user, a picture or animation of an animal, or an object chosen by the user to depict his or her virtual-reality "identity." *See* superuser. 在虚拟现实环境中(例如在某些类型的因特网闲谈系统中),一种代表某个用户的图形表示。它通常是通用的图片或动画代表不考虑性别的人类,照片或漫画代表用户本人,图片或动画代表某种动物或由用户选择的某类对象,用于描绘用户在虚拟现实世界中的"身份"。参阅 superuser。

.avi *n.* .avi 文件扩展名

The file extension that identifies an audiovisual interleaved data file in the Microsoft RIFF format. 一种文件扩展名,用于标识用 Microsoft 公司 RIFF 格式存放的音频/视频交替(AVI)数据文件。

AVI *n.* 音频视频数据交替格式

Acronym for Audio Video Interleaved. A Windows multimedia file format for sound and moving pictures that uses the Microsoft RIFF (Resource Interchange File Format) specification. 为 Audio Video Interleaved 的缩略语。Windows 系统中的一种多媒体文件格式,用于存放使用 Microsoft 公司 RIFF(资源交换文件格式)规范的声音和动画。

awk *n.* awk 语言

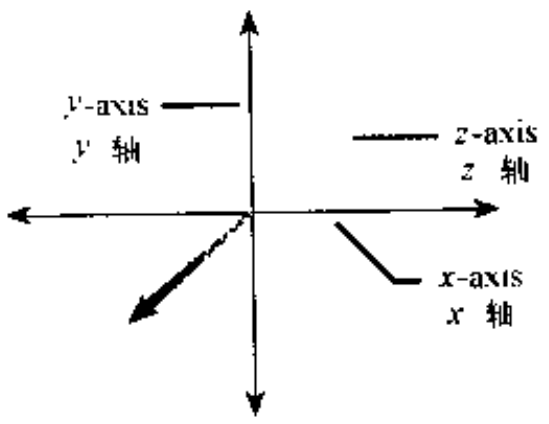
A UNIX - based language designed for file processing applications, awk is a part of the POSIX Command Language and Utilities standard. It is considered a subset of PERL. 一种基于 UNIX 的语言,为文件处理应用软件而设计,awk 语言是 POSIX 命令语言和公用程序标准的一部分。通常被认为是 PERL 的子集。

AWT *n.* 抽象视窗工具库

See(见) Abstract Window Toolkit.

axis *n.* (坐标)轴

In a chart or other two-dimensional system using coordinates, the horizontal line (*x*-axis) or vertical line (*y*axis) that serves as a reference for plotting points. In a three-dimensional coordinate system, a third line (*z*-axis) is used to represent depth. See the illustration. *See also* Cartesian coordinates. 在使用坐标的图表或其他二维系统中,指水平线(*x* 轴)或垂直线(*y* 轴),其作用是描述各点的参照物。在三维坐标系中,第三条线(*z* 轴)通常用来表示深度。参阅本条目的图例。参阅 Cartesian coordinates。



Axis

B

b[1] *adj.* **【修】二进制**

Short for **binary**. 为 binary 的缩写。

b[2] *n.* **位;波特**

1. Short for **bit**. 为 bit 的缩写。
2. Short for **baud**. 为 baud 的缩写。

B *n.* **字节**

Short for **byte**. 为 byte 的缩写。

B: 或 **b:** *n.* **第 2 软盘驱动器的标识符;单个磁盘驱动器的标识符**

1. Identifier for a second floppy disk drive on MS-DOS and other operating systems. MS DOS 和其他操作系统上作为第二个软盘驱动器的标识符。
2. Identifier for a single disk drive when used as the secondary drive. 在被用作第二个软盘驱动器时,作为单个磁盘驱动器的标识符。

B1FF *n.* **比夫**

Slang for a new online user who is prone to making mistakes in e-mail, newsgroup articles, or chats that show his or her inexperience. Examples of typical mistakes made by B1FFs include sentences ending with multiple exclamation points (!!!!) and messages typed in ALL CAPS. Although it's spelled B-1(one)-F-F, the term is pronounced "bif." 指新上线的联机用户的俚语,这种用户容易在电子邮件、新闻组的文章中或者在聊天过程中犯错误,反映出他们缺少经验。由 B1FF 犯的典型错误的例子包括以多个惊叹号(!!!!)结尾的句子和所有字母都大写的消息。尽管此术语拼写为 B-1(one)-F-F,却读作"bif".

B2B *n.* **商家到商家[企业到企业]之间的商务(交易)**

Short for **business-to-business**. The electronic exchange of products and services between businesses without the direct involvement of consumers. B2B's effects on business include streamlining purchasing, accounting, and other administrative functions; lowering transaction costs; and simplifying the sale of excess inventory. Related businesses have collaborated on the creation of Internet based supply-chain networks. 为 **business-to-business** 的缩写。商家(企业)之间产品和服务的电子交易,无需消费者的直接参与。B2B 在商业上的作用包括流线式采购、记账和其他行政管理职能;减低交易费用;简化过量存货的销售。基于因特网的供给链网络产生后,相关企业就在其上进行合作。

B2C *n.* **商家[企业]和消费者之间的商务(交易)**

Short for **business-to-c onsumer**. The direct electronic exchange of products and services between businesses and consumers. B2C's effects on business include improving the efficiency in delivering goods and services to consumers. 为 **business-to-consumer** 的缩写。商家(企业)与消费者之间产品和服务的直接电子交易。B2C 在商业上的作用包括提高向消费者提交货物和提供服务的效率。

backbone *n.* **主干网络;主干线路**

1. A network of communication transmission that carries major traffic between smaller networks. The backbones of the Internet, including communications carriers such as Sprint and MCI, can span thousands of miles using microwave relays and dedicated lines. 一种在较小网络之间承载上要通信流量的通信传输网络。因特网的主干网络,包括诸如 Sprint 和 MCI 通信公司,可以使用微波中继和专用线路能跨越[覆盖]几千英里。
2. The smaller networks (compared with the entire Internet) that perform the bulk of the packet

switching of Internet communication. Today these smaller networks still consist of the networks that were originally developed to make up the Internet-the computer networks of the educational and research institutions of the United States-especially NSFnet, the computer network of the National Science Foundation in Oak Ridge, Tennessee. *See also* NSFnet, packet switching. 完成因特网通信中大部分包交换的较小网络(相对于整个因特网)。如今,这些较小网络仍然是由最初开发出来进而形成了因特网的网络构成,即美国教育和科研机构的计算机网络,特别是 NSFnet,即位于美国旧纳西州 Oak Ridge 的美国国家科学基金会的计算机网络。参阅 NSFnet, packet switching。

3. The wires that carry major communications traffic within a network. In a local area network, a backbone may be a bus. *Also called*: collapsed backbone. 在一个网络内承载主要通信流量的线路。在一个局域网中,主干线路可能是总线。也称为 collapsed backbone。

backbone cabal *n.* 骨干人员

On the Internet, a term for the group of network administrators responsible for naming the hierarchy of Usenet newsgroups and devising the procedures for creating new newsgroups. The backbone cabal no longer exists. 因特网上的一种术语,指一组网络管理人员,负责友思网(Usenet)新闻组的分层命名及策划创建新的新闻组的规程。这类人员现已不存在了。

back door *n.* 后门(法)

A means of gaining access to a program or system by bypassing its security controls. Programmers often build back doors into systems under development so that they can fix bugs. If the back door becomes known to anyone other than the programmer, or if it is not removed before the software is released, it becomes a security risk. *Also called*: trapdoor. 一种避开程序或系统安全监控系统而获得对该程序或系统访问权的方法。编程人员在开发软件时通常建立进入系统的后门以便其能够修改错误。如果后门被编程人员以外的任何人知道,或后门在软件发布之前未被消除,后门将会成为一个安全隐患。也称为 trapdoor。

back end *n.* 后端程序;后端编译程序

1. In a client/server application, the part of the program that runs on the server. *See also* client/server architecture. *Compare* front end. 在客户机服务器系统中的应用程序里,在服务器上运行的那部分程序。参阅 client/server architecture。比较 front end。

2. In networking, a server computer or the processing that takes place on it. 在网络环境中,指服务器或者在服务器上运行的处理程序。

3. The part of a compiler that transforms source code (human-readable program statements) into object code (machine-readable code). *See also* compiler (definition 2), object code, source code. 编译程序中将源代码(人可读的程序语句)转换为对象代码(机器可识别的码)的部分。参阅 compiler (第 1 个释义), object code, source code。

back-end processor *n.* 后端处理器

1. A slave processor that performs a specialized task such as providing rapid access to a database, freeing the main processor for other work. Such a task is considered "back-end" because it is subordinate to the computer's main function. 一种从属性的处理器,完成诸如对数据库提供快速访问等特殊任务,腾出主处理器以便它去做其他工作。这样一种任务被认为是后端的,因为它从属于计算机的主要操作。

2. A processor that manipulates data sent to it from another processor; for example, a high-speed graphics processor dedicated to painting images on a video display operates in response to commands passed "back" to it by the main processor. *Compare* coprocessor. 一种处理器,处理从另一个处理器送来的数据。例如,一种用于在显示器上绘制图像的高速图形处理器,在响应由主处理器传回给它的命令后才执行操作。比较 coprocessor。

background[1] *adj.* 【修】后台

In the context of processes or tasks that are part of an operating system or program, operating without interaction with the user while the user is working on another task. Background processes or tasks are assigned a lower priority in the microprocessor's allotment of time than foreground tasks and generally remain invisible to the user

unless the user requests an update or brings the task to the foreground. Generally, only multitasking operating systems are able to support background processing. However, some operating systems that do not support multitasking may be able to perform one or more types of background tasks. For example, in the Apple Macintosh operating system running with multitasking turned off, the Background Printing option can be used to print documents while the user is doing other work. *See also* multitasking. *Compare* foreground1. 在作为操作系统或程序的一部分的进程或任务的前后过程中，用于修饰或说明不与用户对话而进行的操作，这时，用户可以做另一项任务。在微处理器的时间分配中，与前台任务相比，后台进程或任务被赋予较低的优先权，而且通常对用户是不可见的，除非用户要求更新或将该任务放到前台。通常情况下，只有多任务操作系统才能够支持后台处理。但是，一些不支持多任务的操作系统也能执行一种或多种后台任务。例如，在 Apple 公司的 Macintosh 操作系统中，多任务运行终止后，用户在做其他工作时，后台打印可选程序可用于打印文件。参阅 multitasking。比较 foreground¹。

background² *n.*　背景颜色；桌面背景；网页背景；后台

1. The color against which characters and graphics are displayed, such as a white background for black characters. *Compare* foreground² (definition 1). 背景颜色是指在此颜色上显示字符或图形。例如，黑色字符显示在白色背景上。比较 foreground²（第 1 个释义）。

2. The colors, textures, patterns, and pictures that comprise the surface of the desktop, upon which icons, buttons, menu bars, and toolbars are situated. *See also* wallpaper. 指构成桌面表面的颜色、纹理、图案和图片，图标、按钮、选单条和工具条位于此表面上。参阅 wallpaper。

3. The colors, textures, patterns, and pictures that comprise the surface of a Web page, upon which text, icons, graphics, buttons, and other items are situated. *See also* wallpaper. 指构成网页表面的颜色、结构、图案和图片，文字、图标、图形、按钮和其他项位于此表面上。参阅 wallpaper。

4. The condition of an open but currently inactive window in a windowing environment. *See also* inactive window. *Compare* foreground2 (definition 2). 在窗口环境下，一个已经打开但又是非活动的窗口的状态。参阅 inactive window。比较 foreground2（第 1 个释义）。

background noise *n.*　背景噪声

The noise inherent in a line or circuit, independent of the presence of a signal. *See also* noise. 一条线路或电路中固有的噪声，与信号存在与否无关。参阅 noise。

background printing *n.*　后台打印

The process of sending a document to a printer at the same time that the computer is performing one or more other tasks. 在计算机执行一个或多个任务的同时，将文档送交打印机去处理的过程。

background processing *n.*　后台处理

The execution of certain operations by the operating system or a program during momentary lulls in the primary (foreground) task. An example of a background process is a word processor program printing a document during the time that occurs between the user's keystrokes. *See also* background¹. 操作系统或程序在处理主要任务（即前台）的短暂间歇中执行的某些操作。一个后台处理的例子是，在用户敲键的空隙时间内，字处理程序就去打印文档。参阅 background¹。

background program *n.*　后台程序

A program that can run or is running in the background. *See also* background¹. 一种可以或正在后台运行的程序。参阅 background¹。

background task *n.*　后台任务

See（见）background¹.

back-lit 或 backlit *adj.*　【修】后照，背光

Having a source of light, such as a lamp or LED behind a (usually translucent) viewing surface, in order to illuminate the surface. 为了查看某个表面（通常是半透明的），用光源（例如灯或者 LED）从这个表面的后部来照亮的一种方式。

back-lit display 或 backlit display *n.*　背光显示器

Something illuminated from behind, rather than by a light source above or to the front. 用光源从后部（而不是从上部或前部）照亮的显示器。

BackOffice *n.* **BackOffice 软件包**

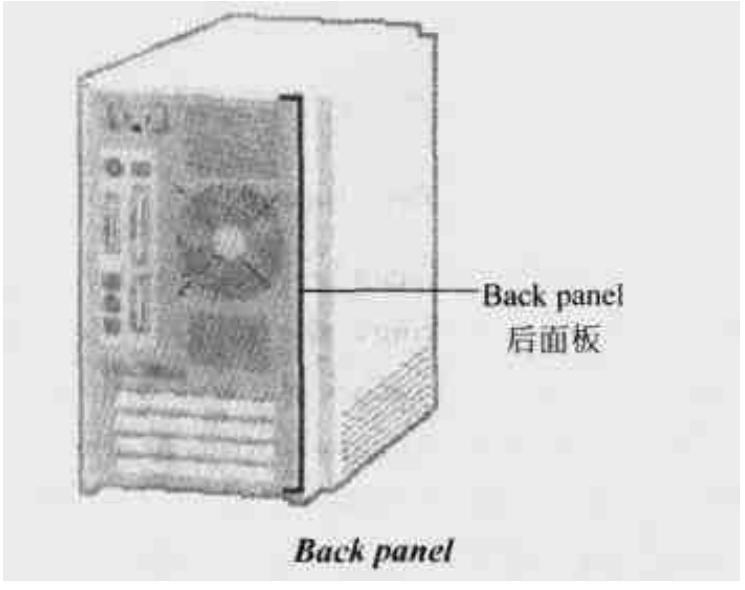
A suite of software developed by Microsoft that provides certain network services. Designed to work with Windows NT and Windows 2000, BackOffice includes such services as e-mail (Exchange), intranet capabilities (Site Server), network management (Systems Management Server), and high-end database development (SQL Server), among others. 一套由微软公司开发的软件,提供特定的网络服务。BackOffice 在 Windows NT 和 Windows 2000 环境中运行,在其他众多的服务中,包括如以下的服务(软件):电子邮件(Exchange)、企业内联网能力(Site Server)、网络管理(Systems Management Server)以及高端数据库的开发和研制(SQL Server)。

Back Orifice *n.* **后孔[Back Orifice]程序**

A hostile application tool used by hackers to gain control of a remote computer. Back Orifice consists of client and server applications. The client application is used to control a computer running the server application. A target computer is taken over after an executable file, typically delivered by an e-mail attachment or a removable disk, is opened. Back Orifice then copies itself to the Windows System directory and transfers control to the machine running the client application. Back Orifice first appeared in the summer of 1998 and was quickly contained through updated security software. Its name is a play on words for the Microsoft BackOffice suite of servers. 计算机黑客用来获取对远程计算机的控制权的一种敌对应用程序工具。后孔程序由客户机端和服务器端的两个应用软件组成。客户机端的应用程序用来控制一台运行服务器端应用程序的计算机。在打开一个可执行文件(这种文件通常来自于电子邮件附件或者可移动磁盘)后,就可以接管目标计算机。随后,后孔程序将自己复制到 Windows 系统目录下,再将控制权转交给运行有客户机端应用程序的计算机。后孔程序最早出现于 1998 年夏季,很快就被最新的保密软件所采用。此程序的名字是 Microsoft BackOffice 服务器套装软件的双关语。

back panel *n.* **后面板**

The panel at the rear of a computer cabinet through which most of the connections to outside power sources and peripherals are made. See the illustration. 计算机机箱后面的那块板,通过它可以连接绝大部分的外部电源和外围设备。参阅本条目的图例



Back panel

backplane *n.* **底板**

A circuit board or framework that supports other circuit boards, devices, and the interconnections among devices, and provides power and data signals to supported devices. 支撑其他电路板、器件和器件间的相互连接,并且对所支撑的器件提供电源和数据信号的一种电路板或机架。

backslash *n.* **反斜杠**

See(见) \.

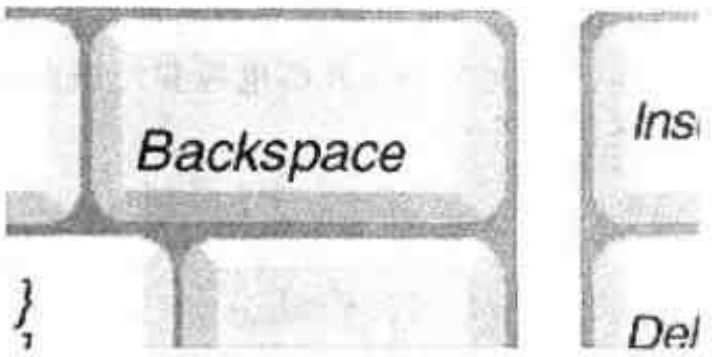
Backspace key *n.* **退格键;删除键**

1. A key that, on IBM and compatible keyboards, moves the cursor to the left, one character at a time, usually erasing each character as it moves. 在 IBM 及其兼容的键盘上的一个键,按该键使光标向左移动,每次移动一个字符。在光标每次移动时,通常删除一个字符。

2. On Macintosh keyboards, a key (called the Delete key on some Macintosh keyboards) that erases currently selected text or, if no text is selected, erases the character to the left of the insertion point (cursor). See the illustration. 在 Macintosh 键盘上的一个键,按此键(在某些 Macintosh 键盘上称 Delete 键),删除当前被选中的文字,或者,如果当前没有被选中的文字,则删除插入点(光标)左边的那个字符。参阅本条目的图例。

backtracking *n.* **回溯**

The ability of an expert system to try alternative solutions in an attempt to find an answer. The



Backspace key

various alternatives can be viewed as branches on a tree; in backtracking, the program follows one branch and, if it reaches the end without finding what it seeks, backs up and tries another branch. 专家系统在寻找问题的答案时，尝试不同解决方案的能力。多种不同的解决方案以树的分枝的形式显示出来。在回溯时，程序先沿着一个分枝寻找答案。如果程序到分枝的末端仍未寻找到所要找的答案，则向上返回尝试另一个分枝。

back up *vb.* 【动】备份；返回

1. To make a duplicate copy of a program, a disk, or data. *See also* backup. 做程序、磁盘或数据的复制件。参阅 backup。

2. To return to a previous stable state, such as one in which a database is known to be complete and consistent. 返回到前面的稳定状态，诸如返回到数据库的一个已知的既完整又稳定的状态

backup *n.* 备份件

A duplicate copy of a program, a disk, or data, made either for archiving purposes or for safeguarding valuable files from loss should the active copy be damaged or destroyed. A backup is an "insurance" copy. Some application programs automatically make backup copies of data files, maintaining both the current version and the preceding version on disk. *Also called*: backup copy, backup file. 一种程序、磁盘或数据的复制件，其目的是为了存档或在现有拷贝被损坏或被破坏时有价值的文件免受损失。备份件是一种保险的副本。某些应用程序自动为数据文件做备份，在磁盘上保持既有文件的当前版本，又有其前一个版本。也称为 backup copy，backup file。

backup and recovery *n.* 备份与恢复

A strategy available in many database management systems that allows a database to be restored to the latest complete unit of work (transaction) after a software or hardware error has rendered the database unusable. The process starts with the latest backup copy of the database. The transaction log, or change file, for the database is read, and each logged transaction is recovered through the last checkpoint on the log. *See also* backup, checkpoint, log (definition 1). 一种在许多数据库管理系统中使用的策略，在由于软件或硬件错误导致数据库不能使用后，可以使数据库恢复到最后一次的完整(交易)工作单位。进程启动数据库最新的备份副本。读取数据库处理日志或变动记录文件，并通过工作日志上最后检查点，恢复每个记录下来的处理。参阅 backup，checkpoint，log (第 1 个释义)。

backup and restore *n.* 备份与恢复

The process of maintaining backup files and putting them back onto the source medium if necessary. 制作备份文件并在需要时将其恢复到源介质上的处理过程。

backup copy *n.* 备份件[副本]

See(见) backup.

backup file *n.* 备份文件

See(见) backup.

Backus-Naur form *n.* 巴克斯—诺尔范式

A metalanguage used for defining the syntax of formal languages, both for the developer of the language and for the user. A language is defined by a set of statements, in each of which a language element known as a metavariable, written in angle brackets, is defined in terms of actual symbols (called terminals) and other metavariables (including itself if necessary). See the illustration. *Acronym*: BNF. *See also* metalanguage, normal form (definition 2). 一种语言开发者和用户用于定义形式语言句法的元语言。语言由一组语句定义，每个语句中的语言元素称为元变量。元变量由尖括号中的实际符号(称为终结符号)和其他的元变量(如果需要，可以是其本身)定义。参阅 metalanguage，normal form (第 1 个释义)。

<number>::=<unsigned number>|
<sign><unsigned number>
<unsigned number>::=<digit>|<digit>
<unsigned
number>
<digit>::=0|1|2|3|4|5|6|7|8|9
<sign>::=+|−
<数>::=<无符号的数>|
<符号><无符号的数>
<无符号的数>::=<数字>|
<数字><无符号的数>
<数字>::=0|1|2|3|4|5|6|7|8|9
<符号>::=+|−

Backus Naur form

backward chaining *n.* **反向链接(法)**

In expert systems, a form of problem solving that starts with a statement and a set of rules leading to the statement and then works backward, matching the rules with information from a database of facts until the statement can be either verified or proved wrong. *Compare* forward chaining. 专家系统中的一种解题形式，由语句来启动并在该语句前有一组规则，然后反向工作，将这些规则与事实数据库中的信息进行符合比较，直到语句得到验证或证明有错为止。比较 forward chaining。

bacterium *n.* **细菌(病毒程序)**

A type of computer virus that repeatedly replicates itself, eventually taking over the entire system. *See also* virus. 一种计算机病毒(程序)，可以不断地自我复制，最终侵占整个系统。参阅 virus。

BAD *adj.* **【俗】低劣，不符合标准**

Acronym for **b**roken **a**s **d**esigned. Derogatory jargon for a product or device that consistently fails to work. 为 broken as designed 的缩略语。用来称呼总是不能工作的产品或设备的贬义术语。

bad block *n.* **坏区，坏块**

A faulty memory location. A bad block is identified by the computer's memory controller in the selftest procedure when the computer is turned on or is rebooted. *See also* bad sector. 一种有故障的存储器区域。在计算机开机或重新启动时，坏区在自检过程中可被计算机的内存控制器识别。参阅 bad sector。

bad sector *n.* **坏扇区**

A disk sector that cannot be used for data storage, usually because of media damage or imperfections. Finding, marking, and avoiding bad sectors on a disk is one of the many tasks performed by a computer's operating system. A disk-formatting utility can also find and mark the bad sectors on a disk. 一种不能用于数据存储的磁盘扇区，通常是由于介质损坏或缺陷造成的。查找、标记和避开坏扇区是计算机操作系统所应完成的许多任务之一。磁盘格式化公用程序也可以查找、标记磁盘上的坏扇区。

bad track *n.* **坏磁道**

A track on a hard disk or floppy disk that is identified as containing a faulty sector and consequently is bypassed by the operating system. *See also* bad sector. 在硬盘或软盘上，一种被识别出的包含坏扇区的磁道，因此它可以被操作系统避开。参阅 bad sector。

.bak *n.* **bak 文件后缀**

An auxiliary file, created either automatically or upon command, that contains the second-most-recent version of a file and that bears the same file name, with the extension .bak. *See also* backup. 一种辅助文件，该文件既可自动建立也可由命令建立，它含有某个文件的前一版本的内容，使用相同的文件名，带有.bak 后缀。参阅 backup。

balanced line *n.* **平衡线**

A transmission line, such as twisted-pair cabling, that contains two conductors capable of carrying equal voltages and currents of opposite polarity and direction. 一种传输线，诸如双绞电缆，内有两根导线，载有数值相等但极性和方向相反的电压和电流。

Balloon Help *n.* **气球式帮助**

An on-screen help feature in the form of a cartoon dialog balloon on the Mac OS developed by Apple Computer, Inc. After activating this feature by clicking on the balloon icon on the toolbar, the user can position the cursor over an icon or other item, and a dialog balloon will appear that describes the function of the item. 在 Apple 公司 Mac OS 系统中，一种屏幕显示的帮助功能，以卡通对话气球的形式出现。通过在工具条上单击气

球图标将这一功能激活后，用户将光标定位在某个图标或其他条目上时，就会出现一个描述该项功能的气球对话框。

balloons *n.* 标记(气球)

In print layout view or Web layout view, markup balloons show markup elements, such as comments and tracked changes, in the margins of your document. Use these balloons to easily see and respond to reviewers' changes and comments. 在打印页面布局察看或网页布局察看中，置标气球位于文档的页边空白处，显示作了标记的成分，例如注释和修改的历史记录。使用这些气球后，就容易发现和回复评论者的修改和注释。

ball printer *n.* 球型打印机

An impact printer that uses a small ballshaped print head that bears fully formed characters in raised relief on its surface. The printer rotates and tilts the ball to line up characters and then strikes the ball against a ribbon. This method was used in the IBM Selectric typewriter. 一种采用小球型打印头的击打式打印机，在球型打印头的表面上带有凸起的整个铸成的字符。打印机转动和倾斜球型打印头，使字符排列成行，对着色带击打球。这是 IBM 公司的 Selectric 打字机采用的方法。

band *n.* (图形)块；波段，频带

1. In printing graphics, a rectangular portion of a graphic sent by the computer to a printer. The technique of dividing a graphic into bands prevents a printer from having to reconstruct an entire image in memory before printing it. 在打印图形时，由计算机送给打印机的图形中的一种矩形块。利用这种图形分块技术，可避免打印机在打印图形前必须在存储器中重组整幅图像。

2. In communications, a contiguous range of frequencies used for a particular purpose, such as radio or television broadcasts. 在通信技术中，为了专门用途而使用的连续频率范围，诸如无线电或电视广播波段。

bandpass filter *n.* 带通滤波器

An electronic circuit that passes signals that are within a certain frequency range (band) but blocks or attenuates signals above or below the band. *See also* attenuation. *Compare* highpass filter, lowpass filter. 一定频率范围内的信号可以通过的一种电子电路，在该频带之上或之下的信号被阻塞或衰减。参阅 attenuation。比较 highpass filter, lowpass filter。

bandwidth *n.* 带宽

1. The difference between the highest and lowest frequencies that an analog communications system can pass as measured in Hertz (Hz) or cycles per second. For example, a telephone accommodates a bandwidth of 3000 Hz; the difference between the lowest (300 Hz) and highest (3300 Hz) frequencies it can carry. 模拟通信系统可以通过的最高频率与最低频率之差。例如，电话容纳的带宽是3000Hz:这是其所能传输的最低频率(300Hz)与最高频率(3300Hz)之差。

2. The data transfer capacity, or speed of transmission, of a digital communications system as measured in bits per second (bps). 数字通信系统中的数据传输能力或者传输速率，以比特每秒为计量单位。

bandwidth allocation *n.* 带宽分配

See(见) bandwidth reservation.

bandwidth brokerage *n.* 带宽经纪(业)

See(见) bandwidth trading.

bandwidth exchange *n.* 带宽交换

See(见) bandwidth trading.

bandwidth management *n.* 带宽管理

The analysis and control of traffic on WAN (wide area network) and Internet links to prioritize bandwidth and improve quality of service (QoS). *See also* quality of service (definition 2), traffic shaping. 在广域网和因特网的链路上，为了区分带宽的优先次序和改善服务品质(QoS)，对通信量进行的分析和调节。参阅 quality of service (第1个释义), traffic shaping。

bandwidth on demand *n.* 额定带宽

In telecommunications, the capability of increasing throughput, in increments, as required hy the channel to be serviced. *See also* bandwidth, channel (definition 2), throughput. 在电信技术中，随着要服务的信道需求可以增加吞吐量的通信能力，以增量的形式表示。参阅 bandwidth, channel (第1个释义), throughput。

bandwidth reservation *n.* 带宽预定(方案)

Process of assigning in advance a percentage of bandwidth to each user or application served by a network. Bandwidth reservation optimizes the use of available traffic by prioritizing time-critical packets. *Also called*: bandwidth allocation, custom queuing. *See also* bandwidth management, traffic shaping. 提前为网络每个用户或应用程序分配一定比例带宽的处理方法。带宽预定(方案)通过区分时间敏感信息包的优先次序来优化对有效通信量的使用。也称为 bandwidth allocation, custom queuing。参阅 bandwidth management, traffic shaping。

bandwidth shaping *n.* 带宽整形(技术,方法),带宽调整

See(见) traffic shaping.

bandwidth test *n.* 带宽测试

A benchmark test that determines the speed of a network connection. Bandwidth tests estimate the downstream and upstream speeds by sending a series of packets over the network and measuring how many packets are received in a given amount of time. *Also called*: throughput test. *See also* benchmark[1], throughput (definition 1). 一种测定网络连接速度的基准测试。带宽测试通过在网络上发送一系列信息包并测定在一定时间内接收到的信息包数目来评估下载和上传的速度。也称为 throughput test。参阅 benchmark[1], throughput(第 1 个释义)。

bandwidth trading *n.* 带宽贸易

The exchange of excess bandwidth capacity. Although considered a possible commodity market, bandwidth trading currently lacks standardized contracts and instantaneous provisioning needed to simplify the trading process. *Also called*: bandwidth brokerage, bandwidth exchange. 额外带宽容量的交易。虽然带宽贸易被认为是潜在的商品市场,但目前还缺少标准化的合同和简化交易过程所需的即时供应。也称为 bandwidth brokerage, bandwidth exchange。

bang *n.* 感

The pronunciation for an exclamation point, particularly when the exclamation point is used in a file name or in a path on UNIX systems. *See also* bang path. 惊叹号的发音,特别是当惊叹号用于 UNIX 系统的文件名或路径时。参阅 bang path。

bang path *n.* 发送路径

Slang for an older form of e-mail address used in UUCP (UNIX-to-UNIX copy). A bang address supplies the path that the message needs to take to reach its destination, including the name of each host through which the message is to be passed. Exclamation points called "bangs" separate the elements of the e-mail address, such as the user account and host names. The address name! location, where "name" is the user account and "location" is the host name, would be spoken as "name bang location." UUCP(UNIX to-UNIX copy)系统里使用的一种老式电子邮件地址的行话。一个 bang(发送)地址提供了报文到达目的地前需要经过的路径,包括报文所要通过的每一台主机的主机名。这些叫做"bang"的惊叹号将电子邮件地址的各部分分开,例如用户名和主机名。地址 name! location 读做"name bang location",其中"name"是用户账号,也就是用户名,"location"是主机名。

bank *n.* 存储体;(内存)区

1. Any group of similar electrical devices connected together for use as a single device. For example, transistors may be connected in a row/column array inside a chip to form memory, or several memory chips may be connected together to form a memory module such as a SIMM. *See also* SIMM. 任意连在一起而作为单一器件使用的一组同类的电子器件。例如,在芯片内部的晶体管可以连接为行列的阵列构成存储器,或者若干存储器连接在一起构成存储器模块,如 SIMM。参阅 SIMM。

2. A section of memory, usually of a size convenient for a CPU to address. For example, an 8-bit processor can address 65,536 bytes of memory; therefore, a 64-kilobyte (64-KB) memory bank is the largest that the processor can address at once. To address another 64-KB bank of memory requires circuitry that fools the CPU into looking at a separate block of memory. *See also* bank switching, page (definition 2). 一段内存(空间),其大小通常便于 CPU 寻址。例如,8 位处理器可寻址 65536 字节的存储器;因此,64KB 的内存区(也称存储体)是这一处理器立即寻址的最大值。寻

址另外一个 64KB 的存储体需要有一套电路系统，它可使 CPU 去查找其他独立的存储器模块。参阅 bank switching，page（第 2 个释义）。

bank switching *n.* **存储体切换法**

A method of expanding a computer's available random access memory (RAM) by switching between banks of RAM chips that share a range of memory addresses, which is set aside before switching begins. Only one bank is directly accessible at a time; when a bank is not active, it retains whatever is stored in it. Before another bank can be used, the operating system, driver, or program must explicitly issue a command to the hardware to make the switch. Because switching between banks takes time, memory-intensive operations take longer with bank-switched memory than with main memory. Bankswitched memory typically takes the form of an expansion card that plugs into a slot on the motherboard. 扩展计算机可使用的随机存取存储器(RAM)的一种方法，通过在共用一定范围内存地址的 RAM 芯片存储体之间的切换来实现。在切换之前，这个范围的地址是不被使用的。每次可直接访问的只是一个存储体；当某个存储体不是正在工作时，它仍然保持所存储的任何内容。在使用另一个存储体之前，操作系统、驱动程序或有关程序必须明确地向硬件发出一条要做切换的命令。因为存储体的切换需要花费时间，完成存储集中的操作用体切换存储比用主存(储器)做相同的工作要花费更长的时间。体切换存储器一般采用在主板的扩展槽中插入扩展卡的方式。

banner *n.* **横幅，标志(区)**

A section of a Web page containing an advertisement that is usually an inch or less tall and spans the width of the Web page. The banner contains a link to the advertiser's Web site. *See also* Web page, Web site. 网页上含有广告的一种区域，通常高度为 1 英寸或更小，宽度与网页宽度相同。标志区[横幅]中包含引向登广告者自身网络站点的链接(关系)。参阅 Web page, Web site。

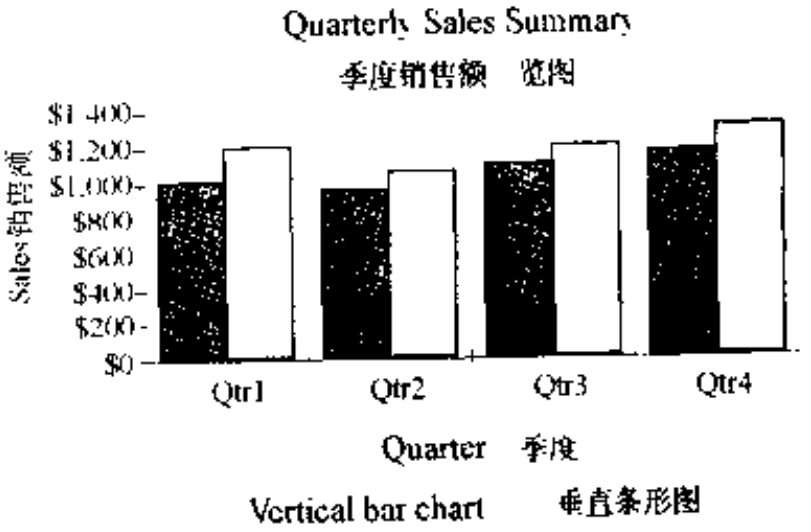
banner page *n.* **标志页**

1. The title page that may be added to printouts by most print spoolers. Such a page typically incorporates account ID information, job length, and print spooler information, and is used primarily to separate one print job from another. *See also* print spooler. 可被大多数打印任务管理器加在打印输出结果之前的标题页。这样的标志页一般都包括账户的 ID 信息、任务长度和打印管理器信息。标志页主要用来将一个打印任务与另一个打印任务分开。参阅 print spooler。

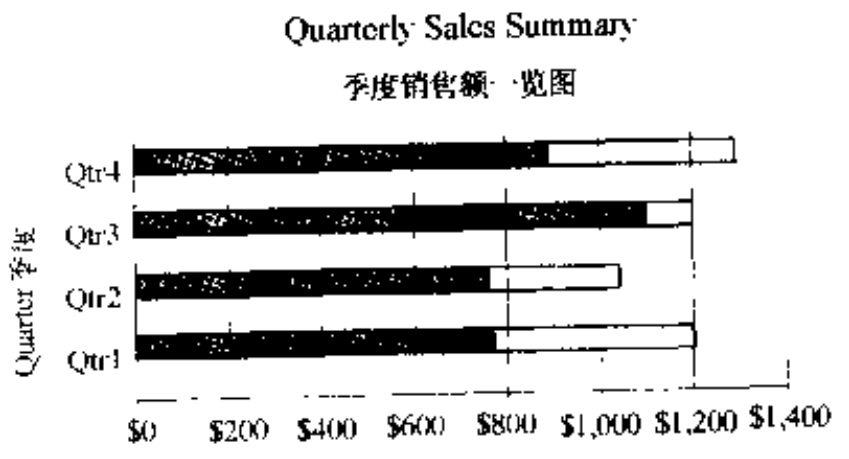
2. In software, an initial screen used to identify a product and credit its producers. 在软件中，一种用于标明产品和映出其制作者的初始显示屏幕。

bar chart *n.* **条形图**

A type of graphic in which data items are shown as rectangular bars. The bars may be displayed either vertically or horizontally and may be distinguished from one another by color or by some type of shading or pattern. Positive and negative values



Vertical bar chart 垂直条形图



Stacked bar chart 堆积式条形图

Bar chart

Two common types of bar chart

两种常见的条形图形式

may be shown in relation to a zero baseline. Two types of bar charts are common: a standard bar chart, in which each value is represented by a separate bar, and a stacked bar chart, in which several data points are "stacked" to produce a single bar. See the illustration. *Also called*: bar graph. 一种图形表示方式,数据项用矩形条表示。条形既可以用垂直方式也可用水平方式显示,并且可以用颜色或某种形式的阴影或图案互相区分。正值或负值可相对于零基准线来表示。有两种形式的条形图较为常见:标准条形图(其中每个数值用分隔开的条形表示)和堆积式的条形图(其中若干个数据点堆积成一个单一的条形)。参阅本条目的图例。也称为 bar graph。

bar code *n.* **条(形)码**

The special identification code printed as a set of vertical bars of differing widths on books, grocery products, and other merchandise. Used for rapid, error-free input in such facilities as libraries, hospitals, and grocery stores, bar codes represent binary information that can be read by an optical scanner. The coding can include numbers, letters, or a combination of the two; some codes include built-in error checking and can be read in either direction. 一种专门的标识码,是印刷在书籍、食品杂货和其他产品上的一组不同宽度的垂直条形。在图书馆、医院和杂货商店等设施内进行快速、无差错的输入时,条形码代表可由光学扫描器读取的二进制信息。编码的内容可以包括数字、字母或数字与字母的组合;有些代码还带有错误检查,而且可从任何一个方向读取。

bar code reader *n.* **条(形)码读取器**

See(见) bar code scanner.

bar code scanner *n.* **条(形)码扫描器**

An optical device that uses a laser beam to read and interpret bar codes, such as the Universal Product Codes found on grocery products and other retail items. *See also* bar code, Universal Product Code. 一种光学设备,用激光光束读取条形码并对它进行译码,在食品杂货和其他零售产品上可以看到有诸如 Universal Product Codes(通用产品代码)的条形码。参阅 bar code, Universal Product Code。

bare board *n.* **裸板**

A circuit board with no chips on it; most commonly, a memory board not populated with memory chips. 一种上面没有芯片的电路板,最常见的是上面没有插入存储器芯片的存储器板。

bare bones[1] *adj.* **【修】基本框架**

Purely functional; stripped or otherwise clean of features. Bare bones applications provide only the most basic functions necessary to perform a given task. By the same token, a bare bones computer provides a minimal amount of hardware or is sold at retail with no peripherals and just the operating system (and no other software). 用于修饰说明最基本的、不含任何其他可选部件的产品。例如,基本应用系统只提供执行给定任务所需的最基本的功能。同理,一台框架计算机只提供最少量的硬件或在零售时不附带外设,只有操作系统(没有其他软件)。

bare bones[2] *n.* **基本件;框架机**

1. An application that provides only the most basic functions necessary to perform a given task. 一种只提供执行给定任务所需的最基本功能的软件。

2. A computer consisting only of motherboard (equipped with CPU and RAM), cabinet, power supply, floppy disk drive, and keyboard, to which the user must add hard disk, video adapter, monitor, and any other peripherals. *See also* motherboard, peripheral. 一种只由主板(带 CPU 和 RAM)、机箱、电源、软驱和键盘组成的计算机,使用者必须自己再配上硬盘、显示适配器、显示器和任何其他外设等方可满足自己的要求。参阅 motherboard, peripheral。

bar graph *n.* **条形图**

See(见) bar chart.

base *n.* **底数;基;基极;基(底)板**

1. In mathematics, a number that is raised to the power specified by an exponent. For example, in 2^3 $2\times2\times2=8$, the base is 2. 在数学中的一种数,由指数指明其自乘的次数,得到幂。例如,在 $2^3=2\times2\times2=8$ 中,底数是 2。

2. In mathematics, the number of digits in a particular numbering system. With microcomputers, four numbering systems are commonly used or referred to— binary, octal, decimal, and

hexadecimal-and each is based on a different number of digits. The binary, or base-2, numbering system, which is used to discuss the states of a computer's logic, has two digits, 0 and 1. Octal, or base-8, has eight digits, 0 through 7. The familiar decimal, or base-10, numbering system has ten digits, 0 through 9. Hexadecimal, or base-16, has sixteen digits, 0 through 9 and A through F. When numbers are written in a particular base, the base is often subscripted and enclosed in parentheses after the number, as in 24AE(16) = 9,390. *Also called*: radix. *See also* binary[1], decimal, hexadecimal, octal. 在数学中,特定的数制中所含的数字的个数。在微型计算机中,通常采用或提供 4 种数制:二进制、八进制、十进制和十六进制,这四种数制分别建立在不同数目的数码基础上。用于描述计算机逻辑状态的二进制或基为 2 的记数系统,有两个数字,0 和 1。八进制或基为 8 的记数系统,则有 8 个数字,从 0 到 7。人们熟悉的十进制或基为 10 的记数系统,有 10 个数字,从 0 到 9。十六进制或基为 16 的记数系统,有 16 个数字,0 到 9 和 A 到 F。以特定的基的形式写数时,基通常写成下标,并且放在数字后面的括号内,如在 24AE(16)=9,390 中所示。也称为 radix. 参阅 binary[1], decimal, hexadecimal, octal。

3. One of three terminals (emitter, base, and collector) in a bipolar transistor. The current through the base controls the current between the emitter and the collector. *See also* transistor. 双极型晶体管中的三极(发射极、基极和集电极)之一的基极。流过基极的电流控制流过发射极和集电极之间的电流。参阅 transistor。

4. The insulating foundation of a printed circuit board. *See also* circuit board. 印刷电路板的绝缘底板。参阅 circuit board。

base 10 *adj.* 【修】十进制

See(见) decimal.

base 16 *adj.* 【修】十六进制

See(见) hexadecimal.

base 2 *adj.* 【修】二进制

See(见) binary[1].

base 8 *adj.* 【修】八进制

See(见) octal.

base address *n.* 基地址

The part of a two-part memory address that remains constant and provides a reference point from which the location of a byte of data can be calculated. A base address is accompanied by an offset value that is added to the base to determine the exact location (the absolute address) of the information. The concept is similar to a street address system. For example, "2010 Main Street" consists of a base (the 2000 block of Main Street) plus an offset (10 from the beginning of the block). Base addresses are known as segment addresses in IBM PCs and compatibles; data in these computers is identified by its position as a relative offset from the start of the segment. *See also* absolute address, offset, relative address, segment. 在以两部分形式表述的存储器地址中,保持为常量的那一部分,它提供一个参考点,据此可计算出一个字节的数据所在位置。基地址与加在基地址上的位移值一起可以确定信息的准确位置(绝对地址)。这一概念类似于街道的地址编制方法。例如"2010 主街"由基地址(主街的 2000 街区)加上 1 个位移值(从街区起点算起是 10)组成。在 IBM PC 和兼容机中,基地址被认为是段地址。通过所处的位置来识别这些计算机中的数据,而其位置便是相对段的起始点的相对位移值。参阅 absolute address, offset, relative address, segment。

baseband *adj.* 【修】基带

Of or relating to communications systems in which the medium of transmission (such as a wire or fiber-optic cable) carries a single message at a time in digital form. Baseband communication is found in local area networks such as Ethernet and Token Ring. *See also* Ethernet, fiber optics, Token Ring network. *Compare* broadband. 用于描述通信系统,在这类通信系统中,传输媒介(例如一条导线或光纤电缆),以数字形式一次只传输一条单独的信息。基带通信用于诸如以太网和令牌环网等局域网中。参阅 Ethernet, fiber optics, Token Ring network。比较 broadband。

baseband network *n.* 基带网

A type of local area network in which messages travel in digital form on a single transmission channel between machines connected by coaxial

cable or twisted-pair wiring. Machines on a baseband network transmit only when the channel is not busy, although a technique called *time-division multiplexing* can enable channel sharing. Each message on a baseband network travels as a packet that contains information about the source and destination machines as well as message data. Baseband networks operate over short distances at speeds ranging from about 50 kilobits per second (50 Kbps) to 16 megabits per second (16 Mbps). Receiving, verifying, and converting a message, however, add considerably to the actual time, reducing throughput. The maximum recommended distance for such a network is about 2 miles, or considerably less if the network is heavily used. *See also* coaxial cable, multiplexing, packet (definition 2), throughput, time-division multiplexing, twisted-pair cable. *Compare* broadband network. 一种局域网，报文以数字形式在由同轴电缆或双绞线连接的设备之间的一条信道上传输。尽管一种被称作"分时复用"的技术能使信道共享，但基带网上的设备只在信道不忙时传输。在基带网上的每个报文以包的形式传输，包内有关于该报文的数据以及发报方和收报方的资料。基带网在短距离内操作时，速率范围为 50 千位每秒(50 Kbps)到 16 兆位每秒(16 Mbps)。但是接收、验证和转换报文的过程大大增加了时间，减少了吞吐量。对这样一个网，推荐的最大距离是 2 英里，但如果网络负载很重时，这一距离要大大缩短。参阅 coaxial cable, multiplexing, packet (第 1 个释义), throughput, time-division multiplexing, twisted-pair cable。比较 broadband network。

base class *n.* 基本类

In C++, a class from which other classes have been or can be derived by inheritance. *See also* class, derived class, inheritance, object-oriented programming. 在C++ 中的一种类，可以通过继承从该类派生出其他类。参阅 class, derived class, inheritance, object-oriented programming。

base line 或 baseline *n.* 基线

In the printing and display of characters on the screen, an imaginary horizontal line with which the base of each character, excluding descenders, is aligned. See the illustration. *See also* ascender, descender, font. 在打印和屏幕上显示字符时的一条假想水平线，使除有下行部分字符外的每字符的底部以它为准排齐。参阅本条目的图例。参阅 ascender, descender, font。



Baseline

base memory *n.* 基本内存

See(见) conventional memory.

base RAM *n.* 基本随机存取存储器，基本内存

See(见) conventional memory.

base station *n.* 基站

Transmission tower for wireless phone signals. Commonly known as cell towers, base stations also encompass the radio antennas and electronics that handle wireless calls. Base stations relay conversations into and out of the wired phone network and between wireless phones. Each base station covers a limited area known as a cell. 传输无线电话信号的传输塔。基站通常作为信元塔，也包括处理无线呼叫的无线电通信用的天线和电子技术。基站将通话接入和导出有线电话网，还将通话在无线电话间进行转接。每个基站覆盖一定面积的信元区。

base style *n.* 基本风格

The underlying or original style on which other styles in a document are dependent. When you change a formatting element of the base style in a document, all other styles that originate from the base style will also reflect the change. 文档中其他风格所依赖的底层或者原始风格。一旦改变了文档中基本风格里的一个格式化成分，所有源于此基本风格的其他风格都会发生相应的变化。

Basic 或 BASIC *n.* BASIC 语言

Acronym for **b**eginner's **A**ll-purpose **S**ymbolic **I**nstruction **C**ode. a high-level programming language developed in the mid-1960s by John Kemeny

and Thomas Kurtz at Dartmouth College. It is widely considered one of the easiest programming languages to learn. *See also* True BASIC, Visual BASIC. 为 beginner's All-purpose Symbolic Instruction Code 的缩略语。由 John Kemeny 和 Thomas Kurtz 于 60 年代中期在 Dartmouth 学院开发的一种高级编程语言。它被普遍认为是最易学的编程语言之一。参阅 True BASIC, Visual BASIC。

Basic Rate Interface *n.* 基本流量接口(系统)

See(见) BRI.

Basic Service Set *n.* 基本服务组

The communicating stations, or nodes, on a wireless LAN. *See also* wireless LAN. 无线局域网中的若干个通信(电)台或网点。参阅 wireless LAN。

bastion host *n.* 堡垒主机

A computer which provides security by serving as a gateway between an internal network and external systems. All outside traffic attempting to connect to the internal network is routed through the bastion host, which defends against potential attacks by intercepting and screening incoming packets. The bastion host may be part of a larger security system providing multiple layers of protection. 一种在内部网络和外部系统之间以网关方式提供安全服务的计算机。所有试图连接内部网络的外部通信都要路经堡垒主机,这样通过拦截和筛选进来的(数据)包可以防止潜在的攻击。堡垒主机可以是一个提供多层次保护的安全系统中的一个部分。

.bat *n.* 批文件的后缀

The file extension that identifies a batch program file. In MS-DOS, .bat files are executable files that contain calls to other program files. *See also* batch file. 标明是一种批处理程序文件的文件扩展名。在 MS-DOS 中,带有.bat 后缀的文件是一种可执行文件,其中可以包含对其他程序文件的调用。参阅 batch file。

batch *n.* 批(量)

A group of documents or data records that are processed as a unit. *See also* batch job, batch processing. 作为一个单位来处理的一组文档或数据记录。参阅 batch job, batch processing。

batch file *n.* 批文件

An ASCII text file containing a sequence of operating-system commands, possibly including parameters and operators supported by the batch command language. When the user types a batch file name at the command prompt, the commands are processed sequentially. *Also called*: batch program. *See also* AUTOEXEC.BAT, .bat. 一种 ASCII 文本文件,内部包含一系列的操作系统命令,可能还包含由批命令语言支持的参数和操作符。当使用者在命令提示符下键入批文件的文件名时,文件内含的命令按顺序执行。也称为 batch program。参阅 AUTOEXEC.BAT, .bat。

batch file transmission *n.* 批文件传输

The transmission of multiple files as the result of a single command. *Acronym*: BFT. 在一条命令下,进行多个文件的传输。缩略为 BFT。

batch job *n.* 批作业

A program or set of commands that runs without user interaction. *See also* batch processing. 一个程序或一组命令在没有用户干预下运行。参阅 batch processing。

batch processing *n.* 批处理(技术,方法)

1. Execution of a batch file. *See also* batch file. 批文件的执行过程。参阅 batch file。

2. The practice of acquiring programs and data sets from users, running them one or a few at a time, and then providing the results to the users. 从用户那里获取程序和数据集合,每次运行它们中的一个或几个,然后把结果提供给用户的作法。

3. The practice of storing transactions for a period of time before they are posted to a master file, typically in a separate operation undertaken at night. *Compare* transaction processing. 在交易处理交给主文件之前先存放一段时间的作法,一般情况下以单独操作的方式在夜间执行。比较 transaction processing。

batch program *n.* 批程序

A program that executes without interacting with the user. *See also* batch file. *Compare* interactive program. 在没有用户干预下可执行的一种程序。参阅 batch file。比较 interactive program。

batch system *n.* 批处理系统

A system that processes data in discrete groups of previously scheduled operations rather than interactively or in real time. 一种以预先安排的分组方式而不是以交互方式或实时方式进行数据处理的系统。

batch total *n.* 分批总计

A total calculated for an element common to a group (batch) of records, used as a control to verify that all information is accounted for and has been entered correctly. For example, the total of a day's sales can be used as a batch total to verify the records of all individual sales. 对一组(批)记录中共同的元素进行的一种累计,作为一种验证全部信息已被计入和正确输入的控制措施。例如,每天的销售额总计可以用作分批总计,来验证所有单个销售额的记录。

battery *n.* 电池组

Two or more cells in a container that produce an electrical current when two electrodes within the container touch an electrolyte. In personal computers, batteries are used as an auxiliary source of power when the main power is shut off, as a power source for laptop and notebook computers (rechargeable batteries, such as nickel cadmium, nickel metal hydride, and lithium ion, are used), and as a method to keep the internal clock and the circuitry responsible for the part of RAM that stores important system information always powered up. *See also* lead ion battery, lithium ion battery, nickel cadmium battery, nickel metal hydride battery, RAM. 放在一个容器中的两个或多个电池单元,当容器中的两个电极与电解质接触时能产生一个电流。在个人计算机中,电池组作为一个辅助电源,当主电源关闭时,作为膝上计算机和笔记本计算机(使用可充电电池,例如,镍镉电池、氢化镍金属电池和锂离子电池)的电源,也可以作为一项保持内部时钟和负责存有重要系统信息的 RAM 的电路不间断供电的措施。参阅 lead ion battery, lithium ion battery, nickel cadmium battery, nickel metal hydride battery, RAM。

battery backup *n.* 后备电池;电池备用

1. A battery-operated power supply used as an auxiliary source of electricity in the event of a power failure. 一种电池电源,如果停电,它将作为备用电源。

2. Any use of a battery to keep a circuit running when the main power is shut off, such as powering a computer's clock/calendar and the special RAM that stores important system information between sessions. *See also* UPS. 当主电源关闭时,为保持电路运行而使用电池,诸如在不同的时间里为计算机的时钟-日历和存有重要系统信息的专用 RAM 供电。参阅 UPS。

battery meter *n.* 电池计

A device used to measure the current (capacity) of an electrical cell. 一种用来测量电池的电流(蓄电量)的仪器。

baud *n.* 波特

One signal change per second, a measure of data transmission speed. Named after the French engineer and telegrapher Jean-Maurice-Emile Baudot and originally used to measure the transmission speed of telegraph equipment, the term now most commonly refers to the data transmission speed of a modem. *See also* baud rate. 一种数据传输速率的计量单位,1 波特是每秒 1 次信号的变化。它以法国工程师和报务员 Jean-Maurice-Emile Baudot 的名字命名,最初用于测量电报设备的传输速率。现在这一术语一般指的是调制解调器的数据传输速率。参阅 baud rate。

Baudot code *n.* 波特码

A 5 bit coding scheme used principally for telex transmissions, originally developed for telegraphy by the French engineer and telegrapher Jean-Maurice-Emile Baudot. Sometimes it is equated, although inaccurately, with the International Alphabet Number 2 proposed by the Comité Consultatif Internationale Télégraphique et Téléphonique (CCITT). 一种主要用于电报传输的 5 位编码方案,最初是由法国工程师和报务员 Jean-Maurice Emile Baudot 为电报开发的。尽管不精确,有时它被视为与国际电报电话咨询委员会(CCITT)所建议的 International Alphabet Number 2 相等。

baud rate *n.* 波特率

The speed at which a modem can transmit data. The baud rate is the number of events, or signal changes, that occur in one second- not the number of bits per second (bps) transmitted. In

high-speed digital communications, one event can actually encode more than one bit, and modems are more accurately described in terms of bits per second than baud rate. For example, a so called 9600-baud modem actually operates at 2400 baud but transmits 9600 bits per second by encoding 4 bits per event (2400 × 4 = 9600) and thus is a 9600-bps modem. *Compare* bit rate, transfer rate. 调制解调器传输数据的速率。波特率是每秒钟之内事件发生的数目或信号变化的次数，而不是每秒传输的数据位数。在高速数据通信中，一个事件的编码实际上多于 1 位，因而以位每秒为单位，比以波特率为单位描述调制解调器更为准确。例如，一个所谓的 9600 波特的调制解调器，如果按照每个事件 4 位进行编码(2400 × 4 = 9600)，它实际是以 2400 波特的速率操作，而其传输速率是 9600 位每秒，因此，它应是一个 9600bps 的调制解调器。比较 bit rate, transfer rate。(译者注：1. "波特率"是一种口头的说法，指以波特为单位的数据速率。2. 说"波特率"是以 bps(位每秒)为单位的数据传输速率，从技术上讲是不正确的。)

bay *n.* 机架，格室，小室

A shelf or opening used for the installation of electronic equipment—for example, the space reserved for additional disk drives, CD-ROM drives, or other equipment in the cabinets of microcomputers. *See also* drive bay. 一种用于安装电子设备的架子或空间，例如，为在微型计算机机箱内增加磁驱动器、CD-ROM 驱动器或其他设备而保留的空间。参阅 drive bay。

bayonet-Neill-Concelman *n.* BNC 连接器

See(见) BNC.

BBL *n.* 还回来

Acronym for **b**e **b**ack **l**ater. An expression used commonly on live chat services on the Internet and online information services to indicate that a participant is temporarily leaving the discussion forum but intends to return at a later time. *See also* chat[1] (definition 1). 为 be back later 的缩略语。通常用于因特网上的实时聊天服务和在线信息服务的一种表达(形)式，表明参与者暂时离开论坛，但打算还回来。参阅 chat[1](第 1 个释义)

BBS *n.* 布告牌系统；再会

1. Acronym for **b**ulletin **b**oard **s**ystem. A computer system equipped with one or more modems or other means of network access that serves as an information and message passing center for remote users. Often BBSs are focused on special interests, such as science fiction, movies, Windows software, or Macintosh systems, and can have free or fee based access, or a combination. Users dial into a BBS with their modems and post messages to other BBS users in special areas devoted to a particular topic, in a manner reminiscent of the posting of notes on a cork bulletin board. Many BBSs also allow users to chat online with other users, send e-mail, download and upload files that include freeware and shareware software, and access the Internet. Many sofrware and hardware companies run proprietary BBSs for customers that include sales information, technical support, and software upgrades and patches. 为 bulletin board system 的缩略语。一种装备了一个或多个调制解调器或其他网络访问工具的计算机系统，可以作为远程用户的信息和情报传递中心。布告牌系统通常关注专题，诸如科学幻想、电影、Windows 软件或 Macintosh 系统，访问可以免费或收费，也可以免费与收费都有。用户使用调制解调器拨号进入某个布告牌系统，使用使人想起"在软木告示板上钉贴便条"的方式，给其他的 BBS 用户发送消息，谈论公共论题中感兴趣的领域中的内容。许多布告牌系统也允许用户与其他用户进行在线聊天、发电子邮件、下载和上载文件(其中包括免费软件和共享软件)，并且可以访问因特网。许多软件和硬件公司都为客户办理独家布告牌系统，其中包含有销售信息、技术支持、软件升级和补丁程序。

2. Acronym for **b**e **b**ack **s**oon. A shorthand expression often seen in Internet discussion groups by a participant leaving the group who wishes to bid a temporary farewell to the rest of the group. 为 be back soon 的缩略语。常见于因特网讨论组上的一种简写表达方式，说明一个参与者要离开讨论组，想向组内其他成员表示暂时告别。

bcc *n.* 隐式抄送

Acronym for **b**lind **c**ourtesy **c**opy. A feature of email programs that allows a user to send a copy of an email message to a recipient without

notifying other recipients that this was done. Generally, the recipient's address is entered into a field called "bcc:" in the mail header. *Also called*: blind carbon copy. *See also* e-mail[1] (definition 1), header (definition 1). *Compare* cc.
为 blind courtesy copy 的缩略语。电子邮件程序的一个功能，允许用户将一份电子邮件信息的副本发向某个收信者而不使其他收信者知道。通常情况下，收信者地址被写入在邮件标题区内一个被称为"bcc"的区域。也称为 blind carbon copy。参阅 e-mail[1]（第 1 个释义）、header（第 1 个释义）。比较 cc。

BCD *n.* **二进制编码的十进制**

See(见) binary-coded decimal.

bCentral *n.* **bCentral 网站**

A Web site for small businesses that provides online subscription services for customer management, financial management, and e-commerce. BCentral is part of the Microsoft .NET initiative. *See also* MSN, .NET. 一种小型商业网站，为顾客管理、财务管理和电子商务提供在线预定服务。bCentral 网站是 Microsoft .NET 创意中的一部分。参阅 MSN, .NET。

B channel *n.* **B 信道**

Short for **bearer channel**. One of the 64-Kbps communications channels that carry data on an ISDN circuit. A BRI (Basic Rate Interface) ISDN line has two B channels and one D (data) channel. A PRI (Primary Rate Interface) ISDN line has 23 B channels (in North America) or 30 B channels (in Europe) and one D channel. *See also* BRI, D channel, ISDN. 为 bearer channel 的缩写。综合业务数字网(ISDN)的电路中以 64kbps 的速率载波传送数据的通信信道之一。一条 BRI(基本速率接口)ISDN 线路有 2 条 B 信道和 1 条 D(数据)信道。一条 PRI(主要速率接口)ISDN 线路有 23 条 B 信道(北美)或 30 条 B 信道(欧洲)和 1 条 D(数据)信道。参阅 BRI, D channel, ISDN

BCNF *n.* **鲍依斯-科德范式**

Acronym for **boyce-Codd normal form**. *See* normal form (definition 1). 为 **boyce-Codd normal form** 的缩略语。见 normal form（第 1 个释义）.

beacon *n.* **信标帧**

On an FDDI network, a special frame generated and passed along when a node detects a problem. *See also* frame (definition 2). 在光纤分布式数据接口(FDDI)网络中，在网点检测到问题时生成并沿着传送的一种专用帧。参阅 frame（第 2 个释义）。

beam *vb.* **【动】播送**

To transfer information from one device to another through an infrared wireless connection. The term typically refers to data sharing using handheld devices such as Palm organizers, Pocket PCs, mobile phones, and pagers. 通过红外无线连接将信息从一个设备转移到另一个设备。此术语特指使用掌上管理器、袖珍型个人计算机、移动电话以及寻呼机等掌上设备来进行数据共享。

bearer channel *n.* **载体信道，B 信道**

See(见) B channel.

BeBox *n.* **BeBox 计算机**

A high-performance multiprocessor computer (RISC-based PowerPC) made by Be, Inc., and loaded with Be's operating system, BeOS. Be discontinued production of the BeBox in January 1997 in order to focus on software (BeOS) development. *See also* BeOS, PowerPC, RISC. 由 Be 公司制造的一种高性能多处理器计算机(以 RISC 为基础的 PowerPC)，装载 Be 的操作系统 BeOS。1997 年 1 月，Be 公司停止了 BeBox 计算机的生产，其目的是为了把精力集中在软件(BeOS)开发上。参阅 BeOS, PowerPC, RISC。

BEDO DRAM *n.* **突发式扩充数据输出动态随机(存取)存储器**

Acronym for burst **E**xtended **D**ata **O**ut **D**ynamic **RAM**. A type of EDO (extended-data-out) dynamic RAM (DRAM) that handles memory transfers in bursts of four items in order to speed the process of returning data to a computer's CPU. BEDO DRAM takes advantage of the fact that memory requests typically refer to sequential addresses. BEDO DRAM does not function well with bus speeds above 66 MHz. However, once it has accessed the first memory address, it can process the remaining three items in the burst at 10 ns (nanoseconds) each. *Also called*: BEDO RAM. *See also* dynamic RAM, EDO DRAM.
为 burst **E**xtended **D**ata **O**ut **D**ynamic **RAM** 的缩

略语。一种扩充数据输出(EDO)动态随机存取存储器(DRAM),按四项一串的方式处理内存(数据)的传送,以加速向计算机 CPU 返回数据的过程。BEDO DRAM 之所以能这么做是因为内存地址访问一般是连续的。总线速度高于 66MHz 时,BEDO DRAM 的工作状态就不太好。但它一旦访问到内存的首地址,就可以按每次 10ns(纳秒)的速度处理四项中其余的三项内容。也称为 BEDO RAM。参阅 dynamic RAM, EDO DRAM

Beginner's All-purpose Symbolic Instruction Code *n.* **Basic 语言**

See(见) Basic.

beginning-of-file *n.* **文件起始代码;文件起始点**

1. A code placed by a program before the first byte in a file, used by the computer's operating system to keep track of locations within a file with respect to the first byte (character) in it. 程序在文件的第一个字节前放置的代码,被计算机操作系统用来在文件内跟踪相对于文件第一个字节(字符)的位置。

2. The starting location of a file on a disk relative to the first storage location on the disk. A data directory or catalog contains this location. *Acronym*: BOF. *Compare* end-of-file. 相对于磁盘上第一个存储位置,一个文件在磁盘上的起始位置。一个数据目录或目录一览表包括了这一位置。缩略为 BOF。比较 end-of-file。

Bell communications standards *n.* **贝尔通信标准**

A series of data transmission standards originated by AT&T during the late 1970s and early 1980s that, through wide acceptance in North America, became de facto standards for modems. Bell 103, now mostly obsolete, governed transmission at 300 bits per second (bps) with full-duplex, asynchronous communications over dial-up telephone lines using frequency-shift keying (FSK). Bell 212A governed modem operations at 1200 bps with full-duplex, asynchronous communications over dial-up telephone lines using phaseshift keying (PSK). An international set of transmission standards, known as the CCITT recommendations, has become generally accepted as the primary source of standardization, especially for communications at speeds greater than 1200 bps. *See also* CCITT V series, FSK, phase-shift keying.

由 AT&T 公司在 70 年代末和 80 年代初创立的一系列数据传输标准,在北美已被广泛接受,已成为调制解调器事实上的标准。Bell 103 标准,在拨号通信线路上采用频移键控法(FSK)进行全双工异步通信传输,在速率为 300 位每秒时采用,而现在这一标准大部分已废弃不用了。Bell 212A 标准,在拨号通信线路上采用移相键控法(PSK)进行全双工异步通信,在速率为 1200bps 时采用。称之为 CCITT 推荐标准的一套国际传输标准集,已广泛地被认为是标准化的主要来源,特别对传输速率高于 1200bps 的通信技术更是如此。参阅 CCITT V series, FSK, phase-shift keying。

Bell-compatible modem *n.* **与贝尔兼容的调制解调器**

A modem that operates according to the Bell communications standards. *See also* Bell communications standards. 依照 Bell 通信技术标准进行操作的调制解调器。参阅 Bell communications standards。

Bellman-Ford distance-vector routing algorithm *n.* **贝尔曼-福特距离矢量路由选择算法**

An algorithm that helps to determine the shortest route between two nodes on a network. The Routing Information Protocol (RIP) is based on the Bellman-Ford distancevector routing algorithm. *See also* RIP (definition 2). 一种帮助人们确定网络上两网点间最短路由的算法。路由信息协议(RIP)就是基于此算法的。参阅 RIP(第 2 个释义)。

bells and whistles *n.* **有吸引力的附加功能**

Attractive features added to hardware or software beyond basic functionality, comparable to accessories such as electric door locks and air conditioning added to an automobile. Products, especially computer systems, without such adornments are sometimes called "plain vanilla." 在基本性能之外,在硬件和软件上增加的吸引人的功能,类似于附件,例如,给一辆汽车加上的电子门锁和空调。没有这类装饰品的工业产品特别是计算机系统,有时被称作"纯香草"。

benchmark[1] *n.* **基准(测试)程序**

A test used to measure hardware or software performance. Benchmarks for hardware use programs

that test the capabilities of the equipment-for example, the speed at which a CPU can execute instructions or handle floating-point numbers. Benchmarks for software determine the efficiency, accuracy, or speed of a program in performing a particular task, such as recalculating data in a spreadsheet. The same data is used with each program tested, so the resulting scores can be compared to see which programs perform well and in what areas. The design of fair benchmarks is something of an art, because various combinations of hardware and software can exhibit widely variable performance under different conditions. Often, after a benchmark has become a standard, developers try to optimize a product to run that benchmark faster than similar products run it in order to enhance sales. *See also* sieve of Eratosthenes.
一种用于测量硬件或软件性能的测试程序。硬件的基准测试程序使用程序测试出设备的能力，例如，CPU 执行指令或处理浮点数的速度。软件的基准测试程序测定某一程序在执行特定任务时的效率、精度或速度，诸如重新计算电子表格中的数据。每个被测程序使用相同的数据，因此可以比较得分结果，看出哪些程序完成得好，在哪些方面完成得好。公正合理的基准程序的设计，多少有点像一门艺术。因为软件和硬件的多种组合在不同的条件下，可能显示出相当不同的性能。在一个基准测试程序成为一个标准后，产品开发者为了增加销售，通常努力优化其产品，使该产品运行那个基准测试程序比其他同类产品更快。参阅 sieve of Eratosthenes。

benchmark[2] *vb.* 【动】测量性能

To measure the performance of hardware or software. 测量硬件或软件的性能。

benign virus *n.* 良性病毒程序

A program that exhibits properties of a virus, such as self-replication, but does not otherwise do harm to the computer systems that it infects. 一种显示出病毒特性的程序，诸如自我复制，但是这种病毒不损害它侵染的计算机系统。

BeOS *n.* Be 操作系统

An operating system developed by Be, Inc., that runs on PowerPC systems and, until they were discontinued, the company's original BeBox computers. Designed as a "media OS," the BeOS was created to support the large file sizes and high-performance processing demands of digital media and the Internet. It is an object-oriented, multithreaded operating system and can be run on symmetric multiprocessing systems containing two or more processors. Like many other operating systems, the BeOS provides preemptive multitasking, virtual memory, and memory protection. It also provides high-performance input/output capabilities, a 64-bit file system that can support terabyte-sized files, and a number of Internet-related features including built-in mail and Web services. *See also* BeBox.
由 Be 公司开发的一种操作系统，运行在 PowerPC 系统和现已停止销售的该公司原先的产品 BeBox 计算机上。BeOS 的目的是支持数字媒体和因特网的大文件和高性能处理需求。它是一种面向对象、多线程的操作系统，支持对称多处理系统。像许多其他的操作系统一样，BeOS 提供抢先式多任务处理、虚拟内存和内存保护。它也支持高性能 I/O、64 位的文件系统可以支持万亿字节大小的文件，并且内置的邮件和万维网服务包含一些与因特网相关的功能。参阅 BeBox。

Beowulf *n.* Beowulf 计算机

Name for a class of virtual supercomputer created by linking numerous PCs through network connections into a single high performance unit based on inexpensive, x86-based hardware and publicly available software, such as some versions of UNIX. This clustering technique can provide performance comparable to a traditional supercomputer at approximately 10 percent of the cost. The first Beowulf cluster was assembled at NASA's Goddard Space Flight Center in 1994. The origin of the name comes from Beowulf, the hero who fought and killed the monster Grendel in an eighth-century Old English saga. 一类虚拟超级计算机的名称，这种计算机通过网络连接把许多个人计算机链接在一起以组成一台（虚拟的）高性能处理机，其组成部分（即基础）是较为便宜的、基于 x86 的硬件和公用的软件（例如 UNIX 的一些版本）。这种群集技术可以提供与传统的超级计算机相媲美的性能，而成本却大约为传统超级计

算机的 10%。第一台 Beowulf 群集器是于 1994 年在美国国家航空和宇宙航行局(NASA)的 Goddard 太空飞行中心组装的。这个名称起源于 Beowulf,他是在 8 世纪古老的英国传说中战胜并杀死怪魔 Grendel 的英雄。

Beowulf-class computing *n.* 类 Beowulf 计算技术

See(见) Beowulf.

Berkeley Internet Name Domain *n.* 伯克莱因特网域名服务器

See(见) BIND.

Berkeley Sockets API *n.* 伯克莱套接字应用程序接口

See(见) sockets API.

Bernoulli box *n.* 伯努利盒

A removable floppy disk drive for personal computers that uses a nonvolatile cartridge and has high storage capacity. Named after Daniel Bernoulli, an eighteenth century physicist who first demonstrated the principle of aerodynamic lift, the Bernoulli box uses high speed to bend the flexible disk close to the read/write head in the disk drive. *See also* read/write head. 一种用于个人计算机的可卸软盘驱动器,使用数据不易丢失的盒式存储介质,具有大存储容量。伯努利盒以最先证明空气动力升力原理的 18 世纪物理学家 Daniel Bernoulli 的名字命名。伯努利盒利用高速使在磁盘驱动器中的软盘片贴近读写磁头。参阅 read/write head。

Bernoulli distribution *n.* 伯努利分布

See(见) binomial distribution.

Bernoulli process *n.* 伯努利方法

A mathematical process involving the Bernoulli trial, a repetition of an experiment in which there are only two possible outcomes, such as success and failure. This process is used mostly in statistical analysis. *See also* Bernoulli sampling process, binomial distribution. 一种使用伯努利试算法的数学处理方法,对只有两种可能结果(诸如正确和错误)的实验进行重复。这一处理方法主要用于统计分析。参阅 Bernoulli sampling process, binomial distribution。

Bernoulli sampling process *n.* 伯努利抽样方法

In statistics, a sequence of *n* independent and identical trials of a random experiment, with each trial having one of two possible outcomes. *See also* Bernoulli process, binomial distribution. 在统计学中,一个随机试验的 n 次独立的相同试验序列,每次试验的结果为两种可能性之一。参阅 Bernoulli process, binomial distribution。

best of breed *adj.* 【修】最好

A term used to describe a product that is the best in a particular category of products. 一个专用语,用于描述某一产品是同类产品中最好的。

beta[1] *adj.* 【修】β 版,测试版

Of or relating to software or hardware that is a beta. *See also* beta2. *Compare* alpha[1]. 形容软件或硬件是处于测试阶段的产品。参阅 beta[2]。比较 alpha[1]。

beta[2] *n.* β 版本的软件或硬件

A new software or hardware product, or one that is being updated, that is ready to be released to users for beta testing in real-world situations. Usually betas have most or all of the features and functionality implemented that the finished product is to have. *See also* beta test. *Compare* alpha[2]. 新的或升级的软件或硬件产品,准备发给用户在实际的应用情况下进行测试。通常情况下,这种新版的软件或硬件具有绝大部分或全部的将要完成的产品中的功能部件与功能。参阅 beta test。比较 alpha[2]。

beta site *n.* β 测试点

An individual or an organization that tests software before it is released to the public. The company producing the software usually selects these beta sites from a pool of established customers or volunteers. Most beta sites perform this service free of charge, often to get a first look at the software and to receive free copies of the software once it is released to the public. 在软件向公众发布之前对软件进行测试的个人或组织。制作软件的公司通常从已确立的客户和志愿者库中选择这些测试点。大多数测试点免费完成这项服务。它们经常可以最先看到新软件,并且在软件向公众推出后马上可以免费获得软件。

beta test *n.* β 测试

A test of software that is still under development, accomplished by having people actually use the

software. In a beta test, a software product is sent to selected potential customers and influential end users (known as beta sites), who test its functionality and report any operational or utilization errors (bugs) found. The beta test is usually one of the last steps a software developer takes before releasing the product to market; however, if the beta sites indicate that the software has operational difficulties or an extraordinary number of bugs, the developer may conduct more beta tests before the software is released to customers. 在软件处于开发过程中对软件的测试，通过测试者实际使用这一软件来完成。在β测试过程中，软件产品被发往经过挑选的潜在客户和有影响力的最终用户(称为β测试点)，他们测试软件的功能并且报告发现的任何操作和使用错误。β测试通常是在产品投放市场前开发者采取的最后步骤之一。但是，如果β测试点指出软件有操作难点或非常多的错误，开发者可能会在软件向客户发布前进行更多的β测试。

betweening *n.* 中间计算

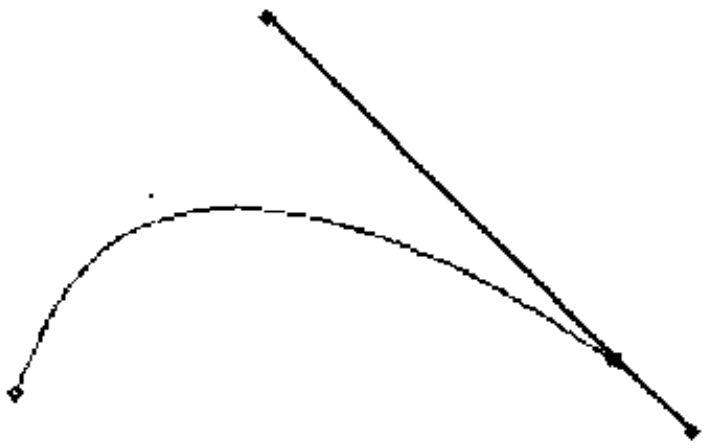
See(见) tween.

bezel *n.* (荧光)屏

In arcade games, the bezel refers to the glass located around the monitor. It is often silk-screened with artwork relating to the game. *See also* arcade game. 在拱廊游戏里，(荧光)屏是指位于监视器周围的玻璃，通常会用丝绢网印花法印上与游戏相关的艺术图案。参阅 arcade game。

Bézier curve *n.* 贝济埃曲线

A curve that is calculated mathematically to connect separate points into smooth, free-form curves and surfaces of the type needed for illustration programs and CAD models. Bézier curves need only a few points to define a large number of shapes—hence their usefulness over other mathematical methods for approximating a given shape. See the illustration. *See also* CAD. 一种经过数学计算的曲线，将分散的点连接成为光滑、形式自由的弧线以及图解程序和 CAD 模型所需的各种表面。贝济埃曲线只需少量几个点就可定义大量形状，因此对于逼近一个给定的形状，它的实用性超过其他数学方法。参阅本条目的图例。参阅 CAD。



Bézier curve

BFT *n.* 批文件传输；二进制文件转换

See(见) batch file transmission, binary file transfer.

BGP *n.* 边界网关协议

See(见) Border Gateway Protocol.

bias *n.* 偏离；偏差；偏压

1. A uniform or systematic deviation from a point of reference. 相对于一个基准点的一种有规则的或系统性的偏离值。

2. In mathematics, an indication of the amount by which the average of a group of values deviates from a reference value. 在数学中，一组值的平均值，表示相对于基准值偏差的数值。

3. In electronics, a voltage applied to a transistor or other electronic device to establish a reference level for its operation. 在电子学中，加在晶体管或其他电子器件上的电压，以建立一个供其工作的基准电平。

4. In communications, a type of distortion in the length of transmitted bits, caused by a lag that occurs as voltage builds up or falls off each time the signal changes from 0 to 1 or vice versa. 在通信技术中，一种被传输的数据比特长度的失真，这是由于每次电压上升或下降时，信号从 0 变到 1 或从 1 变到 0 而伴随出现的滞后而造成。

bidirectional *adj.* 【修】双向

Operating in two directions. A bidirectional printer can print from left to right and from right to left; a bidirectional bus can transfer signals in both directions between two devices. 双向操作。一台双向打印机可以从左向右打印，也可以从右向左打印。一条双向总线可以在两个设备之间沿两个方向传送信号。

bidirectional parallel port *n.* 双向并行口

An interface that supports two-way parallel communication between a device, such as a printer, and a computer. *See also* interface (definition 3), parallel port. 支持在设备(例如打印机)和计算机之间双向并行通信的接口。参阅 interface (第3个释义), parallel port。

bidirectional printing *n.* 双向打印

The ability of an impact or inkjet printer to print from left to right and from right to left. Bidirectional printing improves speed substantially because no time is wasted returning the print head to the beginning of the next line, but it may lower print quality. 击打式打印机或喷墨式打印机既可以从左到右又可以从右到左打印的能力。双向打印显著提高了打印速度,因为使打印头移向下一行的开头不用花费时间,但可能降低了打印质量。

bi-endian *adj.* 【修】双尾数

Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of processors and other chips that can be switched to work in big endian or little endian mode. The PowerPC chip has this ability, which allows it to run the little endian Windows NT or the big endian MacOS PPC. *See also* big endian, little endian, PowerPC. 描述处理器和其他芯片可以切换到大尾数或小尾数模式工作的能力。PowerPC 芯片具有这种能力,允许芯片运行小尾数模式的 Windows NT 或大尾数模式的 MacOS/PPC。参阅 big endian, little endian, PowerPC。

BIFF *n.* 二进制交换文件格式

Short for **b**inary **I**nterchange **F**ile **F**ormat. The native file format used by Microsoft Excel. 为 binary Interchange File Format 的缩写。微软 Excel 应用程序使用的内部文件格式。

biff *n.* biff 公用程序;比夫

1. A BSD utility that issues a signal when new mail has arrived. Biff was named after a University of California graduate student's dog who had a habit of barking at the mailman at the time the utility was developed. 一种由伯克利软件发行中心开发的公用程序,在新邮件到达时会发出信号。此程序是根据加州大学某研究生的一条狗的名字命名的,在他开发此公用程序期间,这条狗有冲着邮差吠的习性。

2. *See*(见) BIFF.

biff *vb.* 【动】提醒

To provide notification of new (incoming) e-mail. 提供新邮件到来的通知。

bifurcation *n.* 双叉

A split that results in two possible outcomes, such as 1 and 0 or on and off. 能得出两种可能结果的分叉,诸如 1 和 0,开和关。

Big 5 *n.* 大五码,BIG-5 码

Traditional Chinese encoding. 一种传统的中文编码方法。

Big Blue *n.* 国际商用机器(IBM)公司

The International Business Machines (IBM) Corporation. This nickname comes from the corporate color used on IBM's early mainframes and still used in the company logo. 国际商用机器(IBM)公司。这一别名源自 IBM 早期计算机主机和沿用至今的公司标牌共同使用的颜色。

big endian *adj.* 【修】大尾数[端]法

Storing numbers in such a way that the most significant byte is placed first. For example, given the hexadecimal number A02B, the big endian method would cause the number to be stored as A02B, and the little endian method would cause the number to be stored as 2BA0. The big endian method is used by Motorola microprocessors; Intel microprocessors use the little endian method. The term *big endian* is derived from Jonathan Swift's *Gulliver's Travels*, in which the Big-Endians were a group of people who opposed the emperor's decree that eggs should be broken at the small end before they were eaten. *Compare* little endian. 用以描述数存放的方法,这种方法把数的最高字节先存放。例如,给定 16 进制数 A02B,用大尾数法存储该数时,该数以 A02B 的形式存放;而用小尾数法存储该数时,该数以 2BA0 方式存放。Motorola 的微处理器采用大尾数法,Intel 的微处理器采用小尾数法。big endian 一词来源于 Jonathan Swift 的 Gulliver's Travels(《格里佛游记》)一书,大端是反对皇帝法令的一组人,该法令规定吃鸡蛋前一定要在鸡蛋的小端敲破鸡蛋。比较 little endian。

bigint data type *n.* 大整型数据类型

In an Access project, a data type of 8 bytes (64 bits) that stores whole numbers in the range of -2^{63} (−9 223 372 036 854 775 808) through $2^{63}-1$ (9 223 372 036 854 775 807). 在 Access 工程文件中，一种 8 字节(64 位)的数据类型，存储从 -2^{63} (−9 223 372 036 854 775 808) 到 $2^{63}-1$(9 223 372 036 854 775 808) 之间所有的数字。

big iron *n.* **超级计算机**

One or more large, fast, and expensive computers, such as a Cray supercomputer or a room-filling mainframe system. 一台或多台大型、快速、昂贵的计算机，例如 Cray 超级计算机或占据房间大小的主机系统。

big red switch *n.* **大红开关**

The power on/off switch of a computer, thought of as a kind of interrupt or last resort. On the original IBM PC and many other computers, it was indeed big and red. Using the switch is an interrupt of last resort because it deletes all the data in RAM and can also damage the hard drive. *Acronym*: BRS. 计算机的电源开关，被认为是一种最后的中断手段。在 IBM PC 和许多其他计算机上，这一开关的确很大，而且是红色的。使用这一开关作为一种最后的中断手段，是因为这样做将删除 RAM 中的所有数据，并有可能损坏硬盘。缩略为 BRS。

billboard *n.* **布告版，广告牌**

A primitive inserted into a 3-D scene that is oriented so that one face is toward the viewer. A texture, usually an animated sprite, is applied to the billboard to give the appearance of a 3-D object in the scene. 一种插入到三维场景中的图元，由于是定向的，因而有一面是面向观众的。一种图形结构，通常是动态子图形，用于在广告牌里塑造场景中三维物体的外形。

billion *n.* **吉(咖)，十亿；太(拉)，万亿**

1. In American usage (as is usual with microcomputers), a thousand million, or 10^9. Computer terminology uses the prefixes *giga-* for 1 billion and *nano-* for 1 billionth. 在美国的习惯用法(微型计算机也常用)中，是一千个百万，或 10^9，即吉(咖)。在计算机术语中，用前缀 giga-(吉)表示十亿，用前缀 nano-(纳)表示十亿分之一。

2. In British usage, a million million, or 10^{12}, which is a *trillion* in American usage. 在英国的习惯用法中，是一百万个百万，或 10^{12}，即太(拉)，相当于美国习惯用法中的 trillion(太)。

billisecond *n.* **纳[十亿分之一]秒**

See(见) nanosecond.

bimodal virus *n.* **双模病毒**

See(见) multipartite virus.

.bin *n.* **bin 文件扩展名**

A file name extension for a file encoded with MacBinary. *See also* MacBinary. 一种以 MacBinary 方式进行编码的文件的文件名后缀。参阅 MacBinary。

binary[1] *adj.* **【修】二态，二进制**

Having two components, alternatives, or outcomes. The binary number system has 2 as its base, so values are expressed as combinations of two digits, 0 and 1. These two digits can represent the logical values *true* and *false* as well as numerals, and they can be represented in an electronic device by the two states *on* and *off*, recognized as two voltage levels. Therefore, the binary number system is at the heart of digital computing. Although ideal for computers, binary numbers are usually difficult for people to interpret because they are repetitive strings of 1s and 0s. To ease translation, programmers and others who habitually work with the computer's internal processing abilities use hexadecimal (base-16) or octal (base-8) numbers. See Appendix E. *See also* base (Definition 2), binary-coded decimal, binary number, bit, Boolean algebra, byte, cyclic binary code, digital computer, dyadic, logic circuit. *Compare* ASCII, decimal, hexadecimal, octal.
形容具有两个组成部分、两种选择或两个结果。二进制以 2 为基，因此数值可被表述为 0 和 1 这两个数字的组合。这两个数字既可表示数，也可以表示逻辑值 true(真)和 fulse(假)，还可以用电子设备中的两种状态 on(开)和 off(关)来表示，也可用两种电平来识别。因此，二进数制是数字计算技术的核心。尽管二进制数对计算机是理想的，但人们却常常难于理解，因为二进制数都是 1 和 0 不断重复的数字串。为便于转换，通常和计算机内部处理性能打交道的程序员和其他

人员则使用十六进制(基为 16)和八进制(基为 8)。见附录 E。参阅 base (第 2 个释义), binary-coded decimal, binary number, bit, Boolean algebra, byte, cyclic binary code, digital computer, dyadic, logic circuit。比较 ASCII, decimal, hexadecimal, octal。

binary² *n.*　二进制文件收发命令

In an FTP client program, the command that instructs the FTP server to send or receive files as binary data. *See also* FTP client, FTP server. *Compare* ascii.　在 FTP 客户程序中,让 FTP 服务器以二进制数据形式发送或接收文件的命令。参阅 FTP client, FTP server。比较 ascii。

binary chop *n.*　对分检索

See(见) binary search.

binary-coded decimal *n.*　十进制

A system for encoding decimal numbers in binary form to avoid rounding and conversion errors. In binary-coded decimal coding, each digit of a decimal number is coded separately as a binary numeral. Each of the decimal digits 0 through 9 is coded in 4 bits, and for ease of reading, each group of 4 bits is separated by a space. This format is also called 8-4-2-1, after the weights of the four bit positions, and uses the following codes: 0000 = 0; 0001 = 1; 0010 = 2; 0011 = 3; 0100 = 4; 0101 = 5; 0110 = 6; 0111 = 7; 1000 = 8; 1001 = 9. Thus, the decimal number 12 is 0001 0010 in binary-coded decimal notation. *Acronym*: BCD. *See also* base (definition 2), binary[1], binary number, decimal, EBCDIC, packed decimal, round.
一个以二进制形式对十进制数进行编码的方法,以避免舍入和转换误差。在二-十进制编码中,十进制数中的每个数字分别独立地编码为一个二进制的数。0 至 9 中的每个数字以 4 位二进制数的形式编码,为便于阅读,按 4 位一组,组间由空格分隔。这种格式也以 4 个位置的权命名为 8 4-2-1,并采用如下编码:0000 = 0;0001 = 1;0010 = 2;0011 = 3;0100 = 4;0101 = 5;0110 = 6;0111 = 7;1000 = 8;1001 = 9。这样,十进制数 12 以二-十进制编码后记为 0001 0010。参阅 base (第 2 个释义), binary[1], binary number, decimal, EBCDIC, packed decimal, round。

binary compatibility *n.*　二进制兼容性

Portability of executable programs (binary files) from one platform, or flavor of operating system, to another. *See also* flavor, portable (Definition 1).　可执行程序(二进制文件)从一个平台或一种操作系统的衍生系统到另一种平台或操作系统的可移植性。参阅 flavor, portable (第 1 个释义)。

binary conversion *n.*　二进制转换

The conversion of a number to or from the binary number system. See Appendix E. *See also* binary[1].　二进制的数与其他数制的数之间的相互转换。见附录 E。参阅 binary[1]。

binary device *n.*　二进制设备

Any device that processes information as a series of on/off or high/low electrical states. *See also* binary[1].　任何将信息作为一系列开关或高低电位处理的设备。参阅 binary[1]。

binary digit *n.*　二进制数字

Either of the two digits in the binary number system, 0 and 1. *See also* bit.　在二进制数系统中 0 和 1 两个数字中的任何一个。参阅 bit。

binary file *n.*　二进制文件

A file consisting of a sequence of 8-bit data or executable code, as distinguished from files consisting of human-readable ASCII text. Binary files are usually in a form readable only by a program, often compressed or structured in a way that is easy for a particular program to read. *Compare* ASCII file.　由一系列 8 位数据或可执行代码组成的文件,区别于人可读的由 ASCII 文本组成的文件。二进制文件通常采用只能由程序读的形式,常常以易于某一特定程序读的方式压缩或构造。比较 ASCII file。

binary file transfer *n.*　二进制文件转换

Transfer of a file containing arbitrary bytes or words, as opposed to a text file containing only printable characters (for example, ASCII characters with codes 10, 13, and 32 126). On modern operating systems a text file is simply a binary file that happens to contain only printable characters, but some older systems distinguish the two file types, requiring programs to handle them differently. *Acronym*: BFT.　对含有任意字节或字的文件进行的转换,而与之相对的文本文件是只含

有可打印字符(例如,代码为 10、13 和 32～126 的 ASCII 字符)。在现代操作系统中,一个文本文件只不过是一个恰好只包含可打印字符的二进制文件,而某些早期的系统中是区分这两种文件形式的,需要程序对它们做不同的处理。缩略为 BFT。

binary format *n.* 二进制格式

Any format that structures data in 8-bit form. Binary format is generally used to represent object code (program instructions translated into a machinereadable form) or data in a transmission stream. *See also* binary file. 以 8 位形式构造数据的任何格式。二进制格式通常用来表示目标码(转换为机器可读形式的程序指令)或传输数据流中的数据。参阅 binary file。

binary notation *n.* 二进制记数法

Representation of numbers using the binary digits, 0 and 1. *Compare* floating-point notation. 用二进制数字 0 和 1 表示数的方法。比较 floating-point notation。

binary number *n.* 二进制数

A number expressed in binary form, or base 2. Binary numbers are composed of zeros and ones. See Appendix E. *See also* binary[1]. 一种以二进制形式表示的数,或基于 2 的幂。二进制数由 0 和 1 组成。见附录 E。参阅 binary[1]。

binary search *n.* 对分检索(方法),二分搜索(方法)

A type of search algorithm that seeks an item, with a known name, in an ordered list by first comparing the sought item to the item at the middle of the list's order. The search then divides the list in two, determines in which half of the order the item should be, and repeats this process until the sought item is found. *Also called*: binary chop, dichotomizing search. *See also* search algorithm. *Compare* hash search, linear search. 一种搜索算法,在有序表中,对已知名称的项进行搜索时,首先将被搜索项与在有序表中处于中间位置的项进行比较,然后,将有序表分为两部分,判定被搜索项处在哪一部分中,并重复这种过程直至找到被搜索项。也称为 binary chop, dichotomizing search。参阅 search algorithm。比较 hash search, linear search。

binary synchronous protocol *n.* 二进制同步协议

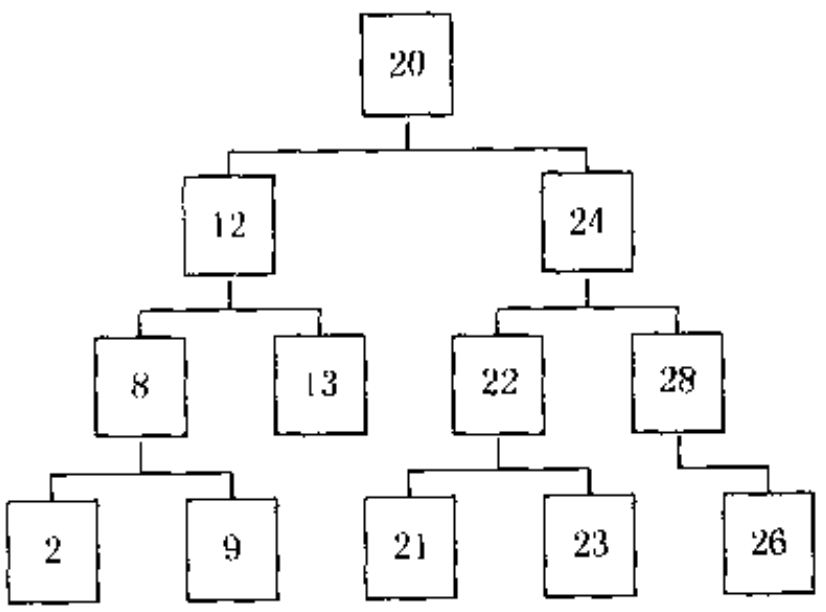
See(见) BISYNC.

binary transfer *n.* 二进制转移(模式)

The preferred mode of electronic exchange for executable files, application data files, and encrypted files. *Compare* ASCII transfer. 对于可执行文件、应用程序的数据文件和加密文件优先选择的电子交换的模式。比较 ASCII transfer。

binary tree *n.* 二叉树(结构)

In programming, a specific type of tree data structure in which each node has at most two subtrees, one left and one right. Binary trees are often used for sorting information; each node of the binary search tree contains a key, with values less than that key added to one subtree and values greater than that key added to the other. See the illustration. *See also* binary search, tree. 在程序设计中,一种特殊的树型数据结构,其中每个节点最多有两个子树,一左和一右。二叉树常常用于信息分类;二叉搜索树的每个节点有一键值,对于小于该键值的值加入一个子树,对于大于该键值的值加入另一个子树。参阅本条目的图例。参阅 binary search, tree。



Binary tree

binaural sound *n.* 双路[二维]声音

See(见) 3-D audio.

bind *vb.* 【动】联编,汇集

To associate two pieces of information with one another. The term is most often used with reference to associating a symbol (such as the name of a variable) with some descriptive information (such as a memory address, a data type, or an

actual value). *See also* binding time, dynamic binding, static binding. 将两部分信息相互关联。最常用于将符号(诸如变量名)与某些描述性信息(诸如存储器地址、数据类型或实际值)关联起来。参阅 binding time, dynamic binding, static binding。

BIND *n.* 伯克利因特网域名服务器

Acronym for **b**erkeley **I** nternet **N** ame **D** omain. A domain name server originally written for the BSD version of UNIX developed at the Berkeley campus of the University of California but now available for most versions of UNIX. As a domain name server, BIND translates between human-readable domain names and Internetfriendly, numeric IP addresses. It is widely used on Internet servers. *See also* DNS, DNS server, IP address. 为 berkeley Internet Name Domain 的缩略语。一种域名服务器,最初是专为加州大学伯克利分校开发的 BSD 版的 UNIX 操作系统编写的,而今已广泛适用于各种版本的 UNIX 操作系统。作为一种域名服务器,BIND 将人类易识别的域名和因特网适用的数字式 IP 地址进行互译。这种域名服务器被广泛应用于因特网服务器上。参阅 DNS, DNS server, IP address。

Binder *n.* 装订工具[程序]

A Microsoft Office program that you can use to organize related documents. You can check spelling, number pages consecutively across all documents in the binder, and print the documents. 一种可以用来组织相关文档的 Microsoft Office 程序。用此工具,你可以检查拼写、给所有的文档编上连续的页码,还可以打印这些文档。

binding *n.* 绑定

The process by which protocols are associated with one another and the network adapter to provide a complete set of protocols needed for handling data from the application layer to the physical layer. *See also* ISO/ OSI reference model. 将协议与其他协议和网络适配卡联系起来的过程,以形成一个从应用层到物理层处理数据所需的一组协议。参阅 ISO/ OSI reference model。

binding time *n.* 联编时间,汇集时间

The point in a program's use at which binding of information occurs, usually in reference to program elements being bound to their storage locations and values. The most common binding times are during compilation (compile-time binding), during linking (link-time binding), and during program execution (run-time binding). *See also* bind, compile-time binding, link-time binding, run-time binding. 在程序的使用中,联编信息发生的时间点,通常要参考受存储位置和取值约束的程序元素。最常见的联编时间发生在编译(编译时间联编)期间、链接(链接时间联编)期间和程序执行(运行时间联编)期间。参阅 bind, compile-time binding, link-time binding, run-time binding。

BinHex[1] *n.* 二-十六进制格式;二进制数据文件与 ASCII 文本的转换程序

1. Short for **bin** ary to **hex** adecimal. A format for converting binary data files into ASCII text so they can be transmitted via e-mail to another computer or in a newsgroup post. This method can be used when standard ASCII characters are needed for transmission, as they are on the Internet. BinHex is used most frequently by Mac users. *See also* MIME. 为 **bin** ary to **hex** adecimal 的缩写。一种格式,用于将二进制数据文件转换成 ASCII 文本文件,使此文件可以通过电子邮件发到另外的计算机上,或在新闻组邮件系统中传送。与在因特网上一样,当传输需要标准的 ASCII 字符时,可以采用这种方法。最常使用二-十六进制编码的用户是 Mac 的用户。参阅 MIME。

2. An Apple Macintosh program for converting binary data files into ASCII text and vice versa using the BinHex format. *Compare* uudecode[1], uuencode[1]. 一种使用二-十六进制格式进行二进制数据文件与 ASCII 文本相互转换的 Apple Macintosh 程序。比较 uudecode[1], uuencode[1]。

BinHex[2] *vb.* 【动】二-十六进制相互转换

To convert a binary file into printable 7-bit ASCII text or to convert the resulting ASCII text file back to binary format using the BinHex program. *Compare* uudecode[2], uuencode[2]. 使用 BinHex 程序将二进制文件转换成可打印的 7 位 ASCII 文本文件或将得到的 ASCII 文本文件转换回二进制格式。比较 uudecode[2], uuencode[2]。

binomial distribution *n.* 二项式分布

In statistics, a list or a function that describes the probabilities of the possible values of a random variable chosen by means of a Bernoulli sampling process. A Bernoulli process has three characteristics: each trial has only two possible outcomes—success or failure; each trial is independent of all other trials; and the probability of success for each trial is constant. A binomial distribution can be used to calculate the probability of getting a specified number of successes in a Bernoulli process. For example, the binomial distribution can be used to calculate the probability of getting a 7 three times in 20 rolls of a pair of dice. *Also called*: Bernoulli distribution. 统计学中的一种列表或函数，描述用伯努利抽样处理方法选择的随机变量的可能值概率。伯努利处理方法有三个特性：每次试验只能有两种可能的结果——成功或失败；每次试验均与其他所有试验无关；每次试验成功的概率是常数。二项式分布在伯努利处理中可用来计算某种事件成功次数的概率。例如，二项式分布可以用来计算出一对骰子滚动 20 次时，3 次得到 7 的概率。也称为 Bernoulli distribution。

BioAPI *n.* **BioAPI 技术，生物应用编程接口技术**

An open system specification for use in biometric security and authentication technologies. BioAPI supports a wide range of biometric technology, from handheld devices to large-scale networks, and applications include fingerprint identification, facial recognition, speaker verification, dynamic signatures, and hand geometry. BioAPI was developed for the BioAPI Consortium, a group of organizations with ties to biometrics. BioAPI incorporates compatibility with existing biometric standards such as HA-API, which allows applications to operate BioAPIcompliant technologies without modification. 一种用于生物测定安全与鉴定技术的开放系统规范。BioAPI 广泛支持生物测定技术，小到掌上设备，大到大型网络设备，同时也支持各种生物测定技术的应用，包括指纹鉴定、面部识别、语音查证、动态签名以及掌纹。BioAPI 是专为 BioAPI 联盟开发的，此联盟是由一些与生物测定学相关的组织构成的团体。BioAPI 与现存的生物测定标准（例如 HA-API）相兼容，这使得应用软件无需修改就可运用 BioAPI 所适用的技术。

biometrics *n.* **生物测量学**

Traditionally, the science of measuring and analyzing human biological characteristics. In computer technology, biometrics relates to authentication and security techniques that rely on measurable, individual biological stamps to recognize or verify an individual's identity. For example, fingerprints, handprints, or voice-recognition might be used to enable access to a computer, to a room, or to an electronic commerce account. Security schemes are generally categorized into three levels: level 1 relies on something the person carries, such as an ID badge with a photo or a computer cardkey; level 2 relies on something the person knows, such as a password or a code number; and level 3, the highest level, relies on something that is a part of the person's biological makeup or behavior, such as a fingerprint, the pattern of blood vessels in a retina, or a signature. *See also* fingerprint reader, handwriting recognition (definition 1), voice recognition. 传统意义上讲，指测量和分析人类生物特性的科学。在计算机技术领域中，生物测量学与鉴定和安全技术相关。这些技术依赖于可测量的每个个体生物的印记，以识别或验证每个个体的身份。例如可以用指纹、手印或语音识别来确定该人是否可以访问计算机、房子或电子商业账户。安全方案通常分为 3 个级别：第一级，依赖于人员携带的物品，例如贴有照片的身份证件或计算机卡式钥匙；第二级，依赖于人员所知道的一些事情，例如口令字或代（码编）号；第三级，也是最高级别，依赖于人员生物体或行为的一部分，例如指纹、视网膜的血管构造或签名。参阅 fingerprint reader, handwriting recognition（第 1 个释义），voice recognition。

bionics *n.* **仿生学**

The study of living organisms, their characteristics, and the ways they function, with a view toward creating hardware that can simulate or duplicate the activities of a biological system. *See also* cybernetics. 对活生物体、其特性和活动方式的研究，目的在于建立能仿真或再现生物系统活动的实物。参阅 cybernetics。

BIOS *n.* **基本输入输出系统**

Acronym for basic input/output system. On PC-compatible computers, the set of essential software routines that tests hardware at startup, starts the operating system, and supports the transfer of data among hardware devices, including the date and time. The operating system date is initialized from the BIOS or Real Time Clock date when the machine is booted. Many older PCs, particularly those dating before 1997, have BIOSs that store only 2-digit years and thus may have suffered from Year 2000 problems. The BIOS is stored in read-only memory (ROM) so that it can be executed when the computer is turned on. Although critical to performance, the BIOS is usually invisible to computer users. *See also* AMI BIOS, CMOS setup, Phoenix BIOS, ROM BIOS. *Compare* Toolbox. 为 basic input/output system 的缩略语。在 PC 兼容计算机上的一组基本软件例程，这些程序在计算机开机时测试硬件，启动操作系统，支持硬件设备之间的数据传输，包括日期与时间。启动计算机的时候，通过这种 BIOS 或实际时钟(RTC)的日期来初始化操作系统的日期。许多早期的 PC 机，特别是 1997 年以前生产的 PC 机，其他 BIOS 只用 2 位数来表示年份，从而可能遭受 2000 年问题的困扰。BIOS 存于只读存储器(ROM)中，因此可在计算机开机时执行。尽管 BIOS 对计算机的性能至关重要，但使用者通常看不到它。参阅 AMI BIOS, CMOS setup, Phoenix BIOS, ROM BIOS。比较 Toolbox。

BIOS test *n.* **BIOS 测试**

A test to see if a PC will make the transition to the year 2000 and keep the correct date. The test can range from resetting the system time in the BIOS and rebooting to running a program or software routine specially designed to uncover Year 2000 problems. 测试某 PC 机的时钟是否能保持日期不出错而顺利过渡到 2000 年的操作。其方法是重新设置 BIOS 中的时钟后重启机器，然后运行专门为检测是否存在 2000 年问题而设计的程序或软件。

bipartite virus *n.* **双枝病毒**

See(见) multipartite virus.

bipolar *adj.* **【修】双极(性)**

1. Having two opposite states, such as positive and negative. 形容具有两个相反的状态，诸如正和负。

2. In information transfer and processing, pertaining to or characteristic of a signal in which opposite voltage polarities represent on and off, true and false, or some other pair of values. *See also* nonreturn to zero. *Compare* unipolar. 在信息传输和处理中，修饰或描述一个信号的特征，该信号以相反的电压极性代表通和断或开和关、真和假，或其他数值对。参阅 nonreturn to zero。比较 unipolar。

3. In electronics, pertaining to or characteristic of a transistor having two types of charge carriers. *See also* transistor. 在电子学中，修饰或描述晶体管有两种载流子。参阅 transistor。

BIS *n.* **商业信息系统**

See(见) business information system.

BISDN *n.* **宽带综合业务数字网**

See(见) broadband ISDN.

bistable *adj.* **【修】双稳态**

Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of a system or device that has two possible states, such as on and off. *See also* flip-flop. 修饰或描述系统或设备有两种可能的状态，诸如通与断。参阅 flip-flop。

bistable circuit *n.* **双稳态电路**

Any circuit that has only two stable states. The transition between them must be initiated from outside the circuit. A bistable circuit is capable of storing 1 bit of information. 任何只有两个稳定状态的电路。两个状态的相互转变必须由电路外部触发。双稳态电路能存储 1 位信息。

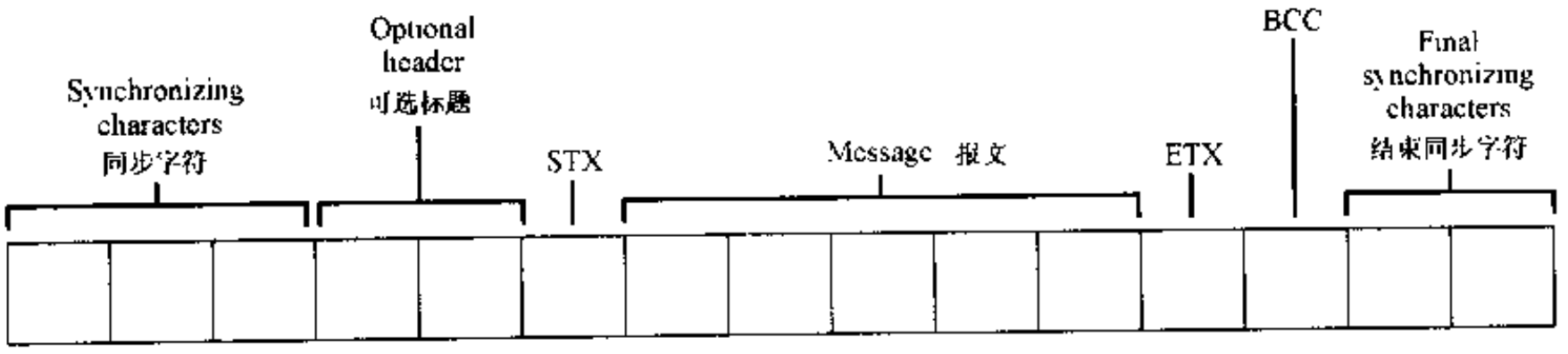
bistable multivibrator *n.* **双稳态多谐振荡器**

See(见) flip-flop.

BISYNC *n.* **二进制同步通信协议**

Short for **bi**nary **sync**hronous communications protocol. A communications standard developed by IBM. BISYNC transmissions are encoded in either ASCII or EBCDIC. Messages can be of any length and are sent in units called frames, optionally preceded by a message header. BISYNC uses synchronous transmission, in which message elements are separated by a specific time interval, so each frame is preceded and followed by special characters that enable the sending and receiving machines

to synchronize their clocks. STX and ETX are control characters that mark the beginning and end of the message text; BCC is a set of characters used to verify the accuracy of transmission. See the illustration. *Also called*: BSC. 为 **bi**nary **sync**hronous communications protocol 的缩写。它是一个由 IBM 公司开发的通信标准。BISYNC 采用 ASCII 或 EBCDIC 编码传输，报文长度是任意的，而且以帧为单位发送，在报文前可选报文标题。由于 BISYNC 采用同步传输，其中的报文元素被特定的时间间隔分开，因此，在每帧前后都多跟一个特定的字符以使发送机和接收机能和它们的时钟同步。STX 和 ETX 是控制字符，标志报文正文的开始和结束；BCC 是一组用于验证传输正确性的字符。参阅本条目的图例。也称为 BSC。



BISYNC

The structure of a BISYNC frame
BISYNC 帧的结构

bit *n.* 位

Short for **bi**nary digit. The smallest unit of information handled by a computer. One bit expresses a 1 or a 0 in a binary numeral, or a true or false logical condition, and is represented physically by an element such as a high or low voltage at one point in a circuit or a small spot on a disk magnetized one way or the other. A single bit conveys little information a human would consider meaningful. A group of 8 bits, however, makes up a byte, which can be used to represent many types of information, such as a letter of the alphabet, a decimal digit, or other character. *See also* ASCII, binary[1], byte. 为 **bi**nary digit 的缩写。是计算机处理的最小信息单位。一个位用二进制数表示为 1 或 0，或者是一个真或假的逻辑状态，在物理上可以由一个元素来代表，诸如在电路上一个点的高低电平，或磁盘上一个沿某一方向或相反方向被磁化的小点。一个单一的位只能表达人们认为有意义的少量信息。然而 8 位作为一组，构成了一个字节，可以用来表示多种信息，诸如字母表中的一个字母，一个十进制数或其他字符。参阅 ASCII, binary[1], byte。

bit block *n.* 位块

In computer graphics and display, a rectangular group of pixels treated as a unit. Bit blocks are so named because they are, literally, blocks of bits describing the pixels' display characteristics, such as color and intensity. Programmers use bit blocks and a technique called bit block transfer (bitblt) to display images rapidly on the screen and to animate them. *See also* bit block transfer. 在计算机图形学和显示中，一种被视为一个单位、由像素组成的矩形组。位块被如此命名，是因为从字面上看，它是由描述像素诸如颜色和亮度等显示特性的位组成的块。程序设计者可以利用位块和一种被称为位块传输(bitblt)的技术快速地在屏幕上显示图像并使图像富有生气。参阅 bit block transfer。

bit block transfer *n.* 位块传输

In graphics display and animation, a programming technique that manipulates blocks of bits in memory that represent the color and other attributes of a rectangular block of pixels forming a screen image. The image described can range in size from a cursor to a cartoon. Such a bit block is moved through a computer's video RAM as a unit so that its pixels can be rapidly displayed in a desired

location on the screen. The bits can also be altered; for example, light and dark portions of an image can be reversed. Successive displays can thus be used to change the appearance of an image or to move it around on the screen. Some computers contain special graphics hardware for manipulating bit blocks on the screen independently of the contents of the rest of the screen. This speeds the animation of small shapes, because a program need not constantly compare and redraw the background around the moving shape. *Also called*: bitblt. *See also* sprite. 在图形显示和动画中的一种编程技术，它处理在存储器中的位块，这些位块代表着形成屏幕显示图像的一个像素矩形块的颜色和其他属性。被描述图像的大小范围可从一个光标到一个卡通片。这样的一个位块作为一个单位经过计算机的视频 RAM 传送，因此它所代表的像素可以迅速地在所需位置上显示。这些也是可以改变的，例如，图像的亮区和暗区，可颠倒过来。连续的显示可用于改变图像的外观，或在屏幕各处移动图像。某些计算机带有专门的图形硬件，可在屏幕上独立处理位块，而不影响屏幕上的其他内容。这样就加速了小形状图形的活动，因为程序无需不断地比较和重画活动图形周围的背景。也称为 bitblt。参阅 sprite。

bitblt *n.* 位块传送

See(见) bit block transfer.

bit bucket *n.* 位桶

An imaginary location into which data can be discarded. A bit bucket is a null input/output device from which no data is read and to which data can be written without effect. The NUL device recognized by MSDOS is a bit bucket. A directory listing, for example, simply disappears when sent to NUL. 一个虚构的地址，数据可被丢弃在其中；位桶是一个空的输入输出设备，从位桶中读不出数据，但可以毫不费力地把数据写入位桶。能被 MS-DOS 识别的 NUL 设备就是一个位桶。例如，列出目录清单在发送给 NUL 时是看不见的，就像是丢失了一样。

bit data type *n.* 位数据类型

In an Access project, a data type that stores either a 1 or 0 value. Integer values other than 1 or 0 are accepted, but are always interpreted as 1. 在 Access 工程文件中，一种只能存储 1 或 0 值的数据类型。1 和 0 以外的整数值虽然也被接受，但总是当作 1 来处理。

bit density *n.* 位密度

A measure of the amount of information per unit of linear distance or surface area in a storage medium or per unit of time in a communications pipeline. 一种度量标准，存储介质中每单位长度内或单位面积上的信息量，也可以是在通信流水线中每单位时间内通过的信息量。

bit depth *n.* 位深度

The number of bits per pixel allocated for storing indexed color information in a graphics file. 在图形文件中为存储标明的颜色信息，每个像素所占的位数。

bit flipping *n.* 位翻转

A process of inverting bits changing 1s to 0s and vice versa. For example, in a graphics program, to invert a black-and-white bitmapped image (to change black to white and vice versa), the program could simply flip the bits that compose the bit map. 位求反的处理——将 1 变为 0 或将 0 变为 1。例如，在图形程序中，对黑白的位映射图像求反(把黑变为白，白变为黑)，程序只需翻转组成位图的各个位。

bit image *n.* 位图像

A sequential collection of bits that represents in memory an image to be displayed on the screen, particularly in systems having a graphical user interface. Each bit in a bit image corresponds to one pixel (dot) on the screen. The screen itself, for example, represents a single bit image; similarly, the dot patterns for all the characters in a font represent a bit image of the font. In a black-and-white display each pixel is either white or black, so it can be represented by a single bit. The "pattern" of 0s and 1s in the bit image then determines the pattern of white and black dots forming an image on the screen. In a color display the corresponding description of on-screen bits is called a pixel image because more than one bit is needed to represent each pixel. *See also* bitmap, pixel image. 位的有序集合，代表存储器中要显示在屏幕上的一个图像，特别是在具有图形用户接口的

系统中。在位图像中，每一位对应于屏幕上的一个像素(点)。例如，屏幕本身代表一个单一的位图像；类似地，在一个字库中所有字符的点阵图案代表了这个字库的位图像。在黑白显示器上，每个像素不是白的就是黑的，因此它可用单独一位表示；在位图像中，这个由 0 和 1 组成的"图案"就决定了在屏幕上由白点和黑点所形成图像的模式。在彩色显示器上，屏幕上位的相应描述被称作像素图像，因为每个像素需要多位来表示。参阅 bitmap，pixel image。

bit manipulation *n.* 位处理，位操作

An action intended to change only one or more individual bits within a byte or word. Manipulation of the entire byte or word is much more common and generally simpler. *See also* mask. 在一个字节或一个字内只改变一位或个别的几位的操作对整个字节或字的操作要普遍得多、通常也简单得多。参阅 mask。

bitmap *n.* 位图，位映像

A data structure in memory that represents information in the form of a collection of individual bits. A bit map is used to represent a bit image. Another use of a bit map in some systems is the representation of the blocks of storage on a disk, indicating whether each block is free (0) or in use (1). *See also* bit image, pixel image. 存储器中的一种数据结构，它以单个位的集合形式表示信息。位图用于表示位图像。在某些系统中，位图的另一个用途是表示磁盘上的存储块，表明每个块是空置(0)，还是被占用(1)。参阅 bit image，pixel image。

bitmapped font *n.* 位映像字库

A set of characters in a particular size and style in which each character is described as a unique bit map (pattern of dots). Macintosh screen fonts are examples of bitmapped fonts. See the illustration. *See also* downloadable font, outline font, TrueType. *Compare* Post-Script font, vector font.
一组特定大小和式样的字符，每个字符被描述成一个唯一的位图(点阵图案)。Macintosh 屏幕显示字库是位映像库的例子。参阅本条目的图例。参阅 downloadable font，outline font，TrueType。比较 Post-Script font，vector font。



Bitmapped font

Each character is composed of a pattern of dots.
每个字符都由一个点阵图案构成

bitmapped graphics *n.* 位(映像)图(形)

Computer graphics represented as arrays of bits in memory that represent the attributes of the individual pixels in an image (one bit per pixel in a black-and white display, multiple bits per pixel in a color or gray-scale display). Bitmapped graphics are typical of paint programs, which treat images as collections of dots rather than as shapes. *See also* bit image, bit map, pixel image. *Compare* object-oriented graphics. 在存储器中用位阵列表示的计算机图形，这些位代表图像中单个像素的属性(在黑白显示器上每个像素用 1 位表示，在彩色或灰度显示器中，每个像素用多位表示)。位映像图形是绘画程序的特征，绘画程序将图像视为点的集合而不是各种形状。参阅 bit image，bit map，pixel image。比较 object-oriented graphics。

bit mask *n.* 位掩码

A value used with bit-wise operators (And, Eqv, Imp, Not, Or, and Xor) to test, set, or reset the state of individual bits in a bit-wise field value.
一种特定的数值，和位式算子(And、Eqv、Imp、Not、Or 及 Xor)一起用来测试、设置或清除(即重新设置)各个位的状态，这些状态以位式字段值的形式表示。

BITNET *n.* BITNET 网络

Acronym for **B**ecause **I**t's **T**ime **Net**work. A WAN (wide area network) founded in 1981 and operated by the Corporation for Research and Educational Networking (CREN) in Washington, D. C. Now defunct, BITNET provided e-mail and file transfer services between mainframe computers at educational and research institutions in North America, Europe, and Japan. BITNET used the IBM Network Job Entry (NJE) protocol rather than TCP/

IP, but it could exchange e mail with the Internet. The listserv software for maintaining mailing lists was originated on BITNET. 为 Because It's Time Network 的缩略语。一个广域网，创建于 1981 年，由华盛顿特区的 Corporation for Research and Educational Networking(CREN)管理，用于为北美、欧洲及日本的教育和研究机构的大型计算机之间提供电子邮件和文件传输服务，该网现已不用。BITNET 使用 IBM Network Job Entry(NJE)协议而不是 TCP/IP，但它可以与因特网交换电子邮件。支持邮件列表服务的 listserv 软件就起源于 BITNET。

bit. newsgroups *n.* **bit. 新闻组(结构)**

A hierarchy of Internet newsgroups that mirror the content of some BITNET mailing lists. *See also* BITNET. 一种因特网新闻组的层次结构，它借鉴了某些 BITNET 的邮件列表的内容。参阅 BITNET。

bit-oriented protocol *n.* **面向位的协议**

A communications protocol in which data is transmitted as a steady stream of bits rather than as a string of characters. Because the bits transmitted have no inherent meaning in terms of a particular character set (such as ASCII), a bit-oriented protocol uses special sequences of bits rather than reserved characters for control purposes. The HDLC (high-level data link control) defined by ISO is a bit-oriented protocol. *Compare* byteoriented protocol. 一种通信协议，数据以稳定的位数据流形式而不是以字符串的形式传输。因为根据特定的字符集(诸如 ASCII)，被传输的数据没有内在含义，所以，面向位的协议使用特殊的位序列，而不使用用于控制目的的保留字符。ISO(国际标准化组织)定义的 HDLC(高级数据链接控制)是一个面向位的协议。比较 byteoriented protocol。

bit parallel *adj.* **【修】位并行**

Transmitting simultaneously all bits in a set (such as a byte) over separate wires in a cable. *See also* parallel transmission. 在电缆中的各条导线上分别同时传送一组数据(诸如一个字节)中的所有位。参阅 parallel transmission。

bit pattern *n.* **位模式；位图案**

1. A combination of bits, often used to indicate the possible unique combinations of a specific number of bits. For example, a 3-bit pattern allows 8 possible combinations and an 8-bit pattern allows 256 combinations. 一种位的组合，通常用于指明一定数目的位所可能组成的不同的组合。例如，3 位模式允许 8 种可能的组合，8 位模式允许 256 种组合。

2. A pattern of black and white pixels in a computer system capable of supporting bitmapped graphics. *See also* pixel. 在能够支持位映像图形的计算机系统中，由黑白像素组成的图案。参阅 pixel。

bitplane *n.* **位平面；层面**

1. One of a set of bit maps that collectively make up a color image. Each bit plane contains the values for one bit of the set of bits that describe a pixel. One bit plane allows two colors (usually black and white) to be represented; two bit planes, four colors; three bit planes, eight colors; and so on. These sections of memory are called bit planes because they are treated as if they were separate layers that stack one upon another to form the complete image. By contrast, in a chunky pixel image, the bits describing a given pixel are stored contiguously within the same byte. The use of bit planes to represent colors is often associated with the use of a color look-up table, or color map, which is used to assign colors to particular bit patterns. Bit planes are used in the EGA and VGA in 16-color graphics modes; the four planes correspond to the 4 bits of the IRGB code. *See also* color lookup table, color map, EGA, IRGB, layering, VGA. *Compare* color bits. 共同构成一幅彩色图像的位图组中的一个位图。每个位平面包含描述一个像素的位组中一位的值。1 个位平面允许代表两种颜色(通常是黑色和白色)；2 个位平面代表 4 种颜色；3 个位平面代表 8 种颜色；依此类推。这些存储区被称为位平面，因为它们被视为就像是独立的层，这些层重叠在一起而形成了完整的图像。相反地，在大块像素图像中，描述一个给定像素的各位被存储在一个字节内且紧密相邻。用位平面表示颜色通常要使用颜色查询表或色彩图，它们是用来给特定的位模式分配颜色的。位平面用于 16 种颜色

图形方式的 EGA 和 VGA，4 个位平面对应 IRGB 码的 4 位。参阅 color lookup table, color map, EGA, IRGB, layering, VGA。比较 color bits。

2. Rarely, one level of a set of superimposed images (such as circuit diagrams) to be displayed on the screen. 在极少情况下，指要在屏幕上显示的一组重叠图像(诸如电路图)中的一层图像。

bit rate *n.* 位速率，比特率

1. The speed at which binary digits are transmitted. *See also* transfer rate. 二进制数传输的速率。参阅 *transfer rate*。

2. The streaming speed of digital content on a network. Bit rate is usually measured in kilobits per second (Kbps). 二进制内容在网络上的流速。位速率通常以多少千比特每秒(Kbps)计量。

bit serial *n.* 位串行

The transmission of bits in a byte one after another over a single wire. *See also* serial transmission. 在单条线路上，字节中的各位(数据)一位接一位地逐位传输。参阅 serial transmission。

bit slice microprocessor *n.* 位片式微处理器

A building block for microprocessors that are custom-developed for specialized uses. These chips can be programmed to handle the same tasks as other CPUs but they operate on short units of information, such as 2 or 4 bits. They are combined into processors that handle the longer words. 为特定用途专门开发的一种嵌入式微处理器组件。可对这些芯片编程使之执行与其他 CPU 相同的任务，但它们处理的信息单位长度短，诸如 2 位或 4 位。将这些芯片组合起来可成为能处理较长字的处理器。

bits per inch *n.* 位每英寸

A measure of data storage capacity; the number of bits that fit into an inch of space on a disk or a tape. On a disk, bits per inch are measured based on inches of circumference of a given track. *Acronym*: BPI. *See also* packing density. 一种数据存储容量的度量标准，在磁盘或磁带上 1 英寸空间内存放的位数。在磁盘上，每英寸的位数是根据给定磁道周长的英寸数进行测量的。缩略为 BPI。参阅 packing density。

bits per pixel *n.* 位每像素

Also known as color depth or bit depth. The term refers to the number of bits (8, 16, 24, or 32) used to store and display the color data for a single pixel. The number of bits per pixel determines the range of color available to an image. *Acronym*: bpp. 也称为 color depth 或 bit depth。此术语是指用来存储和显示每个单一像素的颜色数据所需的位数(8, 16, 24，或 32)。每个像素的位数决定了图像的有效颜色范围。缩略为 bpp。

bits per second *n.* 位(数)每秒，比特(数)每秒

See(见) bps.

bit stream *n.* 位流，比特流

1. A series of binary digits representing a flow of information transferred through a given medium. 一个二进制数的序列，代表通过给定介质传输的信息流。

2. In synchronous communications, a continuous flow of data in which characters in the stream are separated from one another by the receiving station rather than by markers, such as start and stop bits, inserted into the data. 在同步通信中，一种连续的数据流，数据流中的字符被接收站彼此分隔开，而不是被插在数据中的标记(诸如起始位和终止位)分开。

bit stuffing *n.* 位填充

The practice of inserting extra bits into a stream of transmitted data. Bit stuffing is used to ensure that a special sequence of bits appears only at desired locations. For example, in the HDLC, SDLC, and X.25 communications protocols, six 1 bits in a row can appear only at the beginning and end of a frame (block) of data, so bit stuffing is used to insert a 0 bit into the rest of the stream whenever five 1 bits appear in a row. The inserted 0 bits are removed by the receiving station to return the data to its original form. *See also* HDLC, SDLC, X.25. 将附加的位插入到被传输的数据流中的作法。位填充用来确保一个特定位序列只出现在所需位置上。例如，在 HDLC、SDLC 和 X.25 通信协议中，一行中 6 个"1"只能出现在数据帧(块)的开始和结尾，因此，每当一行中出现 5 个"1"位时，使用位填充将一个"0"位插入到数据流的剩余位置。插入的"0"位会被接收站去掉以使数据还原为其原来的形式。参阅 HDLC, SDLC, X.25。

B

bit transfer rate *n.* 位传送速率,比特(传输速)率

See(见) transfer rate.

bit twiddler *n.* 电脑迷,二进制迷

Slang for someone devoted to computers, particularly one who likes to program in assembly language. *See also* hacker. 俚语,指全身心地投入到计算机上的人,特别指喜欢用汇编语言编程的人。参阅 hacker。

BIX *n.* BYTE 信息交换服务系统

Acronym for bYTE Information Exchange. An online service originated by *BYTE* magazine, now owned and operated by Delphi Internet Services Corporation. BIX offers e-mail, software downloads, and conferences relating to hardware and software. 为 bYTE Information Exchange 的缩略语。一种由 BYTE 杂志创建的在线服务系统,现在归 Delphi Internet Services Corporation 所有和管理。BIX 提供电子邮件、软件下载服务和与硬件、软件有关的会谈服务。

.biz *n.* 商业网站的域名

One of seven new top-level domain names approved in 2000 by the Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers (ICANN), .biz is meant for use in business-related Web sites. 由 ICANN 组织于 2000 年批准的七个顶级域名之一,.biz用于与商业相关的网站。

biz. news groups *n.* biz. 新闻组

Usenet newsgroups that are part of the biz. hierarchy and have the prefix of biz. These newsgroups are devoted to discussions related to business. Unlike most other newsgroup hierarchies, biz. newsgroups permit users to post advertisement and other marketing material. *See also* newsgroup, traditional newsgroup hierarchy. 层次结构中的 Usenet 新闻组部分,带有 biz 前缀。这些新闻组完全是用于与商业有关的讨论。与其他大多数新闻组层次结构不同,biz. 新闻组允许用户发布广告和其他市场材料。参阅 newsgroup, traditional newsgroup hierarchy。

BizTalk Server *n.* 商业通话服务程序

An application developed by Microsoft Corporation to streamline business processes within a large company's internal network and between business partners over the Internet. BizTalk Server enables the integration of business applications written in different computer languages and running on various operating systems. 一种由微软公司开发的应用软件或应用程序,简化大型公司内部网络里的营业程序以及因特网上商业伙伴之间的商业活动。商业通话服务程序使得各种用不同的计算机语言编写的、运行于各种操作系统上的商业应用程序的集成成为可能。

BlackBerry *n.* 黑莓

A wireless handheld device that allows mobile users to send and receive e-mail, as well as view appointment calendars and contact lists. The BlackBerry features a display screen and a built-in keyboard operated by pressing the keys with the thumbs. BlackBerry's ease of use and its ability to send and receive messages silently have made it a popular device for wireless text messaging in a business environment. 一种无线掌上设备,允许移动用户收发电子邮件,查看约会日历和联系人名单。黑莓的特色在于它的显示屏和内置键盘,其键盘由拇指按键操作。黑莓的使用简易,又能无声收发消息,于是就成了商业界中流行的无线文字通信设备。

black box *n.* 黑匣子

A unit of hardware or software whose internal structure is unknown but whose function is documented. The internal mechanics of the function do not matter to a designer who uses a black box to obtain that function. For example, a memory chip can be viewed as a black box. Many people use memory chips and design them into computers, but generally only memory chip designers need to understand their internal operation. 一种硬件或软件部件,不(必)知道其内部结构,但其功能已用文件或资料作了说明。实现这种功能的内部机理与使用黑匣子以获得这种功能的设计者无关。例如,一个存储器芯片可被视为一个黑匣子。许多人使用存储器芯片并将其用到计算机内,但是通常只有存储器芯片的设计者才需要了解其内部操作。

black box testing *n.* 黑盒测试法

An approach to testing software in which the tester treats the software as a black box —that is, the testing focuses on the program's functionality

rather than on its internal structure. Black box testing is thus user oriented, in that the primary concern is whether the program works, not how it is constructed. Black box testing is generally performed on software that is under development. *Compare* white box testing. --种测试软件的方法,按照这种方法测试者将软件视为黑盒,也就是说测试的过程集中在程序的功能而不是内部结构上。所以黑盒测试法是面向用户的,主要关心程序是否能正常工作而不关心程序是如何构造的。黑盒测试法通常是在软件仍处于开发阶段时使用的。比较 white box testing。

black hat *n.* **黑帽子**

A hacker who operates with malicious or criminal intent. A black hat will break into a system to alter or damage data or to commit theft. *Compare* white hat. 一种怀着恶意或犯罪意图而行动的黑客。黑帽子会入侵系统,然后或改变数据或破坏数据再或进行盗窃。比较 white hat。

black hole *n.* **黑洞**

A mysterious "place" on a computer network where messages, such as e-mail and news items, disappear without a trace. The usage is derived from stellar black holes, which have such strong gravitational fields that even light cannot escape them. The term is sometimes also used to refer to projects that consume vast amounts of time with no apparent product. 计算机网络中一种神秘的"地方",消息或报文(例如电子邮件和新闻项)会毫无踪迹地在其中消失。这种称呼来源于恒星的黑洞,它有着极强的重力场,连光线也不能逃脱它的吸引。该术语有时也指消耗了大量的时间而没有明显产品的(工程)项目。

blackout *n.* **断电**

A condition in which the electricity level drops to zero; a complete loss of power. A number of factors cause a blackout, including natural disasters, such as a storm or an earthquake, or a failure in the power company's equipment, such as a transformer or a power line. A blackout might or might not damage a computer, depending on the state of the computer when the blackout occurs. As with switching a computer off before saving any data, a blackout will cause all unsaved data to be irretrievably lost. The most potentially damaging situation is one in which a blackout occurs while a disk drive is reading information from or writing information to a disk. The information being read or written will probably become corrupted, causing the loss of a small part of a file, an entire file, or the entire disk; the disk drive itself might suffer damage as a result of the sudden power loss. The only reliable means of preventing damage caused by a blackout is to use a batterybacked uninterruptible power supply (UPS). *See also* UPS. *Compare* brownout. 电平降为 0 的情况和完全停止供电的情况。许多因素都可造成断电,包括自然灾害(诸如暴风雨或地震)或供电公司设备(诸如变压器和电力线)出现故障。断电会不会损坏计算机,取决于计算机在发生断电时所处的状态。如同在存储数据之前关闭计算机--样,断电可以造成所有未存数据无法恢复地丢失。最可能使计算机受到损害的状态是,停电发生时磁盘驱动器正在从磁盘读取或正在向磁盘写入数据。正在读写的信息可能被破坏,这会造成文件的--小部分、整个文件或整个磁盘数据的丢失。磁盘驱动器本身也可能由于突然断电而受到损坏。防止因断电造成损坏的唯--方法就是使用带有后备电池的不间断电源(UPS)。参阅 UPS。比较 brownout。

blank[1] *n.* **空格**

The character entered by pressing the spacebar. *See also* space character. 通过按空格键输入的字符。参阅 space character。

blank[2] *vb.* **【动】空白**

To not show or not display an image on part or all of the screen. 在部分或整个屏幕上不显示图像。

blanking *n.* **消隐,匿影**

The brief suppression of a display signal as the electron beam in a raster-scan video monitor is moved into position to display a new line. After tracing each scan line, the beam is at the right edge of the screen and must return to the left (horizontal retrace) to begin a new line. The display signal must be turned off during the time of the retrace (horizontal *blanking interval*) to avoid overwriting the line just displayed. Similarly,

after tracing the bottom scan line, the electron beam moves to the top left corner (vertical retrace), and the beam must be turned off during the time of this retrace (vertical blanking interval) to avoid marking the screen with the retrace path. 在光栅扫描监视器中,当电子束移向显示新的一行的位置时,显示信号短暂的消除。在沿每条扫描线扫描之后,电子束在屏幕的右边缘,它必须回到屏幕左边缘(水平回扫)开始新的一行。在水平回扫期间(水平消隐间隔),显示信号必须关闭,以避免覆盖刚刚扫过的一行。类似地,在沿屏幕最底部的扫描线扫描之后,电子束要移到屏幕的左上角(垂直回扫),在这一回扫期间(垂直消隐间隔),电子束必须关闭,以避免在屏幕上留下回扫的痕迹。

blast *vb.* 【动】熔固,烧制

See(见) burn (第 1 个释义).

bleed *n.* (边)扩印

In a printed document, any element that runs off the edge of the page or into the gutter. Bleeds are often used in books to mark important pages so they are easier to find. *See also* gutter. 在印刷的文档中,印到页面边缘之外或进入左右两页之页空白处的任何部分。在书中边扩印常用来标记重要的页,以便这些页容易被找到。参阅 gutter

blend[1] *n.* 混合图

A photo or graphic created with a software blending process. 一种经软件混合处理而生成的图片或图形。

blend[2] *vb.* 【动】混合

In illustration and other graphics software, to create a new combined graphic from two or more separate graphic elements. Photos, art, colors, shapes, and text may be blended together digitally. Graphic elements may be blended for artistic effect, or may be realistic enough to appear as a single photo or graphic. 在插图或其他图形软件中,将两个或更多独立的图形元素组合成一个新图形。照片、美术作品、颜色、形状和文字都可以通过数字化而混合在一块。图形元素可以为了艺术效果而混合,混合后可以十分逼真,看起来就像一张单独的照片或一个单独的图形。

blind carbon copy *n.* 隐式抄送

See(见) bcc.

blind courtesy copy *n.* 隐式抄送

See(见) bcc.

blind search *n.* 盲目搜索

A search for data in memory or on a storage device with no foreknowledge as to the data's order or location. *See also* linear search. *Compare* binary search, indexed search. 在存储器或存储设备上搜索数据,但事先并不知道数据的次序或位置。参阅 linear search。比较 binary search, indexed search。

blink *vb.* 【动】闪烁

To flash on and off. Cursors, insertion points, menu choices, warning messages, and other displays on a computer screen that are intended to catch the eye are often made to blink. The rate of blinking in a graphical user interface can sometimes be controlled by the user. 忽明忽暗地闪动。在计算机屏幕上的光标、插入点、选单选择、警告信息和其他要引人注目的显示,通常被设计成可以闪烁。图形用户界面的闪烁速率有时可由用户控制。

blink speed *n.* 闪烁速率

The rate at which the cursor indicating the active insertion point in a text window, or other display element, flashes on and off. 在文本窗口中,指示活动插入点的光标或其他显示单元闪烁的速率。

blip *n.* 标记

A small, optically sensed mark on a recording medium, such as microfilm, that is used for counting or other tracking purposes. 在诸如微缩胶片等记录介质上的光敏小标记,用于计数或其他跟踪用途。

blit *vb.* 【动】传图

To render a glyph/bitmap to the display. *Also called*: blitting. *See also* bit block transfer. 将字形或位图呈递给显示器。也称为 blitting。参阅 bit block transfer。

blitter *n.* 传图函数[程序]

A function that copies a bitmap from memory onto the screen. 一种将位图从内存拷贝到显示屏的函数(操作程序)。

bloatware *n.* 大软件

Software whose files occupy an extremely large amount of storage space on a user's hard disk,

especially in comparison with previous versions of the same product. 在用户硬盘上占据非常大存储空间的软件，特别是在与该产品以前的版本相比较时。

block[1] *n.* 块；内存块；程序块；信息组；字节组；像素块；文本块

1. Generally, a contiguous collection of similar things that are handled together as a whole. 通常指类似的东西聚在一起的集合，可作为一个整体来处理。

2. A section of random access memory temporarily assigned (allocated) to a program by the operating system. 被操作系统暂时分配给某一程序的一块随机存取存储器区域。

3. A group of statements in a program that are treated as a unit. For example, if a stated condition is true, all of the statements in the block are executed, but none are executed if the condition is false. 在程序中被视为一个单位的一组语句。例如，如果一个给定的条件是"真"，则执行程序块中的所有语句；而如果这一条件为"假"时，则不执行程序块中的任何语句。

4. A unit of transmitted information consisting of identification codes, data, and error-checking codes. 信息传送的一个单位，由标识码、数据和差错检验码组成。

5. A collection of consecutive bytes of data that are read from or written to a device (such as a disk) as a group. 一种连续数据字节的集合，作为一个组在设备(诸如磁盘)中读出或写入。

6. A rectangular grid of pixels that are handled as a unit. 作为一个单位处理的、由像素组成的矩形栅格。

7. A segment of text that can be selected and acted upon as a whole in an application. 在应用程序中可被作为一个整体选择或操作的一段文本。

8. In the Java programming language, any code between matching braces constitutes a block. For example, { x = 1; }. *See also* code, Java. 在 Java 编程语言中，包含在花括弧内的任意代码所构成的块。例如，{ x = 1; }。参阅 code, Java。

block[2] *vb.* 【动】块分配；阻塞；块操作

1. To distribute a file over fixed-size blocks in storage. 将一个文件分配到存储体内固定大小的块中。

2. To prevent a signal from being transmitted. 禁止信号传输。

3. To select a segment of text, by using a mouse, menu selection, or cursor key, to be acted upon in some way, such as to format or to delete the segment. 利用鼠标、选单或光标键选择一段文字，对这段文字要进行某种操作，诸如编排格式或删除。

block cipher *n.* 分块加密(法)

A private key encryption method that encrypts data in blocks of a fixed size (usually 64 bits). The encrypted data block contains the same number of bits as the original. *See also* encryption, private key. 一种私钥加密方法，对固定大小的块(一般为 64 位)内的数据进行加密。加密后的数据块与原来数据块有相同的位数。参阅 encryption, private key。

block cursor *n.* 方块光标

An on-screen cursor that has the same width and height in pixels as a text-mode character cell. A block cursor is used in text-based applications, especially as the mouse pointer when a mouse is installed in the system. *See also* character cell, cursor (definition 1), mouse pointer. 一种屏幕上的光标，其宽度和高度的像素数分别与文本模式的字符单元的宽度和高度相同。方块光标用在基于文本的应用程序中，特别是当系统装有鼠标器时，方块光标用作鼠标器的指示点。参阅 character cell, cursor (第 1 个释义), mouse pointer。

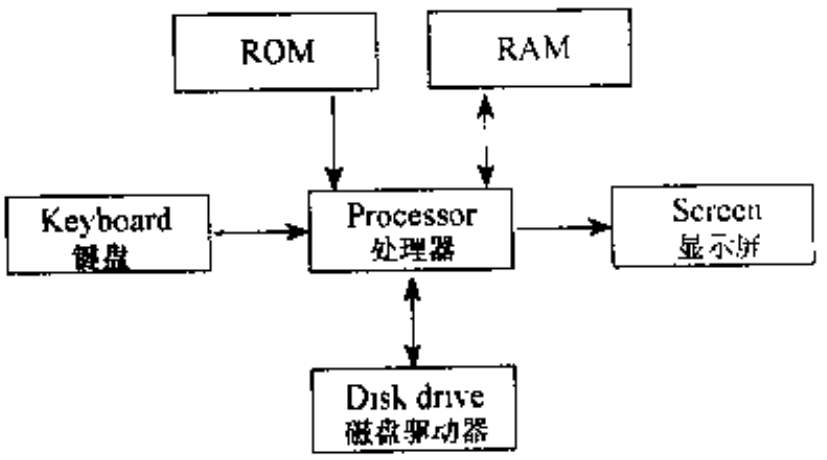
block device *n.* 块设备

A device, such as a disk drive, that moves information in blocks- groups of bytes- rather than one character (byte) at a time. *Compare* character device. 一种设备(诸如磁盘驱动器)，每次以块(若干字节组)的方式，而不是以一个字节(字符)的方式传送信息。比较 character device。

block diagram *n.* 框图，方块图

A chart of a computer or other system in which labeled blocks represent principal components and lines and arrows between the blocks show the pathways and relationships among the components. A block diagram is an overall view of what a system consists of and how it works. To show

the various components of such a system in more detail, different types of diagrams, such as flowcharts or schematics, are used. See the illustration. *Compare* bubble chart, flowchart. 计算机或其他系统的图，在图中，带有标记的方块代表主要组成部件，方块间的线和箭头表示各种部件之间的通路和关系。框图是有关系统如何组成和系统如何工作的一个总览。为更详细地表示这样一个系统的各种部件，可以使用不同类型的图，诸如流程图或原理图。参阅本条目的图例。比较 bubble chart, flowchart。



Block diagram

block gap *n.* 块间隔[隙]

The unused physical space that separates blocks of data or physical records on a tape or formatted sectors on a disk. *Also called*: IBG, interblock gap. 将数据块或在磁带上的物理记录或磁盘已格式化的扇区分隔开的未被使用的物理区域[空间]。也称为 IBG, interblock gap。

block header *n.* 块首，块头

Information that appears at the beginning of a block of data and serves such purposes as signaling the beginning of the block, identifying the block, providing error-checking information, and describing such characteristics as the block length and the type of data contained in the block. *See also* header (definition 2). 出现在数据块的开头的信息，用于发出块开始信号、标识该块、提供差错检验信息、描述诸如块长度及块内数据类型特性等。参阅 header（第 2 个释义）。

blocking factor *n.* 分块因子；字节组因子

1. The size of the chunks in which data is transferred to or from a block device such as a disk. If fewer bytes are requested, the disk drive will still read the whole block. Common blocking factors on personal computers are 128, 256, and 512 bytes. 诸如磁盘等块设备所传输的数据块的大小。如果需要的是很少的字节，磁盘驱动器仍然要读整个数据块。个人计算机上的分块因子一般是 128、256 和 512 字节。

2. The number of file records in one disk block. If the record length for a file is 170 bytes, a block on the disk contains 512 bytes, and records do not span blocks, then the blocking factor is 3, and each block contains 510 (170 × 3) bytes of data and 2 unused bytes. 一个磁盘块内的文件记录的数目。如果一个文件的记录长度是 170 字节，磁盘上的一个块包含 512 字节，记录没有跨越块，则字节组因子是 3，每个块包含 510(170×3)字节的数据，有 2 个未用的字节。

block length *n.* 块长度，字节组长度

The length, usually in bytes, of a block of data. Block length typically ranges from 512 bytes through 4096 kilobytes (KB), depending on the purpose for which the block is used. 数据块的长度，通常以字节表示。典型情况下，块长度的范围在 512 字节到 4096 千字节(KB)之间，具体取决于使用块的目的。

block move *n.* 块移动，块传送

Movement of a number of items of data together to a different location, as in reorganizing documents with a word processor or moving the contents of cell ranges in a spreadsheet. Most CPUs have instructions that easily support block moves. 多个数据项被一起移动到另一个位置上，例如使用字处理程序重组文档或在电子表格中移动单元区里的内容。大多数 CPU 具有易于支持块移动的指令。

block size *n.* 字组大小，块大小

The declared size of a block of data transferred internally within a computer, via FTP, or by modem. The size is usually chosen to make the most efficient use of all the hardware devices involved. *See also* FTP[1] (definition 1). 在计算机内已说明的经由 FTP 或被调制解调器传输的数据块的大小。为最有效地利用所涉及的硬件设备，块的大小通常要经过选择。参阅 FTP[1]（第 1 个释义）。

block structure *n.* 分程序结构,成组结构

The organization of a program into groups of statements called *blocks*, which are treated as units. Programming languages such as Ada, C, and Pascal were designed around block structure. A block is a section of code surrounded by certain delimiters (such as BEGIN and END or { and }), which signify that the intervening code can be treated as a related group of statements. For example, in C, each function is a separate block. Block structure also limits the scope of constants, data types, and variables declared in a block to that block. *See also* function (definition 2), procedure, scope (definition 1). 把程序组织成为若干语句组的结构,这些语句组称为程序块,每一块被视作一个单位。诸如 Ada、C 和 Pascal 等编程语言是以分程序结构为基础而设计的,一个程序块是被某些定界符(诸如 BEGIN、END 或{与})包围的代码区,定界符表明介于其内的这些代码可视作一个有相互关系的语句组。例如,在 C 语言中,每个功能部件就是一个独立的程序块。分程序结构也把在分程序中说明的常量、数据类型和变量限定在那个分程序的范围之内。参阅 function(第 2 个释义), procedure, scope(第 1 个释义)。

block transfer *n.* 块传递,块传输,成组传送

The movement of data in discrete blocks (groups of bytes). 以分散的块(若干字节组)方式传送数据。

blog[1] *n.* 网志

See(见) weblog.

blog[2] *vb.* 【动】做网志

To create or maintain a weblog. 创建或维护一个网页日志。

blogger *n.* 做网志者

One who creates or maintains a weblog. 创建或维护网志的人。

blow *vb.* 【动】熔固,烧制

See(见) burn (第 1 个释义).

blow up *vb.* 【动】异常中断

To terminate abnormally, as when a program crosses some computational or storage boundary and cannot handle the situation on the other side, as in, "I tried to draw outside the window, and the graphics routines blew up." *See also* abend, abort. 异常结束,例如,当一个程序穿过某些计算上或存储区的边界,而边界另一端却不能处理这种情况时会发生异常中断。例如,"我试图在窗口外面画图,图形例行程序异常中断了"。参阅 abend, abort。

blue screen *n.* 蓝屏(技术)

A technique used in film matte special effects, in which one image is superimposed on another image. Action or objects are filmed against a blue screen. The desired background is filmed separately, and the shot containing the action or objects is superimposed onto the background. The result is one image where the blue screen disappears. 一种用于有遮光特殊效果的摄影技术,将一个图像叠加在另一个图像之上。动作或物体在蓝色屏幕背景下被拍摄下来,而所需要的背景单独拍摄,之后,把包含有动作或物体的那张图像叠加在背景图像上。得到的结果则是一张没有蓝屏的图像。

Blue Screen of Death *n.* 蓝屏死机

In a Microsoft Windows computer environment, a semi humorous reference to the result of a fatal error in which the screen turns blue and the computer crashes. Recovery from a Blue Screen of Death error typically requires the user to reboot the computer. *Acronym*: BSOD. *Also called*: blue-screen error. *See also* fatal error. 在微软 Windows 系统的计算机环境中,对某种致命错误的后果的一种半诙谐说法,当这种错误发生时,显示屏变蓝而计算机则(系统)崩溃。要从蓝屏死机错误中恢复,一般需要用户重新启动计算机。缩略为 BSOD。也称为 blue-screen error。参阅 fatal error。

Bluetooth *n.* 蓝牙(技术,协议)

Technology protocol developed to wirelessly connect electronic devices such as wireless phones, personal digital assistants (PDAs), and computers. Devices equipped with Bluetooth chips can exchange information within about a 30-foot range via radio waves in the 2.45 gigahertz (GHz) spectrum. Bluetooth was developed by the Bluetooth Special Interest Group, a consortium of telecommunications, computing, consumer electronics,

and related industry groups. 一种为无线连接电子设备(例如无线电话、个人数字化助理(PDA)以及计算机等)而开发的技术协议。装备了蓝牙芯片的设备能够通过 2.45 吉赫(GHz)频谱的无线电波,在 30 英尺的范围内交换信息。蓝牙技术是由蓝牙特别利益集团开发的,此集团是一个有关电信技术、计算机技术、消费者电子技术以及相关产业群体的联盟。

Bluetooth Special Interest Group *n.* **蓝牙特别利益集团**

A group of companies from the telecommunications, computing, and networking industries that promotes the development and deployment of Bluetooth technology. *See also* Bluetooth. 一个发源自电信技术、计算机技术和网络技术行业的联合企业,促进了蓝牙技术的发展和运用。参阅 Bluetooth。

Bluetooth wireless technology *n.* **蓝牙无线(通信)技术**

A specification for radio links between mobile PCs, mobile phones, and other portable devices. These radio links are small-form factor, low cost, and short range. 一种手提式个人计算机、移动电话以及其他便携式设备之间的无线电链接的规范。这些无线电链接(亦叫链路)都是小规模、低成本和短距离的。

.bmp *n.* **.bmp 文件扩展名**

The file extension that identifies raster graphics stored in bit map file format. *See also* bit map. 一种文件扩展名,标识以位图文件格式存储的光栅图形。参阅 bit map。

BNC *n.* **BNC 连接器**

Acronym for bayonet-Neill-Concelman. Named for Paul Neill of Bell Labs and Carl Concelman (affiliation unknown), who developed two earlier types of coaxial connectors known as the N connector and C connector, BNC is a type of connector used to join segments of coaxial cable. When one connector is inserted into another and rotated 90 degrees, they lock. BNC connectors are often used with closed-circuit television. The letters BNC are sometimes also considered an acronym for British Naval Connector. See the illustration. *Also called*: BNC connector. *See also* coaxial cable. 为 bayonet-Neill-Concelman 的缩略语。以 Paul Neill(贝尔实验室的工作人员)和 Carl Concelman(不知来历)的名字命名,他们研发了两种早期的同轴(电缆)连接器:N 连接器和 C 连接器。BNC 是一种用于将各段同轴电缆连接起来的连接器。当一个连接器插入另一个连接器并旋转 90°后,就相互锁住。BNC 连接器常用于闭路电视。BNC 这三个字母有时也被认为是 British Naval Connector 的缩写。参阅本条目的图例。也称为 BNC connector。参阅 coaxial cable。



BNC connector

Male (left) and female (right) BNC connectors
插头式(左)和插座式(右) BNC连接器

BNC connector *n.* **BNC 连接器**

See(见) BNC.

board *n.* **板,电路板**

An electronic module consisting of chips and other electronic components mounted on a flat, rigid substrate on which conductive paths are laid between the components. A personal computer contains a main board, called the motherboard, which usually has the microprocessor on it and slots into which other, smaller boards, called cards or adapters, can be plugged to expand the functionality of the main system, allowing connections to monitors, disk drives, or a network. *See also* adapter, card (definition 1), motherboard. 一种电子模块,由安装在平而且硬的基板上的芯片和其他电子元件组成,基板上布有连接各元件的导电通路。个人计算机内含有一块主板,称为母板,通常母板上带有微处理器和插槽,一些被称为卡或适配器的小电路板可以插在这些插槽上以扩展主系统的功能,如可以将主系统连接到监视器、磁盘驱动器或网络上。参阅 adapter, card (第 1 个释义), motherboard。

board computer *n.* **单板计算机**

See(见) single-board.

board level *n.* 板级

A level of focus in troubleshooting and repair that involves tracking down a problem in a computer to a circuit board and replacing the board. This is in contrast to the component level, which involves repairing the board itself. In many cases board-level repairs are made in order to quickly restore the device to working condition; the boards replaced are then repaired and tested for use in later board-level repairs. *See also* circuit board. 关于故障排除和维修过程中的一种级别，涉及查找计算机内故障时要查到电路板一级，然后更换该(有故障的)电路板。与板级相对的是元件级，元件级包括了修理电路板本身。在许多情况下，板级维修是为了让设备迅速恢复工作，更换下来的电路板则经过维修和测试，用于以后的板级维修。参阅 circuit board。

body *n.* 体

1. In e-mail and Internet newsgroups, the content of a message. The body of a message follows the header, which contains information about the sender, origin, and destination of the message. *See also* header (definition 1). 在电子邮件和因特网新闻组中，一条报文的内容。报文体跟在标题之后，标题中含有报文的发送人、发报方和收报方的信息。参阅 header (第 1 个释义)。

2. In HTML, SGML, and XML, a section of a document that contains the content of the document, along with tags describing characteristics of the content--for example, format. 在 HTML、SGML 和 XML 中，指的是文档的一部分，它包含带有描述内容特征(例如格式)标记的一段文档。

3. A segment of a data packet containing the actual data. 数据包中包含真实数据的那部分。

body face *n.* 主字体

A typeface suitable for the main text in a document rather than for headings and titles. Because of their readability, fonts having serifs, such as Times and Palatino, are good body faces, although sans serif faces can also be used as body text. *See also* sans serif, serif. *Compare* display face. 适用于文档中主体文字而不是标题和题目的字体。尽管无衬线字体也可作为主体文字使用，但具有衬线的字体(诸如 Times 和 Palatino 等字体)，由于易读性强，是优良的主字体。参阅 sans serif, serif。比较 display face。

BOF *n.* 专门会议；文件头

Acronym for **b**irds **o**f a **f**eather. Meetings of special interest groups at trade shows, conferences, and conventions. BOF sessions provide an opportunity for people working on the same technology at different companies or research institutions to meet and exchange their experiences. *See* beginning-of-file. 为 birds of a feather 的缩略语。在贸易展览会、学术会议和大会上，有专门兴趣的一些小组的会议。BOF 会议为在不同公司和研究机构从事同一技术研究的人们提供了会谈和交流经验的机会。见 beginning-of-file。

boilerplate *n.* 样本

Recyclable text; a piece of writing or code, such as an organization's mission statement or the graphics code that prints a software company's logo, which can be used over and over in many different documents. The size of boilerplate text can range from a paragraph or two to many pages. It is, essentially, generic composition that can be written once, saved on disk, and merged, either verbatim or with slight modification, into whatever documents or programs later require it. 可以反复使用的文本；可在许多不同的文档中反复使用的一段文字或代码，诸如一个组织的使命声明或可印出一个软件公司标志的图形代码等。样本文字的大小(范围)可以从一两段到许多页。它本质上是一个通用性的作品，可能只写一次，存于磁盘上，可以完全按原样或经过稍加修改并入以后需要它的文件或程序中。

boldface *n.* 粗体字，黑体

A type style that makes the text to which it is applied appear darker and heavier than the surrounding text. Some applications allow the user to apply a "Bold" command to selected text; other programs require that special codes be embedded in the text before and after words that are to be printed in boldface. **This sentence appears in boldface.** 一种字体，使采用此字体的文本显得比周围的文本更黑更重。某些应用程序允许用户对所选择的文本使用"Bold"命令；其他程序则要求在将以黑体形式打印的字的前面和后面嵌入特殊的代码。

[这个句子以粗体字形式显示]

bomb¹ *n.* 炸弹程序

A program planted surreptitiously, with intent to damage or destroy a system in some way, for example, to erase a hard disk or cause it to be unreadable to the operating system. *See also* Trojan horse, virus, worm. 秘密安置的一种程序，目的是以某种方法损坏或彻底破坏系统，例如删除硬盘或使操作系统无法读取硬盘。参阅 Trojan horse, virus, worm。

bomb² *vb.* 【动】崩溃

To fail abruptly and completely, without giving the user a chance to recover from the problem short of restarting the program or system. *See also* abend, bug (definition 1), crash² (definition 1), hang. 突然完全地失效，除了用重新启动程序或系统的方法外，不给用户从发生的问题上恢复的机会。参阅 abend, bug（第 1 个释义），crash²（第 1 个释义），hang。

bonding *n.* 按需分配带宽写作组织；联结法

1. Acronym for **b**andwidth **O**n **D**emand **I**nteroperability **G**roup. 为 **b**andwidth **O**n **D**emand **I**nteroperability **G**roup 的缩略语。

2. The process of combining two or more ISDN B (bearer) channels to form a single channel with a bandwidth greater than the standard B channel bandwidth of 64 Kbps. Bonding two B channels, for example, provides a bandwidth of 128 Kbps, which is four times faster than a 28.8 Kbps modem. Such high-speed channels are ideal for video conferencing, imaging, and transferring large-scale data. *See also* B channel, BRI, ISDN. 将两条或多条 ISDN B(承载)信道结合起来组成一条带宽比标准 B 信道(带宽为 64kbps)更宽的单一信道的方法。例如，将两条 B 信道结合可提供 128kbps 的带宽，比 28.8kbps 的调制解调器快 4 倍。这种高速信道对于视频会议、成像技术和传送大量数据是十分理想的。参阅 B channel, BRI, ISDN。

bonding *vb.* 【动】绑定，联结，聚合

See(见) link aggregation.

bookmark *n.* 书签；链接标记

1. A marker inserted at a specific point in a document to which the user may wish to return for later reference. 在文档中某一点插入的标记，用户以后查阅时可能希望返回该处。

2. In Netscape Navigator, a link to a Web page or other URL that a user has stored in a local file in order to return to it later. *See also* Favorites folder, hotlist, URL. 在 Netscape Navigator 中，为以后可以返回而存储在本地文件内的一个与网页或其他 URL 的链接关系或标记。参阅 Favorites folder, hotlist, URL。

bookmark file *n.* 书签文件

1. A Netscape Navigator file containing the addresses of preferred Web sites. It is synonymous with the Favorites folder in Internet Explorer and the hotlist in Mosaic. *See also* Favorites folder, hotlist, Internet Explorer, Mosaic. 包含所喜欢的网络站点的 Netscape Navigator 文件。它是 Internet Explorer 中 Favorites folder 和 Mosaic 中 hotlist 的同义词。参阅 Favorites folder, hotlist, Internet Explorer, Mosaic。

2. A rendering of such a file in HTML format, generally posted on a Web page for the benefit of other people. *See also* HTML. 一个 HTML 格式的演示文件，通常是为了他人的利益而在网页上发布的。参阅 HTML。

Boolean *adj.* 【修】布尔

Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of logical (true, false) values. Many languages directly support a Boolean data type, with predefined values for true and false; others use integer data types to implement Boolean values, usually (although not always) with 0 equaling false and "not 0" equaling true. *See also* Boolean algebra, Boolean operator. 用于描述逻辑(真、假)值。许多语言直接支持布尔数据类型，它们具有预先定义的"真"和"假"的值。其他语言则用整数数据类型代表布尔值，通常(尽管不总是)"0"等于"假"，"非 0"等于"真"。参阅 Boolean algebra, Boolean operator。

Boolean algebra *n.* 布尔代数

An algebra, fundamental to computer operations but developed in the mid-nineteenth century by English mathematician George Boole, for determining whether logical propositions are true or false rather than for determining the values of numerical

Boolean AND logic 布尔"与"逻辑关系
0 AND 0 = 0 (Figure A 图 A)
0 AND 1 = 0
1 AND 0 = 0 (Figure B 图 B)
1 AND 1 = 1 (Figure C 图 C)

Figure A

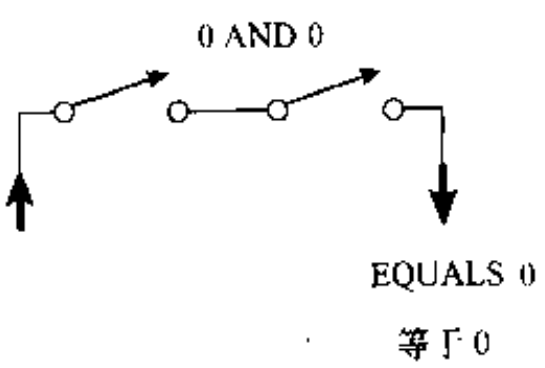


Figure B

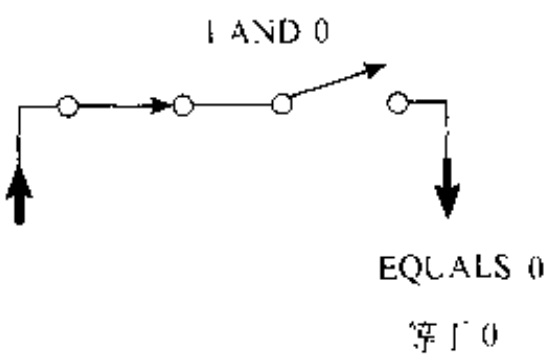
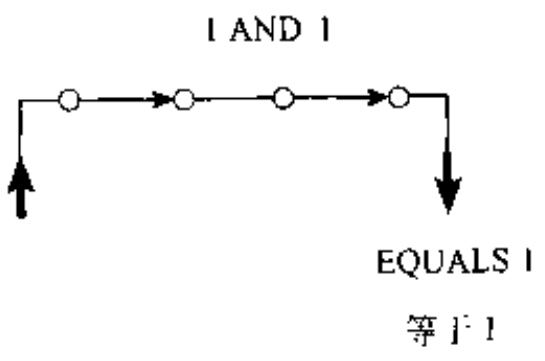


Figure C



Boolean OR logic. 布尔"或"逻辑关系
0 OR 0 = 0 (Figure D 图 D)
0 OR 1 = 1 (Figure E 图 E)
1 OR 0 = 1
1 OR 1 = 1

Figure D

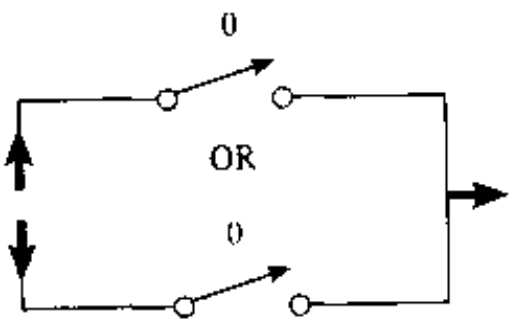
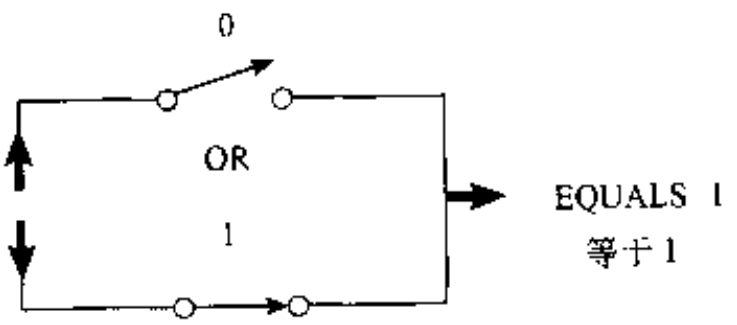
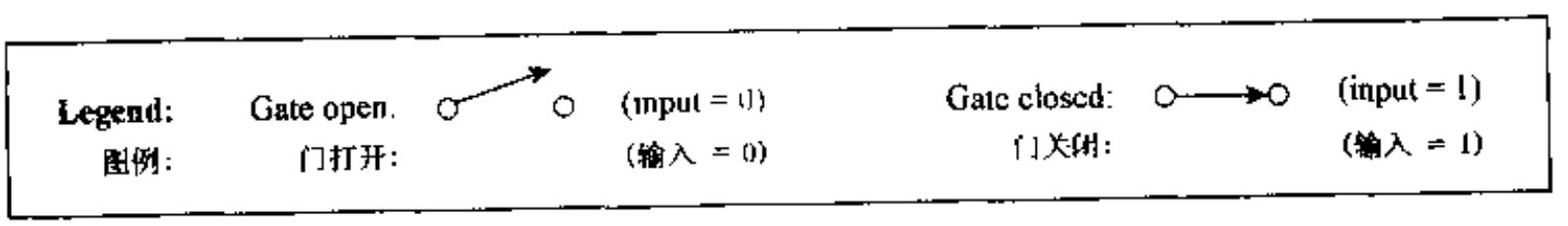


Figure E





Boolean algebra

The ways in which circuits can simulate Boolean operations. The boxed tables show the possible results of various input combinations.

用电路模拟布尔操作的方法。框起来的表格显示各种输入组合可能出现的结果。

expressions. In Boolean algebra, variables must have one of only two possible values, *true* or *false*, and relationships between these variables are expressed with logical operators, such as AND, OR, and NOT. Given these two-state variables and the relationships they can have to one another, Boolean algebra produces such propositions as C = *A* AND *B*, which means that C is *true* if and only if both *A* is *true* and *B* is *true*; thus, it can be used to process information and to solve problems. Furthermore, Boolean logic can be readily applied to the electronic circuitry used in digital computing. Like the binary numbers 1 and 0, *true* and *false* are easily represented by two contrasting physical states of a circuit, such as voltages, and computer circuits known as logic gates control the flow of electricity (bits of data) so as to represent AND, OR, NOT, and other Boolean operators. Within a computer, these logic gates are combined, with the output from one becoming the input to another so that the final result (still nothing more than sets of 1s and 0s) is meaningful data, such as the sum of two numbers. See the illustration. *See also* adder (definition 1), binary[1], Boolean operator, gate (definition 1), logic circuit, truth table. 一种对计算机操作非常重要的代数，由英国数学家 George Boole 于 19 世纪中期研究出来，用于确定逻辑命题是真还是假，而不是用于确定数字表达式的值。在布尔代数中，变量的值必须是仅有的两种可能值之一，真或假，这些变量之间的关系用诸如 AND、OR 和 NOT 等逻辑操作符表示。如果给定这些双态变量及它们之间的关系，布尔代数可以建立诸如 C=A AND B 的命题，它的意思是当且仅当 A 和 B 都是"真"时，C 是"真"。因此，布尔代数可以用来处理信息和解决许多问题。此外，布尔逻辑可以容易地被应用于实现数字计算的电子电路。同二进制数 1 和 0 一样，"真"和"假"可以方便地用电路的两个相反物理状态（如电压）表示，人们熟知的计算机电路，以逻辑门控制电子流（数据位）来表示 AND、OR、NOT 和其他布尔操作符。在计算机内，这些逻辑门是组合在一起的，一个逻辑门的输出成为另一个逻辑门的输入，因此最终的结果（只是 1 和 0 的组合）是有意义的数据，诸如两个数的和。参阅本条目的图例。参阅 adder（第 1 个释义），binary[1]，Boolean operator，gate（第 1 个释义），logic circuit，truth table。

Boolean expression *n.* 布尔表达式

An expression that yields a Boolean value (*true* or *false*). Such expressions can involve comparisons (testing values for equality or, for non-Boolean values, the < [less than] or > [greater than] relation) and logical combination (using Boolean operators such as AND, OR, and XOR) of Boolean expressions. *Also called*: conditional expression, logical expression. *See also* Boolean, Boolean algebra, Boolean operator, relational operator. 一种可以得出布尔值（真或假）的表达式。这样的表达式可以包含各种各样的比较（测试相等的值或对非布尔值而言，测试<（小于）或>（大于）的关系）和逻辑组合（用诸如 AND、OR 和 XOR 一类的布尔运算符）。也称为 conditional expression，logical expression。参阅 Boolean，Boolean algebra，Boolean operator，relational operator。

Boolean logic *n.* 布尔逻辑

See（见）Boolean algebra.

Boolean operator *n.* 布尔运算符

An operator designed to work with Boolean values. The four most common Boolean operators in programming use are AND (logical conjunction), OR (logical inclusion), XOR (exclusive OR), and NOT (logical negation). Boolean operators are often used as qualifiers in database searches for example, *find all records where DEPARTMENT = "marketing" OR DEPARTMENT = "sales" AND SKILL = "word processing"*. *Also called*: logical operator. *See also* AND, exclusive OR, NOT, OR. 设计为以布尔值为操作对象的运算符。程序设计中最常见的 4 种布尔运算符是 AND（逻辑"与"）、OR（逻辑"或"）、XOR（异或）和 NOT（逻辑"非"）。在数据库检索中，布尔运算符经常被用作限定词，例如，查找满足 DEPARTMENT = "marketing" OR DEPARTMENT = "sales" AND SKILL = "word processing"的所有记录。也称为 logical operator。参阅 AND，exclusive OR，NOT，OR。

Boolean search *n.* 布尔检索

A database search that uses Boolean operators.

See also Boolean operator. 一种使用布尔运算符的数据库检索。参阅 Boolean operator。

boost *vb.* 【动】推进

To strengthen a network signal before it is transmitted further. 增强网络信号使其进一步传输。

boot[1] *n.* 引导,启动

The process of starting or resetting a computer. When first turned on (*cold boot*) or reset (*warm boot*), the computer executes the software that loads and starts the computer's more complicated operating system and prepares it for use. Thus, the computer can be said to pull itself up by its own bootstraps. *Also called*: bootstrap. *See also* BIOS, bootstrap loader, cold boot, warm boot. 启动或复位计算机的过程。当第一次启动(冷启动)或复位(热启动)时,计算机执行一个软件,这个软件装入并启动计算机更为复杂的操作系统并使之为应用做好准备。因此,可以说计算机是被其自身的引导程序引导启动的。也称为 bootstrap。参阅 BIOS, bootstrap loader, cold boot, warm boot。

boot[2] *vb.* 【动】引导,启动

1. To start or reset a computer by turning the power on, by pressing a reset button on the computer case, or by issuing a software command to restart. *Also called*: bootstrap, boot up. *See also* reboot. 通过开启电源、按计算机机箱上的"reset"按钮或发出重新启动的软件命令来启动。也称为 bootstrap, boot up。参阅 reboot。

2. To execute the bootstrap loader program. *Also called*: bootstrap. *See also* bootstrap loader. 执行引导装入程序。也称为 bootstrap。参阅 bootstrap loader。

bootable *adj.* 【修】可引导

Containing the system files necessary for booting a PC and running it. *See also* boot[2]. 包含启动和运行 PC 所必需的系统文件。参阅 boot[2]。

bootable disk *n.* 引导盘

See(见) boot disk.

boot block *n.* 引导块

A portion of a disk that contains the operating-system loader and other basic information that enables a computer to start up. *See also* block[1] (definition 5). 磁盘上的一个区域,内含操作系统装入程序和其他可以使计算机启动的基本信息。参阅 block[1](第 5 个释义)。

boot disk *n.* 引导盘

A floppy disk that contains key system files from a PC-compatible operating system and that can boot, or start, the PC. A boot disk must be inserted in the primary floppy disk drive (usually drive A:) and is used when there is some problem with starting the PC from the hard disk, from which the computer generally boots. *Also called*: bootable disk. *See also* A:, boot[2], boot drive, hard disk. 包含有 PC 兼容操作系统的关键系统文件并可以引导或启动 PC 的软盘。引导盘必须插入第一软盘驱动器(通常是 A 软驱)中,在用硬盘启动 PC 出现问题时使用。通常计算机是以硬盘引导的。也称为 bootable disk。参阅 A:, boot[2], boot drive, hard disk。

boot drive *n.* 引导驱动器

In a PC-compatible computer, the disk drive that the BIOS uses to automatically load the operating system when the computer is turned on. Generally, the default boot drive is the primary floppy disk drive A: in PC-compatible computers with MS-DOS, Windows 3*x*, or Windows 9x operating systems. If a floppy disk is not found in that drive, the BIOS will check the primary hard disk next, which is drive C:. The BIOS for these operating systems can be reconfigured to search drive C: first by using the BIOS setup program. *See also* A:, BIOS, disk drive, hard disk. 在 PC 兼容计算机中,在计算机加电后 BIOS 用来自动装入操作系统的磁盘驱动器。在装有 MS-DOS、Windows 3.x 或 Windows 9x 操作系统的 PC 兼容机中,默认的引导驱动器通常是第一软盘驱动器 A:。如果在此驱动器中没有找到软盘,BIOS 接着会检查第一硬盘即 C 盘。使用 BIOS 设置程序可以对这些操作系统的 BIOS 重新配置,使 BIOS 先查找 C 驱动器。参阅 A:, BIOS, disk drive, hard disk。

boot failure *n.* 引导失败

The inability of a computer to locate or activate the operating system and thus boot, or start, the computer. *See also* boot[2]. 计算机不能找到或激活操作系统而无法引导或启动计算机。参阅

boot[2]。

boot files *n.* 引导文件

The system files needed to start Microsoft Windows. The boot files include Ntldr and Ntdetect.com. *See also* partition boot sector. 用于启动微软 Windows 操作系统的系统文件。引导文件包括 Ntldr 和 Ntdetect.com。参阅 partition boot sector。

boot loader *n.* 引导装入程序

See(见) bootstrap loader.

BOOTP *n.* 引导协议

See(见) Bootstrap Protocol.

boot partition *n.* 引导分区

The partition on a hard disk that contains the operating system and support files that the system loads into memory when the computer is turned on or restarted. 硬盘上的分区,内含操作系统和支持文件,这些文件在计算机加电或重新启动时由系统装入内存。

boot record *n.* 引导记录

The section of a disk that contains the operating system. 磁盘上含有操作系统的区域。

boot sector *n.* 引导扇区

The portion of a disk reserved for the bootstrap loader (the self-starting portion) of an operating system. The boot sector typically contains a short machine language program that loads the operating system. 磁盘中为操作系统引导装入程序保留的区域(自启动区域)。引导扇区内一般都含有装入操作系统的一个简短的机器语言程序。

bootstrap[1] *n.* 引导,启动

See(见) boot[1].

bootstrap[2] *vb.* 【动】引导,启动

See(见) boot[2].

bootstrap loader *n.* 引导装入程序

A program that is automatically run when a computer is switched on (booted). After first performing a few basic hardware tests, the bootstrap loader loads and passes control to a larger loader program, which typically then loads the operating system. The bootstrap loader typically resides in the computer's read-only memory (ROM). 当计算机加电(启动)后自动运行的一种程序。在先完成几个基本硬件测试后,引导装入程序装入并且将控制权传送给一个较大的装入程序,一般由较大的装入程序装入操作系统。引导装入程序一般驻留在计算机的只读存储器(ROM)中。

Bootstrap Protocol *n.* 引导协议

A protocol used primarily on TCP/IP networks to configure diskless workstations. RFCs 951 and 1542 define this protocol. DHCP is a later boot configuration protocol that uses this protocol. The Microsoft DGCP service provided limited support for BOOTP service. *Acronym*: BOOTP. *Also called*: Boot Protocol. *See also* boot[2], DHCP, RFC, TCP/IP. 一种主要用于在 TCP/IP 网络上配置无盘工作站的协议。第 951 号和第 1542 号征求评论规范(RFC)中规定了引导协议。动态主机配置协议(DHCP)是后来使用此协议的引导配置协议。微软公司的 DGCP 服务对引导协议服务提供了有限的支持。缩略为 BOOTP。也称为 Boot Protocol。参阅 boot[2], DHCP, RFC, TCP/IP。

boot up *vb.* 【动】引导,启动

See(见) boot[2].

border *n.* 边界,边框

1. In programs and working environments that feature on-screen windows, the edge surrounding the user's workspace. Window borders provide a visible frame around a document or graphic. Depending on the program and its requirements, they can also represent an area in which the cursor or a mouse pointer takes on special characteristics. For example, clicking the mouse on a window border can enable the user to resize the window or split the window in two. 在以屏幕上窗口为特色的程序和工作环境中,围绕用户工作区的边界。窗口各边框提供了一个围绕文档或图形的可视框。根据不同的程序及其要求,边框也可以表示一个区域,在此区域中,光标或鼠标器指针具有专门的特性。例如,在窗口边框上按动鼠标可以使用户能够改变窗口的大小或将窗口分为两部分。

2. In printing, a decorative line or pattern along one or more edges of a page or illustration. 在打印时,沿页面或插图的一条或多条边的装饰线。

Border Gateway Protocol *n.* 边界网关协议

A protocol used by NSFnet that is based on the

External Gateway Protocol. *Acronym*: BGP. *See also* External Gateway Protocol, NSFnet. 一种被 NSFnet 采用的协议，以外部网关协议为基础缩略为 BGP。参阅 External Gateway Protocol, NSFnet。

boss screen *n.* 老板屏幕

A false display screen usually featuring business-related material that can be substituted for a game display when the boss walks by. Boss screens were popular with MS-DOS games, where it was difficult to switch to another application quickly. However, games designed for the Mac or Windows 9x generally don't need them because it is easy to switch to a different screen or application to hide the fact that one is playing a game. 一种伪装显示屏幕，通常的特征是带有与业务有关的材料，在老板走过时这样的显示屏幕可以用来代替游戏显示。老板屏幕常被 MS-DOS 的游戏采用，因为在 MS-DOS 中迅速切换到另一个应用程序是很困难的。但是，为 Mac 或 Windows 9x 系统设计的游戏一般不需要老板屏幕，因为这时切换到不同的屏幕或应用程序来掩盖正在玩游戏的真相是很容易的。

bot *n.* 机器人，拟人机；自动程序

1. Short for robot. A displayed representation of a person or other entity whose actions are based on programming.
为 robot 的缩写。人或其他实体的复制模型，其动作基于程序控制。

2. A program that performs some task on a network, especially a task that is repetitive or time consuming. 在网上完成某种任务的程序，特别是重复的或耗费时间的任务。

3. On the Internet, a program that performs a repetitive or timeconsuming task, such as searching Web sites and newsgroups for information and indexing them in a database or other record-keeping system (called *spiders*); automatically posting one or more articles to multiple newsgroups (often used in spamming and called *spambots*); or keeping IRC channels open. *Also called*: Internet robot. *See also* IRC, newsgroup, spam, spambot, spider. 在因特网上，完成重复、耗费时间的任务的程序，诸如在网站和新闻组上查找信息和在数据库中或其他记录保持系统(称为"万维网蜘蛛")中对其进行检索；自动向多个新闻组发出一篇或多篇文章(经常用在垃圾邮件散发中，称为"垃圾邮件散发器")；保持 IRC 通道打开。也称为 Internet robot。参阅 IRC, newsgroup, spam, spambot, spider。

bottom-up design *n.* 自底向上设计(方法)

A program development design methodology in which the lower-level tasks of a program are defined first; the design of the higher-level functions proceeds from the design of the lower level ones. *See also* bottom-up programming, top-down programming. *Compare* top-down design. 一种程序开发的设计方法，首先定义程序较低级的任务，由低级程序设计出发进而进行较高级程序的设计。参阅 bottom-up programming, top-down programming。比较 top-down design。

bottom-up programming *n.* 自底向上程序设计(法)

A programming technique in which lower-level functions are developed and tested first; higher-level functions are then built using the lowerlevel functions. Many program developers believe that the ideal combination is top-down design and bottom-up programming. *See also* top-down design. *Compare* objectoriented programming, top-down programming. 一种程序设计技术或方法，首先开发和测试较低级的程序，然后利用低级的程序建立较高级的操作程序，依次类推。许多程序开发者认为，理想的结合是自上而下的功能设计和自底向上的程序设计。参阅 top-down design。比较 objectoriented programming, top-down programming。

bounce *vb.* 【动】弹回，退回

To return to the sender, used in reference to undeliverable e-mail. 送回到发送者，用于指无法交付的电子邮件。

BounceKeys *n.* 去重击[BounceKeys]程序

A feature in Windows 9x that instructs the processor to ignore double strokes of the same key and other unintentional keystrokes. Windows 9x 系统中的一种功能，让处理器忽略同一键上的两次敲击和其他无意的击键。

bound[1] *adj.* 【修】约束

Limited in performance or speed; for example, an

input/output-bound system is limited by the speed of its input and output devices (keyboard, disk drives, and so on), even though the processor or program is capable of performing at a higher rate. 形容性能或速度被限制。例如，一个输入输出约束系统被其输入和输出设备(键盘、磁盘驱动器等)所限制，尽管处理器和程序有能力以更高的速率运行。

bound² *n.* 界，限

The upper or lower limit in a permitted range of values. 值允许的范围的上限或下限。

bounding box *n.* 边界框

See(见) graphic limits.

Bourne shell *n.* Bourne 命令解释程序

The first major shell, or command interpreter, for UNIX and part of the AT&T System V release. The Bourne shell scripting language, developed at AT&T Bell Laboratories by Steve Bourne in 1979, was one of the original command languages for the UNIX operating system. While the Bourne shell lacks some features common in other UNIX shells, such as command-line editing and recall of previously issued commands, it is the one that the majority of shell scripts adhere to. *Also called*: sh. *See also* shell1, shell script, System V, UNIX. *Compare* C shell, Korn shell. UNIX 和部分 AT&T 系统 V 版的第一个主外壳或命令解释程序。Bourne 命令解释程序是由 Steve Bourne 于 1979 年在 AT&T 贝尔实验室开发出来的，虽然 Bourne 命令解释程序缺少在其他 UNIX 命令解释程序中常见的一些功能(诸如命令行编辑和再调用以前的命令等)，但它仍然保持了命令解释程序脚本的主要功能。也称为 sh。参阅 shell¹, shell script, System V, UNIX。比较 C shell, Korn shell。

boutique reseller *n.* 小增值转售商

A type of VAR (value-added reseller) that specializes in providing customized software, hardware, and services to vertical, or niche, markets. In the VAR environment, boutique resellers are distinguished from master resellers, or systems integrators, which offer a much wider variety of products and services. *See also* value-added reseller. 一类增值转售商(VAR)，主要是向纵向的、小范围的市场提供定制软件、硬件和服务。在 VAR 环境中，小增值转售商不同于主销售商、后者提供的产品种类和服务要比前者广泛得多。参阅 value-added reseller。

box *n.* 电路盒；计算机(俚语)；判定框；界框

1. Container for a piece of electronic equipment. 装有电子设备的容器。

2. Slang term for a computer; more specifically the unit holding the central processing unit, or CPU, and other "guts" of the system, as in "bet that new high-performance box really screams." *See also* central processing unit. 用于称呼计算机的俚语，更确切地说，该部件装有中央处理器(CPU)和其他内部装置。参阅 central processing unit。

3. An IBM front-end processor. IBM 公司产品中的一种前端处理器。

4. A rectangular- actually, diamond-shaped—symbol, usually called a decision box, used in flowcharting to represent a point at which a process branches into more than one possible outcome, as in a yes/no situation. *See also* decision box. 一个矩形，确切地说应该是菱形的符号，通常被称为判定框，在流程图中用它代表处理分支上的一个点，在这个点上有多个可能的输出结果，例如是与否情形。参阅 decision box。

5. The boundary around a graphic image on screen. *See also* graphic limits. 屏幕上围绕某个图形图像的边界。参阅 graphic limits。

box-top license *n.* 盒顶许可证

See(见) shrinkwrap agreement.

Boyce-Codd normal form *n.* 鲍依斯·科德范式

See(见) normal form (第 1 个释义).

bozo *n.* 傻瓜，怪人

A slang term used frequently on the Internet, particularly in newsgroups, for a foolish or eccentric person. 在因特网上(特别是在新闻组中)经常使用的俚语，指愚蠢的或古怪的人。

bozo filter *n.* 过滤怪件器

On the Internet, slang for a feature in some e-mail clients and newsgroup readers or a separate utility that allows the user to block, or filter out, incoming e-mail messages or newsgroup articles from specified individuals. Generally these individuals

are ones that the user does not want to hear from, such as bozos. *Also called*: kill file. *See also* bozo. 因特网上的俚语，指某些电子邮件客户系统和新闻组阅读器或一个单独的应用程序中的一个功能部件(即一个子程序)，允许用户阻止或滤掉从特定个体来的电子邮件信息或新闻组的文章。通常用户不想收到这些个体(诸如愚蠢而古怪的人)的东西。也称为 kill file。参阅 bozo。

BPI *n.* **位每英寸，字节每英寸**

See(见) bits per inch, bytes per inch.

bpp *n.* **位每像素**

See(见) bits per pixel.

bps *n.* **位每秒，比特每秒**

Short for **b**its **p**er **s**econd. The measure of transmission speed used in relation to networks and communication lines. Although bps represents the basic unit of measure, networks and communications devices, such as modems, are so fast that speeds are usually given in multiples of bps-Kbps (kilobits, or thousands of bits, per second), Mbps (megabits, or millions of bits, per second), and Gbps (gigabits, or billions of bits, per second). Speed in bps is not the same as the baud rate for a modem. *See also* baud rate. 为 bits per second 的缩写。网络和通信线路上相关设备传输速率的一种度量方法。尽管 bps 代表的是最基本的度量单位，但是网络和通信设备(例如调制解调器)的速率非常快，因此常用 bps 的倍数来表示，例如 kbps(千位每秒)、Mbps(兆位每秒)和 Gbps(吉位每秒)等。对一个调制解调器而言，以 bps 表示的速率与波特率不同。参阅 baud rate。

braindamaged *adj.* **【修】脑损坏**

Performing in an erratic or destructive manner. A braindamaged application or utility program is characterized by some or all of the following traits: a mysterious and unintuitive user interface, failure to respond predictably to commands, failure to release unused memory, failure to close open files, and use of "reserved" elements of the operating system that can result in a fatal error in a program or the operating system. Braindamaged programs are also often responsible for causing problems across local area networks. *Compare* kludge. 形容以错乱的或破坏性的方式运行。脑损坏的应用程序具有以下某些或全部特征：出现不可思议和费解的用户界面、不能对命令做出预期的响应、不能释放不用的内存、不能关闭打开的文件以及使用可能导致程序或操作系统出现致命错误的操作系统的"保留"单元。脑损坏程序也经常会导致局域网发生问题。比较 kludge。

brain dump *n.* **信息乱堆，垃圾邮件**

A large, unorganized mass of information, presented in response to a query via e-mail or a newsgroup article, that is difficult to digest or interpret. 大量的杂乱未经组织的信息，它作为对一个查询的回应由电子邮件或新闻组文章提供，这些信息难以整理和解释。

branch *n.* **分支；连接；转移**

1. A node intermediate between the root and the leaves in some types of logical tree structure, such as the directory tree in Windows or a tape distribution organization. 在某种形式的逻辑树结构中，诸如 Windows 或磁带分配组织结构中的目录树中，介于根与叶之间的结点。

2. Any connection between two items such as blocks in a flowchart or nodes in a network. 两个组件之间的任何连接，诸如在流程图的两个块或网络的两个网点之间的连接。

3. *See*(见) branch instruction.

branch instruction *n.* **转移指令，分支指令**

An assembly-or machine-level instruction that transfers control to another instruction, usually based on some condition (that is, it transfers if a specific condition is true or false). Branch instructions are most often relative transfers, jumping forward or backward by a certain number of bytes of code. *See also* GOTO statement, jump instruction. 将控制权转移给另一个指令的汇编指令或机器级指令，通常要基于某种条件(即如果特定条件是"真"或"假"时转移)。最常见的转移指令是相对转移，即向前或向后跳过一定数量字节的代码。参阅 GOTO statement, jump instruction。

branchpoint *n.* **转移点，分支点**

The location at which a given branch instruction occurs if the attendant condition (if any) is true. *See also* branch instruction. 如果附带的条件(如果有)是"真"，给定的转移指令发生的位置。参阅

branch instruction。

branch prediction *n.* 转移预测,分支预测

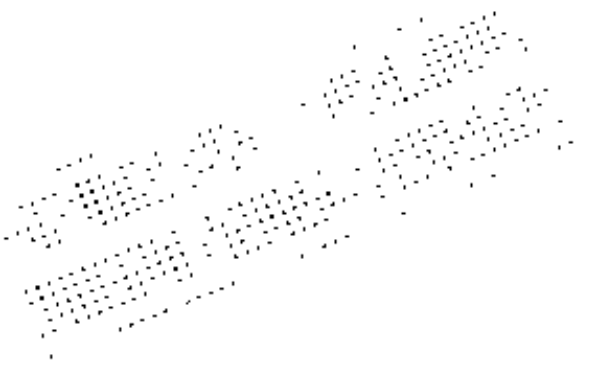
A technique used in some processors with an instruction called prefetch to guess whether or not a branch will be taken in a program, and to fetch executable code from the appropriate location. When a branch instruction is executed, it and the next instruction executed are stored in a buffer. This information is used to predict which way the instruction will branch the next time it is executed. When the prediction is correct (as it is over 90 percent of the time), executing a branch does not cause a pipeline break, so the system is not slowed down by the need to retrieve the next instruction. *See also* branch instruction, buffer[1], central processing unit, pipeline processing. 在某些带有被称为"prefetch(预取)"指令的处理器中使用的技术,用来预测程序中是否会发生转移、并且从相应的位置取出可执行代码。执行转移指令时,这条指令及下一条指令存储于缓冲区中。该信息用于预测下次指令执行时,指令可能转移的方向。当预测正确时(90%以上的情况),执行分支转移不会引起流水线中断,因此系统不会因为需要检查下一条指令而减慢速度。参阅 branch instruction, buffer[1], central processing unit, pipeline processing。

BRB *n.* 马上回来

Acronym for (I'll) be right back. An expression used commonly on live chat services on the Internet and online information services by participants signaling their temporary departure from the group. *See also* chat[1] (definition 1). 为(I'll) be right back 的缩略语。通常用于因特网和在线信息服务系统上实时聊天服务中的一种表达形式,由参与者发出的暂时离开聊天组的信号。参阅 chat[1](第 1 个释义)。

breadboard *n.* 试验电路板,面包板

A blank, perforated board used to support prototype electronic circuits. Experimenters would put components on one side of the board and run the leads through the perforations to be connected by wires running along the underside. Today a circuit designer's breadboard is made of plastic. Its holes are small and closely spaced to accommodate the pins of chips, and connections are made by metal strips plugged into the holes. See the illustration. *Compare* wire-wrapped circuits. 空的、带有穿孔的板,用于支撑实验性的电子电路。实验者将元件放在板的一面上,将引线穿过小孔使其可被在板反面的走线连接起来。今天电路设计者用的面包板是由塑料制成的。板上的孔很小而且排列紧密以适应芯片的管脚,连接点由插入到小孔中的金属簧片做成。参阅本条目的图例。比较 wire-wrapped circuits。



Breadboard

break[1] *n.* 中断;中断恢复字

1. Interruption of a program caused by the user pressing the Break key or its equivalent. 由用户按 Break 键或等效的键造成的程序中断。

2. Interruption of a communications transmission that occurs when the receiving station interrupts and takes over control of the line or when the transmitting station prematurely halts transmission. 当接收站中断并控制了传输线或发送站过早地停止传送时,发生的通信传输中断。

3. In the Java programming language, a keyword used to resume program execution at the next statement following the current statement. If the keyword is followed by a label, the program resumes at the indicated labeled statement. *See also* execute, statement. 在 Java 编程语言中,跟在当前指令后面的下一条指令中用于使程序继续执行的关键字。如果这个关键字后面跟着一个标记,那么执行被标记的指令时程序恢复运行。参阅 execute, statement。

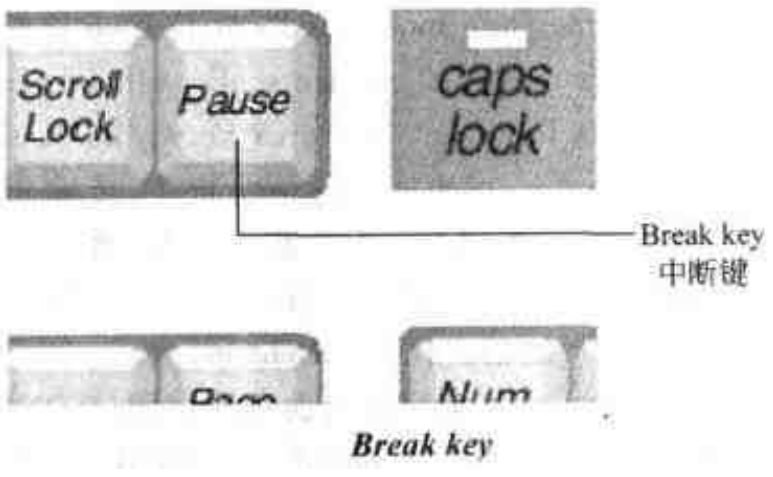
break[2] *vb.* 【动】中断

1. To interrupt execution at a given spot, usually for the purpose of debugging. *See also* breakpoint. 在给定点中断执行，通常用于调试程序。参阅 breakpoint。

2. To cause a routine, module, or program that had previously worked to cease working correctly. 使前面已经工作过的子程序、模块或程序停止正常工作。

Break key *n.* 中断键

A key or combination of keys used to tell a computer to halt, or break out of, whatever it is doing. On IBM PCs and compatibles under DOS, pressing the Pause/ Break or Scroll Lock/Break key while holding down the Ctrl key issues the break command (as does Ctrl-C). On Macintosh computers, the key combination that sends a break code is Command-period. See the illustration. 一个键或组合键，用于指示计算机停止或中止运行，而不论计算机正在做什么。在运行 DOS 的 IBM PC 及其兼容机上，在按下 Ctrl 键时，再同时按下 Pause/Break 或 Scroll Lock/Break 键，可发出中断命令（同 Ctrl-C 一样）。在 Macintosh 计算机上，发出中断代码的组合键是 Command-period。参阅本条目的图例。



Break key

break mode *n.* 暂停模式

A temporary suspension of program execution while in the development environment. In break mode, you can examine, debug, reset, step through, or continue program execution. 在开发环境中，一种程序执行的临时挂起。在暂停模式下，可以检查、调试、重新设置、跳过或继续程序执行。

breakout box *n.* 分接盒

A small hardware device that can be attached between two devices normally connected by a cable (such as a computer and a modem) to display and, if necessary, change the activity through individual wires of the cable. 一种小型硬件设备，可以连接在正常情况下由电缆连接的两个设备（诸如计算机和调制解调器）之间，用来显示并在需要时改变通过电缆上单个连接线的工作。

breakpoint *n.* 断点

A location in a program at which execution is halted so that a programmer can examine the program's status, the contents of variables, and so on. A breakpoint is set and used within a debugger and is usually implemented by inserting at that point some kind of jump, call, or trap instruction that transfers control to the debugger. *See also* debug, debugger. 为使程序员可以检查程序的状态、变量的内容等，而让程序停止执行的位置。断点设置并用于调试程序中，而且通常以在该点插入将控制权转移给调试程序的跳转、调用或陷阱指令的形式实现。参阅 debug, debugger。

BRI *n.* 基本流量接口（系统）

Acronym for basic Rate Interface. An ISDN subscriber service that uses two B (64 Kbps) channels and one D (64 Kbps) channel to transmit voice, video, and data signals. *See also* ISDN. 为 basic Rate Interface 的缩略语。一种 ISDN 的用户服务系统，使用 2 个 B(64Kbps)信道和 1 个 D (64 Kbps) 信道传输声音、图像和数据信号。参阅 ISDN。

bridge *n.* 网桥，桥接程序

1. A device that connects networks using the same communications protocols so that information can be passed from one to the other. *Compare* gateway. 一种连接采用相同通信协议的网络的设备，可以使信息从一个网络传输到另一个网络。比较 gateway。

2. A device that connects two LANs (local area networks), whether or not they use the same protocols, and allows information to flow between them. The bridge operates at the ISO/OSI data-link layer. *Also called*: layer switch. *See also* data-link layer. *Compare* router. 一种连接两个局域网的设备，不论两个局域网是否采用相同的协议。网桥在 ISO/OSI 的数据链接层上运行。也称为 layer switch。参阅 data-link layer。比较 router。

3. In terms of the Year 2000 problem, a program, routine, or other conversion mechanism that converts date formats from 2-digit years to 4-digit years and vice versa. A bridge is used as a remedy for literally bridging the 2-digit/4-digit format gap between programs or systems. 就 2000 年问题而言，它指一段程序、例程或某种转换机制，用于实现 2 位数字与 4 位数字的数字年份表示之间的相互转换。由于它实现的是逐位转换，因此对于存在这种差异的程序或系统可以作为一种补救的办法。

bridge page *n.* （网）桥页

See（见）doorway page.

bridge router *n.* 桥由器

A device that supports the functions of both a bridge and router. A bridge router links two segments of a local or wide area network, passing packets of data between the segments as necessary, and uses Level 2 addresses for routing. *Also called*: Brouter. *See also* bridge (definition 2), router. 一种既支持网桥的功能又支持路由器的功能的器件或装置。桥由器连接局域网或广域网的两个网段，按需要在网段间传送数据包，使用 Level 2 地址进行路径选择。也称为 Brouter。参阅 bridge（第 2 个释义），router。

bridgeware *n.* 桥接件

Hardware or software designed to convert application programs or data files to a form that can be used by a different computer. 为把应用程序或数据文件转换成可被不同的计算机使用的形式而设计的硬件或软件。

Briefcase *n.* 公文包

A system folder in Windows 9x used for synchronizing files between two computers, usually between desktop and laptop computers. The Briefcase can be transferred to another computer via disk, cable, or network. When files are transferred back to the original computer, the Briefcase updates all files to the most recent version. Windows 9x 系统中的一个系统文件夹，用于同步（协调一致）两个计算机之间的文件，通常用在台式计算机与膝上计算机之间。可以将公事包文件夹经由磁盘、电缆或网络传输到另外一台计算机。当文件传回到最初的计算机时，公事包将所有文件更新为最新的版本。

brightness *n.* 亮度

The perceived quality of radiance or luminosity of a visible object. Brightness is literally in the eye (and mind) of the beholder; a candle in the night appears brighter than the same candle under incandescent lights. Although its subjective value cannot be measured with physical instruments, brightness can be measured as luminance (radiant energy). The brightness component of a color is different from its color (the hue) and from the intensity of its color (the saturation). *See also* color model, HSB. 指辐射可察觉的值或可见物体的可见度。从字面上讲，亮度用观察者的眼睛（和大脑）来度量。同一只蜡烛在夜间显得比在强光下要亮。尽管主观的值无法用物理仪器测量，但亮度是可以作为发光度（辐射能）来测量的。颜色的亮度分量与颜色（色调）和颜色的强度（饱和度）是不同的。参阅 color model, HSB。

British Naval Connector *n.* British Naval 连接器

See（见）BNC.

broadband *adj.* 【修】宽带

Of or relating to communications systems in which the medium of transmission (such as a wire or fiber-optic cable) carries multiple messages at a time, each message modulated on its own carrier frequency by means of modems. Broadband communication is found in wide area networks. *Compare* baseband. 用于描述通信系统中，传输介质（诸如导线或光缆）同时传输多条报文，通过调制解调器将每条报文调制到其自己载频上。在广域网中使用宽带通信。比较 baseband。

broadband ISDN *n.* 宽带综合业务数字网（ISDN）

Next-generation ISDN based on ATM (Asynchronous Transfer Mode) technology. Broadband ISDN divides information into two categories: interactive services, which are controlled by the user, and distributed (or distribution) services that can be broadcast to the user. *Acronym*: BISDN. *See also* ATM (definition 1), ISDN. 基于 ATM（异步传送模式）技术的下一代综合业务数字网（ISDN）。宽带 ISDN 将信息分为两类：由用户控制的交互式服务和可用广播调制用户的分布式服务。缩略为 BISDN。参阅 ATM（第 1 个

释义)，ISDN。

broadband modem *n.* 宽带调制解调器

A modem for use on a broadband network. Broadband technology allows several networks to coexist on a single cable. Traffic from one network does not interfere with traffic from another, since the conversations happen on different frequencies, rather like the commercial radio system. *See also* broadband network. 一种在宽带网络中使用的调制解调器。宽带技术允许几个网络在单根电缆上共存。就像商业广播系统一样，因为会话发生在不同的频率上，各个网络的通信不互相干扰。参阅 broadband network。

broadband network *n.* 宽带网络

A local area network on which transmissions travel as radio-frequency signals over separate inbound and outbound channels. Stations on a broadband network are connected by coaxial or fiber-optic cable, which can carry data, voice, and video simultaneously over multiple transmission channels that are distinguished by frequency. A broadband network is capable of high-speed operation (20 megabits or more), but it is more expensive than a baseband network and can be difficult to install. Such a network is based on the same technology used by cable television (CATV). *Also called*: wideband transmission. *Compare* baseband network. 一种局域网，在网上，信号传输是以射频信号形式在分开的入站和出站信道上传输。宽带网络上的站点通过同轴电缆或光缆连接起来，这些线缆可以在频率不同的多个传输信道上同时传输数据、声音和图像。宽带网络能够实现高速运行(20 兆位或更多)，但宽带网络比基带网络昂贵而且难于安装。这样的网络所采用的技术与有线电视(CATV)相同。也称为 wideband transmission。比较 baseband network。

broadcast[1] *adj.* 【修】广播

Sent to more than one recipient. In communications and on networks, a broadcast message is one distributed to all stations. *See also* e-mail[1] (definition 1). 用于修饰或说明向一个以上的接收者发送。在通信和网络技术中，一条广播消息是一个发向所有站点的消息。参阅 e-mail[1](第 1 个释义)。

broadcast[2] *n.* 广播

As in radio or television, a transmission sent to more than one recipient. 如同在广播和电视中，给一个以上的接收者发送信号的传输(过程)。

broadcast publishing point *n.* 广播宣传点

A type of publishing point that streams content in such a way that the client cannot control (start, stop, pause, fast forward, or rewind) the content. Content streamed from a broadcast publishing point can be delivered as a multicast or unicast stream. Formerly called a station. 一种宣传点，以特定的方式传播内容，在这种方式下客户无法控制(开始、终止、暂停、快进、速退)这些内容。从广播宣传点流出的内容可以按多播流或单播流的方式进行输送。以前称为"站"(station)。

broadcast storm *n.* 广播风暴

A network broadcast that causes multiple hosts to respond simultaneously, overloading the network. A broadcast storm may occur when old TCP/IP routers are mixed with routers that support a new protocol. *See also* communications protocol, router, TCP/IP. 一种网络广播，会造成多个主机同时响应，使网络过载。在老的 TCP/IP 路由器与支持新协议的路由器混合使用时会产生这一现象。参阅 communications protocol, router, TCP/IP。

broken as designed *adj.* 【修】BAD 产品

See(见) BAD.

Brouter *n.* 桥由器

See(见) bridge router.

brownout *n.* 电压过低

A condition in which the electricity level is appreciably reduced for a sustained period of time. In contrast to a blackout, or total loss of power, a brownout continues the flow of electricity to all devices connected to electrical outlets, although at lower levels than the normally supplied levels (120 volts in the United States). A brownout can be extremely damaging to sensitive electronic devices, such as computers, because the reduced and often fluctuating voltage levels can cause components to operate for extended periods of time outside the range they were designed to work in. On

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a computer, a brownout is characterized by a smaller, dimmer, and somewhat fluctuating display area on the monitor and potentially erratic behavior by the system unit. The only reliable means of preventing damage caused by a brownout condition is to use a battery-backed uninterruptible power supply (UPS). *See also* UPS. *Compare* blackout. 电平明显降低并且持续一段时间的情况。与断电和完全停电相反，尽管电压比正常供电电压(美国为 120V)低，电压降低仍能使电流继续流向连接到电源插座上的所有设备。电压降低可以使敏感的电子设备(诸如计算机等)受到严重损坏，因为低电压和经常波动的电压可以造成元器件在其设计的工作范围之外长时间地工作。在计算机上，电压降低显现出的特征是在监视器上有变小的、变暗的或有些波动的显示区域，以及系统单元可能引起的错乱行为。避免因电压降低造成损失的唯一可靠措施是使用带有后备电池的不间断电源(UPS)。参阅 UPS，比较 blackout。

browse *vb.* 【动】浏览

To scan a database, a list of files, or the Internet, either for a particular item or for anything that seems to be of interest. Generally, browsing implies observing, rather than changing, information. In unauthorized computer hacking, browsing is a (presumably) nondestructive means of finding out about an unknown computer after illegally gaining entry. 扫视数据库、文件清单或因特网，不论是为了某个特定项目还是为了感兴趣的某件事。通常，浏览意味着观察信息而不是修改信息。对未经授权人侵计算机来说，浏览是(可能是)在非法取得进入权后，了解(有关)未知计算机的一种非破坏性手段。

browser *n.* 网络浏览器

See(见) Web browser.

browser box *n.* 浏览器盒

See(见) WebTV.

browser CLUT *n.* 浏览器颜色查寻表

A color look-up table consisting of the 216 colors deemed safe when viewed with most Web browsers on most computer operating systems. *See also* CLUT, Web safe palette. 一种由 216 种颜色组成的颜色查寻表，这 216 种颜色在大多数计算机操作系统下用各种网页浏览器观看时都是稳定的。参阅 CLUT，Web safe palette。

BRS *n.* 大红开关

See(见) big red switch.

brush *n.* 画笔[笔刷]

A tool used in paint programs to sketch or fill in areas of a drawing with the color and pattern currently in use. Paint programs that offer a variety of brush shapes can produce brushstrokes of varying width and, in some cases, shadowing or calligraphic effects. 在绘图程序中使用的一种工具，用来把当前使用的颜色和图案描绘或填充图中的区域。提供不同形状画笔的绘图程序能够产生各种宽度的笔画，有时还可以产生阴影和书法的效果。

brute force *adj.* 【修】蛮力(技术)

In general, any process that essentially involves "doing it the hard way." In computer technology, however, brute force typically refers to a programming style that relies on the computer's processing power rather than on skill and planning to create or find a more elegant solution to a problem. Brute-force programming also ignores available information on how similar situations were handled in the past and might depend on outmoded design methodologies. For example, a program using brute force to crack passwords might try all the words in a dictionary (which would require huge amounts of computing power). Instead, more elegant programming would involve using special rules, history, statistics, and other available techniques or information to limit the number and types of words to try first. 通常指以艰苦的方式完成处理任务。但在计算机中，它指的是一种程序设计风格，即该程序依赖于计算机的处理性能而不是依赖于算法的技巧等。蛮力式编程也不重用以前曾经处理过的极为相似的问题的解决方案，并且还可能依赖过时的设计方法学。例如，使用蛮力技术破解口令字的程序会用字典中所有的单词去尝试(这样做需要较高的计算处理能力)，相反，在一些比较精巧的程序设计技术中，会

使用特定的规则、历史信息、统计学和其他可用技术或信息来限制首先要尝试单词的范围。

BSC *n.* 二进制同步协议

See(见) BISYNC.

BSD/OS *n.* BSD/OS 操作系统

A version of the UNIX operating system based on BSD UNIX and sold by Berkeley Software Design, Inc. *See also* BSD UNIX. 基于 BSD UNIX 的一种 UNIX 操作系统的版本。由 Berkeley Software Design 公司负责销售。参阅 BSD UNIX。

BSD UNIX *n.* UNIX 的 BSD 版本

Acronym for **b**erkeley **S**oftware **D**istribution **UNIX**. A UNIX version developed at the University of California at Berkeley, providing additional capabilities such as networking, extra peripheral support, and use of extended filenames. BSD UNIX was instrumental in gaining widespread acceptance of UNIX and in getting academic institutions connected to the Internet. BSD UNIX is now being developed by Berkeley Software Design, Inc. *Also called*: Berkeley UNIX. *See also* BSD/OS, UNIX. 为 **b**erkeley **S**oftware **D**istribution **UNIX** 的缩略语。在加州大学伯克利分校开发的一种 UNIX 版本，提供了新增加的功能，诸如网络连接、附加的外设支持和扩展文件名的使用。BSD UNIX 有助于使 UNIX 获得广泛的接受和使学术机构接入因特网。BSD UNIX 现在由 Berkeley Software Design 公司开发。也称为 Berkeley UNIX。参阅 BSD/OS, UNIX。

BSOD *n.* 蓝屏死机

See(见) Blue Screen of Death.

BSS *n.* 基本服务集

See(见) Basic Service Set.

B-tree 或 btree *n.* B 树

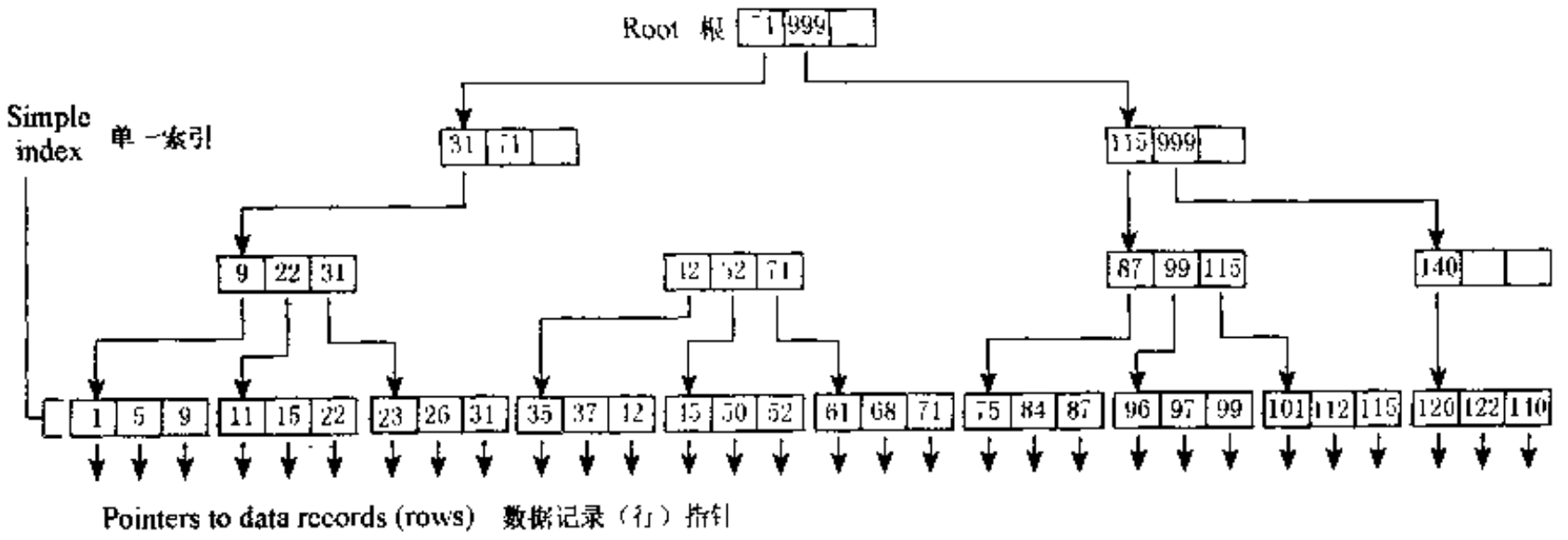
A tree structure for storing database indexes. Each node in the tree contains a sorted list of key values and links that correspond to ranges of key values between the listed values. To find a specific data record given its key value, the program reads the first node, or root, from the disk and compares the desired key with the keys in the node to select a subrange of key values to search. It repeats the process with the node indicated by the corresponding link. At the lowest level, the links indicate the data records. The database system can thus rapidly skip down through the levels of the tree structure to find the simple index entries that contain the location of the desired records or rows. See the illustration. 一种存储数据库索引的树型结构。树中的每个节点包含一个关键值的分类表及对应于关键值与列出的值之间范围的链。为找到一个已给出其关键值的特定数据记录，程序从磁盘中读取第一个节点或根，将期望的关键值与节点中的关键值比较以选择出一个查找的关键值子范围。程序对相关的链指明的节点重复这样的处理过程。链在最低层指明要查找的数据记录。数据库系统因此能够迅速地跳过树结构的若干层次找到包含有期望记录或行的单一索引入口。参阅本条目的图例。

BTW 或 btw *n.* 顺便(谈及)

Acronym for **b**y **t**he **w**ay. An expression often used to preface remarks in e-mail and Internet newsgroup articles. 为 by the way 的缩略语。常在电子邮件和因特网新闻组文章中用做注释的序文表示。

bubble chart *n.* 泡形图

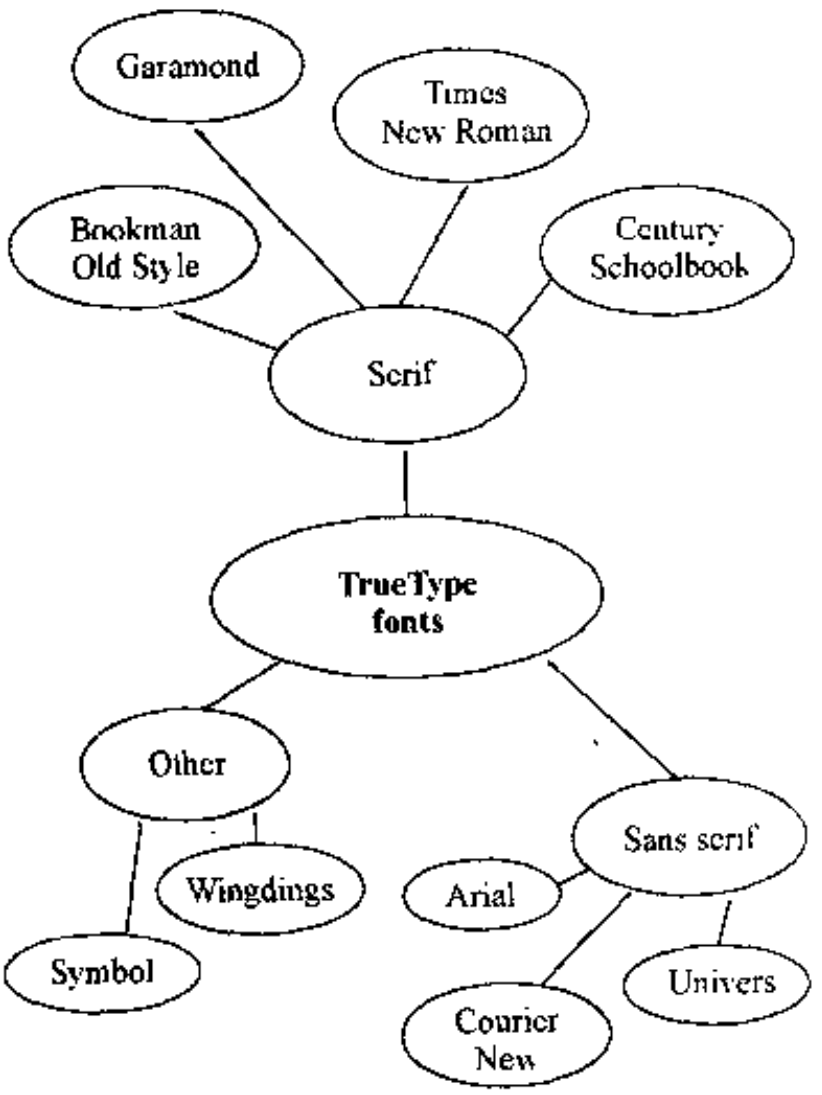
A chart in which annotated ovals (bubbles) representing categories, operations, or procedures are connected by lines or arrows that represent data flows or other relationships among the items represented by bubbles. In systems analysis, bubble charts, rather than block diagrams or flowcharts, are used to describe the connections between concepts or parts of a whole, without emphasizing a structural, sequential, or procedural relationship between the parts. See the illustration. *Compare* block diagram, flowchart. 一种示意图，其中表示分类、操作或过程的带有注释的椭圆(泡形)用直线或箭头连接起来，而这些直线或箭头表示在这些由泡形表示的项目之间的数据流或其他的相互关系。在系统分析中，用泡形图而不是用框图或流程图描述整体上的原理或各部分之间的连接，它不强调各部分之间的结构、顺序或进程的关系。参阅本条目的图例。比较 block diagram, flowchart。



B-tree

A B-tree index structure

一种 B 树索引结构



Bubble chart

bubble-jet printer *n.* 气泡打印机

A form of nonimpact printer that uses a mechanism similar to that used by an ink-jet printer to shoot ink from nozzles to form characters on paper. A bubble-jet printer uses special heating elements to prepare the ink, whereas an ink-jet printer uses piezoelectric crystals. *See also* ink-jet printer, nonimpact printer. *Compare* laser printer. 一种非击打式的打印机，工作原理与喷墨打印机从喷嘴中喷出墨水在纸上形成字符的工作原理类似。气泡打印机用特殊的加热元件处理墨水，而喷墨打印机则使用压电晶体。参阅 ink-jet printer, nonimpact printer。比较 laser printer。

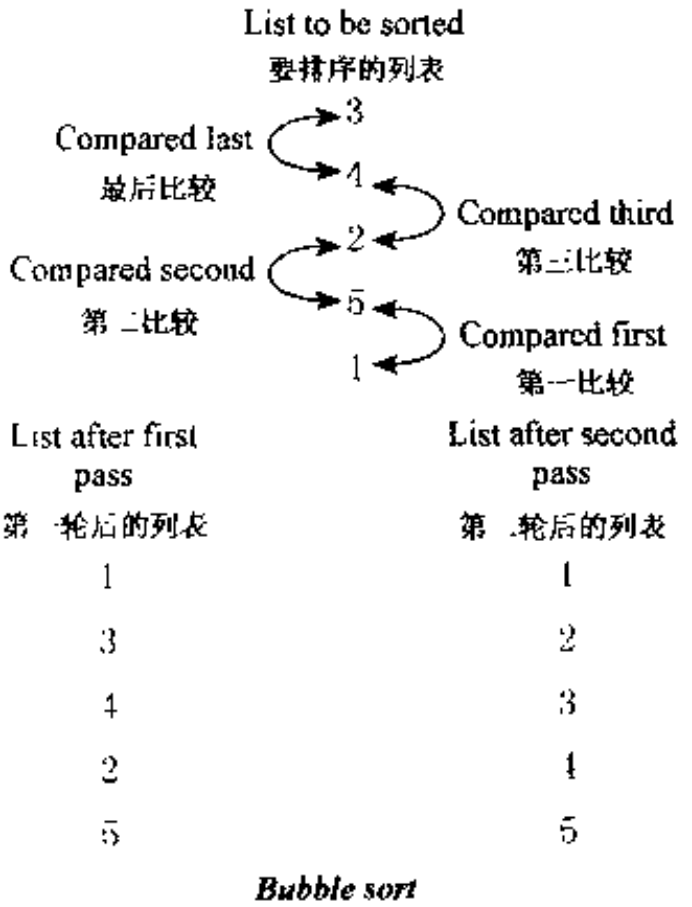
bubble memory *n.* 磁泡存储器

Memory formed by a series of persistent magnetic "bubbles" in a thin film substrate. In contrast to ROM, information can be written to bubble memory. In contrast to RAM, data written to bubble memory remains there until it is changed, even when the computer is turned off. For this reason, bubble memory has had some application in environments in which a computer system must be able to recover with minimal data loss in the event of a power failure. The use of and demand for bubble memory has all but disappeared because of the introduction of flash memory, which is less expensive and easier to produce. *See also* flash memory, nonvolatile memory. 由在薄膜衬底上一系列带有稳定磁性的"泡"形成的存储器。与 ROM 相反，磁泡存储器可以写入信息。与 RAM 相反，写入磁泡存储器的数据在被改变之前可以一直保

持，即使计算机关闭。由于这一原因，磁泡存储器已在一些情况下得到应用，在这些情况下，计算机停电时必须能够恢复最低限度的数据丢失。由于引入了闪存(储器)，它比磁泡存储器价格低而且容易制造，磁泡存储器的使用和需求已经几乎不存在了。参阅 flash memory, nonvolatile memory。

bubble sort *n.* 冒泡排序(法)

A sorting algorithm that starts at the end of a list with *n* elements and moves all the way through, testing the value of each adjacent pair of items and swapping them if they aren't in the right order. The entire process is then repeated for the remaining *n* 1 items in the list, and so on, until the list is completely sorted, with the largest value at the end of the list. A bubble sort is so named because the "lightest" item in a list (the smallest) will figuratively "bubble up" to the top of the list first; then the next-lightest item bubbles up to its position, and so on. See the illustration. *Also called*: exchange sort. *See also* algorithm, sort. *Compare* insertion sort, merge sort, quicksort. 一种分类算法，从由 n 个元素组成的列表的一端开始，逐个向前移动，测试每一对相邻元素的值，如果次序不正确，就交换这两个元素。对列表中余下的 n 1 个项重复这样的全部过程，依此类推，直至序列排序完毕，最大值将在列表的一端。冒泡排序如此得名是因为列表中最轻(最小)的项会像"泡"一样最先浮向列表的顶部，然后次轻的项也浮到它相应的位置上，依此类推。参阅本条目的图例。也称为 exchange sort。参阅 algorithm, sort。比较 insertion sort, merge sort, quicksort。



Bubble sort

bubble storage *n.* 磁泡存储器

See(见) bubble memory.

bucket *n.* 存储区

A region of memory that is addressable as an entity and can be used as a receptacle to hold data. *See also* bit bucket. 作为一个实体寻址的一种存储器区域，可以用作保存数据的存储体。参阅 bit bucket。

bucket brigade attack *n.* 桶队列式攻击

See(见) man-in-the-middle attack.

buffer[1] *n.* 缓冲区，缓冲器

A region of memory reserved for use as an intermediate repository in which data is temporarily held while waiting to be transferred between two locations or devices. For instance, a buffer is used while transferring data from an application, such as a word processor, to an input/output device, such as a printer. 一种作为中间存储器使用的、预先保留的内存区，其中的数据只是临时存放一下，正等待着在两个内存位置或装置之间进行传输。例如，诸如字处理程序这类应用程序使用缓冲区把数据传送给输入输出设备(如打印机)。

buffer[2] *vb.* 【动】缓存

To use a region of memory to hold data that is waiting to be transferred, especially to or from input/output (I/O) devices such as disk drives and serial ports. 使用一个存储区域来保存等待传输的数据，特别是从输入输出设备来或传输给输入输出设备的数据，这些输入输出设备有诸如磁盘驱动器和串行口等。

buffer pool *n.* 缓冲池

A group of memory or storage-device locations that are allocated for temporary storage, especially during transfer operations. 为暂时存储而分配的一组存储器或存储设备区域，特别是在传输操作期间。

buffer storage *n.* 缓冲存储；缓冲存储区

1. The use of a special area in memory to hold data temporarily for processing until a program or

B

operating system is ready to deal with it. 使用存储器中特定的区域暂时存储数据，目的是等程序或操作系统准备好处理这些数据时再做处理。

2. An area of storage that is used to hold data to be passed between devices that are not synchronized or have different bit transfer rates. 一个存储区域，用来保存要在设备之间传输的数据，这些设备是不同步的或具有不同的位传输速率。

bug *n.* **错误，故障**

1. An error in coding or logic that causes a program to malfunction or to produce incorrect results. Minor bugs, such as a cursor that does not behave as expected, can be inconvenient or frustrating, but do not damage information. More severe bugs can require the user to restart the program or the computer, losing whatever previous work had not been saved. Worse yet are bugs that damage saved data without alerting the user. All such errors must be found and corrected by the process known as *debugging*. Because of the potential risk to important data, commercial application programs are tested and debugged as completely as possible before release. After the program becomes available, further minor bugs are corrected in the next update. A more severe bug can sometimes be fixed with a piece of software called a *patch*, which circumvents the problem or in some other way alleviates its effects. *See also* beta test, bomb[2], crash[2] (definition 1), debug, debugger, hang, inherent error, logic error, semantic error, syntax error. 导致程序不能正常工作或产生错误结果的编码或逻辑错误。小错误诸如光标不能像预期的那样工作，可能引起不便或令人沮丧，但却不会损坏信息。比较严重的错误可能要求用户重新启动程序或计算机，这样会丢失没有存储的任何以前的工作。但最严重的错误会不向用户发出警告就破坏已经保存的数据。所有这些错误都必须通过人们熟知的程序调试过程发现并纠正。由于重要数据可能存在潜在的危险，商业应用程序在发布之前要经过尽可能完全的测试和调试。当程序公布之后再发现的小错误在下一版中进行纠正。更加严重的错误有时用一段被称为"补丁"的软件进行修补，它可以避免出现问题或在某种程度上减轻错误的影响。参阅 beta test, bomb[2], crash[2]（第 1 个释义），debug, debugger, hang, inherent error, logic error, semantic error, syntax error。

2. A recurring physical problem that prevents a system or set of components from working together properly. While the origin of this definition is in some dispute, computer folklore attributes the first use of bug in this sense to a problem in the Harvard Mark I or the Army/University of Pennsylvania ENIAC that was traced to a moth caught between the contacts of a relay in the machine (although a moth is not entomologically a true bug). 妨碍一个系统或一组元件在一起正常工作的反复出现的物理问题。尽管对这一定义的起源还有一些争议，但有关计算机的传说仍把第一次使用这个意义的"bug"归于在哈佛 Mark I 或宾夕法尼亚军事大学的 ENIAC 机上出现的一个故障，故障追查的结果是在机器内找到了一个被继电器接触片夹住的蛾子（尽管在昆虫学中蛾子并不是真正的 bug）。

buggy *adj.* **【修】错误过多**

Full of flaws, or bugs, in reference to software. *See also* bug (definition 1). 形容软件充满缺陷或错误。参阅 bug（第 1 个释义）。

building-block principle *n.* **模块结构**

See（见）modular design.

built-in check *n.* **内部检测**

See（见）hardware check, power-on self test.

built-in font *n.* **内部字库**

See（见）internal font.

built-in groups *n.* **内部组**

The default groups provided with Microsoft Windows NT and Windows NT Advanced Server. A group defines a collection of rights and permissions for the user accounts that are its members. Built-in groups are therefore a convenient means of providing access to commonly used resources. *See also* group[1]. Microsoft Windows NT 和 Windows NT Advanced Server 提供的默认组。组为属于其成员的用户账户定义了一组权利和许可。因此，内部组是对常用资源规定访问权的一个简便方法。参阅 group[1]。

bulk eraser *n.* **整体擦除器**

A device for eliminating all information from a

storage medium, such as a floppy disk or a tape, by generating a strong magnetic field that scrambles the alignment of the ferrous materials in the media that encode stored data. 一种用于消除存储介质(诸如软盘或磁带)中所有信息的设备,通过产生一个强磁场来打乱在介质中对存储数据进行编码的亚铁材料的有序状态。

bulk storage *n.* 大容量存储体

Any medium capable of containing large quantities of information, such as tape, fixed disk, or optical disc. 能存储大量信息的任何介质,诸如磁带、硬盘或光碟。

bullet *n.* 分隔符

A typographical symbol, such as a filled or empty circle, diamond, box, or asterisk, used to set off a small block of text or each item in a list. Round and square bullets are used to set off different levels of information. *See also* dingbat. 一种印刷符号,诸如已填实了的圆圈或空的圆圈、菱形(框)、方框或星号,用于将正文中的小文字块或列表中的各项分隔开。圆和方的分隔符用于分隔信息的不同层次。参阅 dingbat。

bulletin board system *n.* 布告牌系统

See(见) BBS.

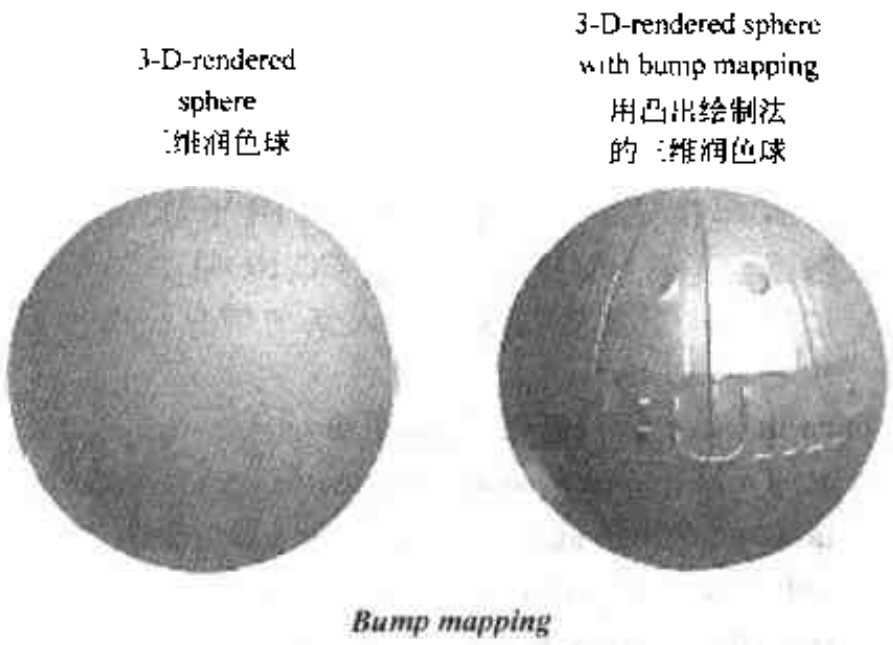
bulletproof *adj.* 【修】防弹

Capable of overcoming hardware problems that, in another system, could lead to interruption of the task in progress. 形容能够克服硬件故障,这种故障出现在其他系统中可能会导致任务进程的中断。

bump mapping *n.* 凸出绘制(法)

In 3D computer game rendering and other digital animation applications, a graphic technique in which a texture is added to the surface of an image to increase the perceived detail of the object. Bump mapping gives each pixel a texture, which is calculated by the computer's video card to respond to changes in surroundings, allowing a more realistic interpretation of objects. See the illustration.

在三维计算机游戏透视图和其他数字动画技术的应用中,一种将纹理贴到图形表面以增加对象的感知细节的图形(绘图)技术。凸出绘制法为每个像素附着一块纹理,具体方式是根据环境的变化由计算机视频卡计算出来的,这样就为对象提供了更逼真的艺术加工。参阅本条目的图例。



A 3-D-rendered spher showing hump mapping
展示凸出绘制法的三维润色球

bundle *vb.* 【动】随附,捆绑

To combine products for sale as a lot. Frequently, operating system software and some widely used applications are bundled with a computer system for sale. 把产品合在一起作为一组来销售。常见的情况是,操作系统和一些广泛使用的应用程序随附计算机系统一起出售。

bundled software *n.* 随附软件,捆绑软件

1. Programs sold with a computer as part of a combined hardware/software package. 作为组合的硬件与软件包的一部分与计算机一起出售的程序。

2. Smaller programs sold with larger programs to increase the latter's functionality or attractiveness. 与较大的程序一起出售的较小程序,这些较小程序增强了较大程序的功能和吸引力。

burn *vb.* 【动】熔固,烧制

1. To write data electronically into a programmable read-only memory (PROM) chip by using a special programming device known variously as a PROM programmer, PROM blower, or PROM blaster. *Also called*: blast, blow. *See also* PROM. 从电子技术上讲,通过使用专用的编程设备(诸如人们熟知的各种各样的 PROM 编程器、PROM 熔固器、PROM 烧制器)把数据写入可编程只读存储器(PROM)芯片。也称为 blast, blow。参阅 PROM。

2. To create read-only memory compact discs

(CD-ROMs). 制作 CD-ROM。

3. To write data electronically on a flash memory chip or a PC Card Type III. Unlike PROM chips or CD-ROM, flash memory media can be burned, or flashed, repeatedly with new information. *Also called*: flash. 向闪存芯片或第 III 类 PC 卡写入数据。不像 PROM 芯片或者 CD-ROM，闪存介质能够多次重复烧制或者闪入新的信息。也称为 flash。

burn in *vb.* 【动】老化；烧入图像

1. To keep a new system or device running continuously so that any weak elements or components will fail early and can be found and corrected before the system becomes an integral part of the user's work routine. Such a test is often performed at the factory before a device is shipped. 使新系统或设备持续运行，使薄弱的单元或部件及早失效，并使这些失效的单元和部件在系统成为用户工作例程中一个完整部分之前被发现和排除。这样的测试常在设备出厂前完成。

2. To make a permanent change in the phosphor coating on the inside of a monitor screen by leaving the monitor on and keeping a bright, unchanging image on the screen for extended periods. Such an image will remain visible after the monitor is turned off. Burning in was a danger with older PC monitors; it is no longer a concern with most new PC monitors. *Also called*: ghosting. 通过让监视器打开，并让一个亮的、不变的图像在屏幕上保持超长的时间而使监视器屏幕的内部荧光涂层发生永久性的变化。这样的图像在监视器关闭后仍是可以看见的。烧入图像对较早的 PC 监视器是有危险的，对最新的 PC 监视器则不再成问题。也称为 ghosting。

burst[1] *n.* 突发传输

Transfer of a block of data all at one time without a break. Certain microprocessors and certain buses have features that support various types of burst transfers. *See also* burst speed (definition 1). 不间断地一次传输数据块的全部。某些微处理器和某些总线具有支持不同类型突发传输的功能。参阅 burst speed (第 1 个释义)。

burst[2] *vb.* 【动】裁纸

To break fanfold continuous-feed paper apart at its perforations, resulting in a stack of separate sheets. 将连续馈送的折叠纸在其孔线处裁开，变成一叠单页纸。

burster *n.* 裁纸器

A device used to burst, or break apart at the perforations, fanfold continuous-feed paper. 一种用于将连续馈送的折叠纸在其孔线处裁开的设备。

burst extended-data-out RAM *n.* 突发式扩充数据输出随机[存取]存储器

See(见) BEDO DRAM.

burst mode *n.* 突发模式

A method of data transfer in which information is collected and sent as a unit in one high-speed transmission. In burst mode, an input/output device takes control of a multiplexer channel for the time required to send its data. In effect, the multiplexer, which normally merges input from several sources into a single high-speed data stream, becomes a channel dedicated to the needs of one device until the entire transmission has been sent. Burst mode is used both in communications and between devices in a computer system. *See also* burst[1]. 一种数据传输的方法，在高速传输中，信息作为一个单位收集和发送。在突发模式中，输入输出设备在传送数据所需要的时间内控制多路器通道。多路器在正常情况下把从几个数据源的输入合并成为一个高速数据流，而实际上它这时已变为专为满足一个设备的通道，直到所有要传输的数据发送完毕。在通信和计算机系统的设备之间都使用突发模式。参阅 burst[1]。

burst rate *n.* 突发传输速率

See(见) burst speed (第 1 个释义).

burst speed *n.* 突发传输速率；字符串打印速度

1. The fastest speed at which a device can operate without interruption. For example, various communications devices (as on networks) can send data in bursts, and the speed of such equipment is sometimes measured as the burst speed (the speed of data transfer while the burst is being executed). *Also called*: burst rate. 设备无中断操作的最快速率。例如，各种通信设备(如在网络上的)可以用突发方式发送数据，这样的设备速率有时以突发传输速率(当执行突发传输时数据传输的速度)来测量。也称为 burst rate。

2. The number of characters per second that a printer can print on one line without a carriage return or linefeed. Burst speed measures the actual speed of printing, without consideration of the time taken to advance paper or to move the print head back to the left margin. Almost always, the speed claimed by the manufacturer is the burst speed. By contrast, *throughput* is the number of characters per second when one or more entire pages of text are being printed and is a more practical measurement of printer speed in real-life situations. 在没有回车或换行时，打印机在一行内每秒打印的字符数。字符串打印速度测定打印的实际速度，不考虑打印机进纸或将打印头移回到左边界所花费的时间。几乎毫不例外，打印机制造厂商宣称的打印速度就是字符串打印速度。与此相对照，吞吐速率则是在打印一整页或多整页文本时打印机每秒打印的字符数，它是实际情况下更为实用的打印机速率的测量标准。

bursty *adj.* 【修】突发传输

Transmitting data in spurts, or bursts, rather than in a continuous stream. 描述以突发形式或脉冲串形式而不是以连续数据流的形式传输数据。

bus *n.* 总线

A set of hardware lines (conductors) used for data transfer among the components of a computer system. A bus is essentially a shared highway that connects different parts of the system— including the processor, disk-drive controller, memory, and input/output ports-and enables them to transfer information. The bus consists of specialized groups of lines that carry different types of information. One group of lines carries data; another carries memory addresses (locations) where data items are to be found; yet another carries control signals. Buses are characterized by the number of bits they can transfer at a single time, equivalent to the number of wires within the bus. A computer with a 32-bit address bus and a 16-bit data bus, for example, can transfer 16 bits of data at a time from any of 2^{32} memory locations. Most PCs contain one or more expansion slots into which additional boards can be plugged to connect them to the bus. 一组硬件连线(导线)，用于在计算机系统内各个部件之间的数据传输。从本质上讲，总线是可共享的高速通路，它连接系统不同部件，包括处理器、磁盘驱动控制器、存储器和输入输出设备，并使这些部件能够传输信息。总线由传送不同类型信息的专用连线组构成。一组线传输数据，一组传输数据项所在的存储器地址(位置)，而另外一组线传输控制信号。总线用其一次所能传输的位数来描述，它等同于总线内导线的数目。例如，具有 32 位地址总线和 16 位数据总线的计算机，可以一次传输 2^{32} 个存储器位置中任何一个位置的 16 位数据。大多数 PC 机内含一个或多个扩展槽，扩展卡可以插入这些扩展槽而与总线连接。

bus enumerator *n.* 总线枚举器

A device driver that identifies devices located on a specific bus and assigns a unique identification code to each device. The bus enumerator is responsible for loading information about the devices onto the hardware tree. *See also* bus, device driver, hardware tree. 一种设备驱动器，识别位于特定总线上的设备并将一个唯一的标识码分配给每一个设备。总线计数器负责将有关设备的信息装在硬件树上。参阅 bus, device driver, hardware tree。

bus extender *n.* 总线扩展器

1. A device that expands the capacity of a bus. For example, IBM PC/AT computers used a bus extender to add onto the earlier PC bus and allow the use of 16-bit expansion boards in addition to 8-bit boards. *See also* bus. 一种扩展总线容量的设备。例如，IBM PC/AT 计算机使用总线扩展器加在早期的 PC 总线上，除 8 位扩展卡外，还允许使用 16 位扩展卡。参阅 bus。

2. A special board used by engineers to raise an add-on board above the computer's cabinet, making it easier to work on the circuit board. 工程技术人员使用的一种特殊的板，将扩展卡升到计算机机箱的上面，使工程技术人员方便地对电路板进行工作。

business graphics *n.* 商业演示系统

See(见) presentation graphics.

business information system *n.* 商业信息系统

A combination of computers, printers,

communications equipment, and other devices designed to handle data. A completely automated business information system receives, processes, and stores data; transfers information as needed; and produces reports or printouts on demand. *Acronym*: BIS. *See also* management information system. 一种为处理数据而设计的，包括计算机、打印机、通信设备和其他设备的合成系统。全自动化的商业信息系统接收、处理并存储数据；按需要传输数据；制作报告或按需求打印输出。缩略为 BIS。参阅 management information system。

business logic *n.* 商业逻辑(学)

A set of rules and calculations built into a business information application. The application uses business logic to sort incoming information and respond accordingly. Business logic functions as a set of guidelines that ensure the application's actions conform to the specific needs of a business. 一套嵌入在某种商业信息应用软件中的规则和计算法则。此应用软件运用商业逻辑来挑选外来的信息并做出相应的反应。商业逻辑就像一套引导方针，确保应用软件的作用符合某次交易的特定需求。

business software *n.* 商业软件

Any computer application designed primarily for use in business, as opposed to scientific use or entertainment. In addition to the well-known areas of word processing, spreadsheets, databases, and communications, business software for microcomputers also encompasses such applications as accounting, payroll, financial planning, project management, decision and support systems, personnel record maintenance, and office management. 主要为在商业中使用而设计的任何计算机应用程序，不同于在科学应用和娱乐中的应用程序。除了人们熟知的字处理、电子表格、数据库和通信领域外，微型计算机的商业软件还包括诸如会计、工资、财务计划、项目管理、决策与支持系统、人事记录维护及办公室管理等应用软件。

Business Software Alliance *n.* 商用软件联盟

International organization of computer software companies that promotes the interests of the software industry. This alliance focuses on educating the public on the importance of software, advancing free and open world trade, and supporting legislation opposing software piracy and Internet theft. The Business Software Alliance has offices in the United States, Europe, and Asia, with members in more than 60 nations around the world. *Acronym*: BSA. 由那些促进软件行业利益的计算机软件公司组成的国际组织。此联盟着重于教育公众要明白软件的重要性，推进自由开放的世界贸易，支持立法以对抗软件盗版和因特网盗窃。商用软件联盟在美国、欧洲和亚洲都设有办事处，其成员分布在全球 60 多个国家。缩略为 BSA。

business-to-business *n.* 商家到商家[企业到企业]之间的商务(交易)

See(见) B2B.

business-to-consumer *n.* 商家[企业]和消费者之间的商务(交易)

See(见) B2C.

bus mastering *n.* 总线控制能力

In modern bus architectures, the ability of a device controller card—a network adapter or a disk controller, for example- to bypass the CPU and work directly with other devices to transfer data into and out of memory. Enabling devices to take temporary control of the system bus for data transfer and bus mastering frees the CPU for other work. This in turn improves performance in tasks, such as video replay and multiple-user queries to large databases, that require simultaneous data access and intensive processing. The technology known as direct memory access (DMA) is a well-known example of bus mastering. *See also* bus, controller, direct memory access. *Compare* PIO. 在现代总线体系结构中，设备控制器卡(例如网络适配器或磁盘控制器)不通过 CPU 而直接与其他设备一起工作——向内存写入数据和读出内存的数据的能力。使设备暂时获得系统总线的控制权以进行数据传输，而且总线控制能力可使 CPU 去处理其他工作。在需要并发数据访问和集中处理的任务中这种能力还进一步改善处理性能，例如视频重播和多用户查询大型数据库等。称为直接存储器存取(DMA)的技术就是总线控制能力的一个众所周知的例子。参阅 bus,

controller, direct memory access。比较 PIO。

bus mouse *n.* **总线鼠标器**

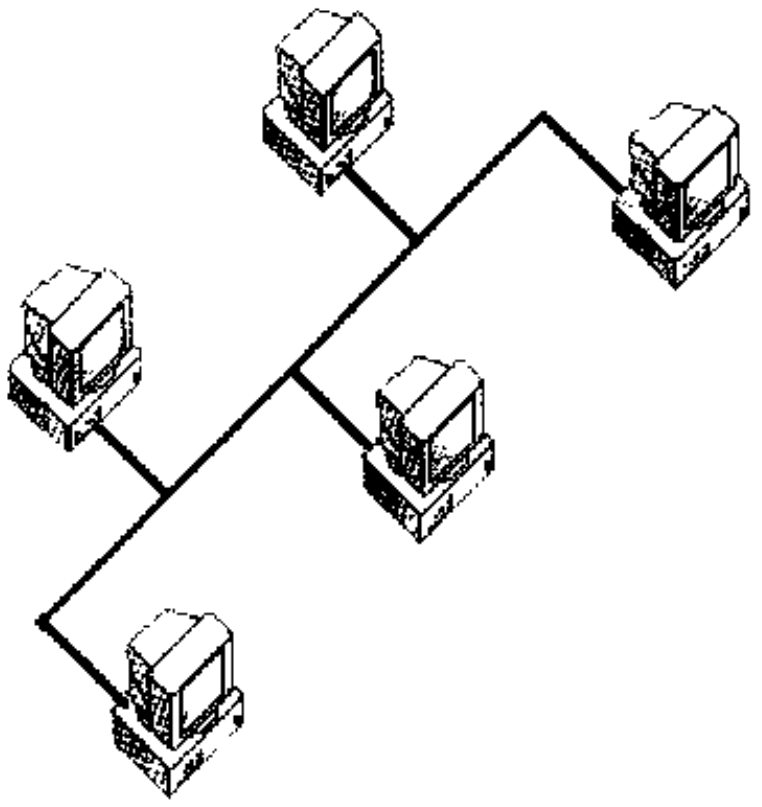
A mouse that attaches to the computer's bus through a special card or port rather than through a serial port. *See also* mouse. *Compare* serial mouse. 一种通过专门的卡或端口而不是通过串行口连接到计算机总线上的鼠标器。参阅 mouse。比较 serial mouse。

bus network *n.* **总线网络结构**

A topology (configuration) for a LAN (local area network) in which all nodes are connected to a main communications line (bus). On a bus network, each node monitors activity on the line. Messages are detected by all nodes but are accepted only by the node(s) to which they are addressed. A malfunctioning node ceases to communicate but does not disrupt operation (as it might on a ring network, in which messages are passed from one node to the next). To avoid collisions that occur when two or more nodes try to use the line at the same time, bus networks commonly rely on collision detection or token passing to regulate traffic. See the illustration. *Also called*: bus topology, linear bus. *See also* collision detection, contention, CSMA/CD, token bus network, token passing. *Compare* ring network, star network. 局域网的一种拓扑(结构),网上所有网点都与主通信线路(总线)相连。在总线网上,每个网点监控线路上的活动。信息经过所有网点的检测,但只被信息所寻址的节点接收。一个出现故障的网点停止通信但不会干扰运行(可能会在环型网上,其中信息从一个网点传向下一个网点)。为避免在两个或更多的网点同时使用一条线路时发生冲突,总线网一般要依靠冲突检测或令牌传送来管理通信。参阅本条目的图例。也称为 bus topology, linear bus。参阅 collision detection, contention, CSMA/CD, token bus network, token passing。比较 ring network, star network。

bus system *n.* **总线系统**

The interface circuitry that controls the operations of a bus and connects it with the rest of the computer system. *See also* bus. 控制总线操作并将其与计算机系统的其他部分连接起来的接口电路。参阅 bus。



Bus network

bus topology *n.* **总线拓扑结构**

See(见) bus network.

button *n.* **按钮**

1. A graphic element in a dialog box that, when activated, performs a specified function. The user activates a button by clicking on it with a mouse or, if the button has the focus, by hitting the Return or Enter key. 对话框中的一个图形单元,当被触发时,执行一个特定功能。触发按钮,用户可以使用鼠标器在按钮上单击,如果按钮上有聚焦,也可以按 Return 或 Enter 键。

2. On a mouse, a movable piece that is pressed to activate some function. Older mouse models have only one button; newer models typically have two or more buttons. 鼠标器上的一个可动部件,按动它可以触发某种功能。早期的鼠标器式样只有一个按钮,较新式样的鼠标器一般有两个或更多的按钮。

button bomb *n.* **炸弹按钮**

A button on Web pages with the image of a bomb. 一种在网页上带有炸弹图形的按钮。

button help *n.* **图标式帮助**

Help information displayed via the selection of buttons or icons. Applications such as the World Wide Web, multimedia kiosks, and computer-aided instruction often use button help icons to ease system navigation. 通过选择按钮或图标而显示

出的帮助信息，诸如万维网、多媒体音乐台、计算机辅助教学等应用程序使用图标帮助以方便系统浏览。

bypass *n.* 绕过

In telecommunications, the use of communication pathways other than the local telephone company, such as satellites and microwave systems. 在电信技术中，利用除本地电话公司以外的通信路径，诸如卫星和微波系统。

byte *n.* 字节

Short for **binary term**. A unit of data, today almost always consisting of 8 bits. A byte can represent a single character, such as a letter, a digit, or a punctuation mark. Because a byte represents only a small amount of information, amounts of computer memory and storage are usually given in kilobytes (1024 bytes), megabytes (1,048,576 bytes), or gigabytes (1,073,741,824 bytes). *Abbreviation*: B. *See also* bit, gigabyte, kilobyte, megabyte. *Compare* octet, word. 为 **binary term** 的缩写。一种数据单位，现今几乎总是由 8 位组成。一个字节可以表示单个字符，诸如一个字母、一个数字、或一个标点符号。因为一个字节只能表示很少量的信息，计算机存储器或存储体的容量常以千字节(1 024 字节)、兆字节(1 048 576 字节)或吉字节(1 073 741 824 字节)的形式给出。缩写为 B。参阅 bit, gigabyte, kilobyte, megabyte。比较 octet, word。

bytecode *n.* 字节码

An encoding of a computer program that a compiler produces when the original source code is processed. This encoding is in an abstract, processor-independent form that cannot be directly executed by most CPUs but is highly suitable for further analysis (for example, compiler optimization), for processing by interpreters (for example, executing Java applets within Web browsers), or for use in generation of binary instructions for the target computer's CPU. Intermediate bytecode production is a feature of the compilers for the Pascal and Java programming languages. *See also* central processing unit, compiler (definition 2), interpreter, Java, Java applet, Pascal. 在处理初始源码时，由编译程序产生的一种计算机程序编码。这一编码形式上是抽象的、与处理器无关的，它不能被大多数 CPU 直接执行，但是非常适合以后的分析(如编译程序优化)、由解释程序(例如在 Web browsers 中执行 Java applets)处理或应用于为目标计算机产生 CPU 二进制指令。中间字节码的产生是 Pascal 和 Java 编程语言编译程序的一个特性。参阅 central processing unit, compiler (第 2 个释义), interpreter, Java, Java applet, Pascal。

BYTE Information Exchange *n.* BYTE 信息交换服务系统

See(见) BIX.

byte-oriented protocol *n.* 面向字节的协议

A communications protocol in which data is transmitted as a string of characters in a particular character set, such as ASCII, rather than as a stream of bits as in a bit-oriented protocol. To express control information, a byte-oriented protocol relies on control characters, most of which are defined by the coding scheme used. The asynchronous communications protocols commonly used with modems and IBM's BISYNC protocol are byte-oriented protocols. *Compare* bit-oriented protocol. 一种通信协议，数据作为特定字符集(诸如 ASCII)中的字符串进行传输，而不是像在面向位的协议中以位流的形式进行传输。为表达控制信息，面向字节的协议依靠控制字符，大多数控制字符由所采用的编码方案定义。调制解调器采用的异步通信协议和 IBM 的 BISYNC 协议是面向字节的协议。比较 bit-oriented protocol。

bytes per inch *n.* 字节每英寸

The number of bytes that fit into an inch of length on a disk track or a tape. *Acronym*: BPI. 一英寸长度的磁盘磁道或磁带上容纳的字节数。缩略为 BPI。

C

C *n.* **C语言**

A programming language developed by Dennis Ritchie at Bell Laboratories in 1972. It is so named because its immediate predecessor was the B programming language. Although C is considered by many to be more a machine-independent assembly language than a high-level language, its close association with the UNIX operating system, its enormous popularity, and its standardization by the American National Standards Institute (ANSI) have made it perhaps the closest thing to a standard programming language in the microcomputer/workstation marketplace. C is a compiled language that contains a small set of built-in functions that are machine dependent. The rest of the C functions are machine independent and are contained in libraries that can be accessed from C programs. C programs are composed of one or more functions defined by the programmer; thus C is a structured programming language. *See also* C++, compiled language, library, Objective-C, structured programming.

由贝尔实验室的 Dennis Ritchie 在 1972 年开发的一种程序设计语言。如此命名是因为它的前一代程序设计语言是 B 语言。虽然很多人认为 C 是一种独立于机器的汇编语言而不是一种高级程序设计语言，但是它与 UNIX 操作系统的紧密结合，它的广泛流行以及美国国家标准协会(ANSI)为它制定的标准，都使它成为微机与工作站市场最接近标准的程序设计语言。C 是一种编译语言，它带有一个很小的、依赖于机器的内置函数集，其余的 C 函数都是独立于机器的且放在一些可由 C 程序访问的库中。C 程序由一个或多个由程序员定义的函数组成，所以 C 是一种结构化的程序设计语言。参阅 C++, compiled language, library, Objective-C, structured programming。

C++ *n.* **C++语言**

An object-oriented version of the C programming language, developed by Bjarne Stroustrup in the early 1980s at Bell Laboratories and adopted by a number of vendors, including Apple Computer, Inc. and Sun Microsystems, Inc. *See also* C, Objective-C, object-oriented programming. C 语言的一种面向对象版本，由贝尔实验室的 Bjarne Stroustrup 在 80 年代初开发，已被包括 Apple 计算机公司和 Sun 微系统公司在内的许多厂商采纳。参阅 C, Objective-C, object-oriented programming。

C2 *n.* **C2(安全)级**

A security class of the U. S. Department of Defense Trusted Computer System Evaluation Criteria (DOD 4200. 28. STD). C2 is the lowest level of security in the U. S. National Computer Security Center's hierarchy of criteria for trusted computer systems, requiring user logon with password and a mechanism for auditing. The C2 level is outlined in the Orange Book. *See also* Orange Book (definition 1). 美国国防部可信计算机系统评估标准(DOD 4200. 28. STD)中的一种安全级别，C2 在美国国家计算机安全中心为可信计算机系统规定的标准体系中是最低的安全级，要求用户使用口令登录并且需要一个审计机制。C2 安全级在橙皮书中有概要描述。参阅 Orange Book (第 1 个释义)。

CA *n.* **认证机构**

See(见) certificate authority.

.cab *n.* **压缩文件的扩展名**

File extension for cabinet files, which are multiple

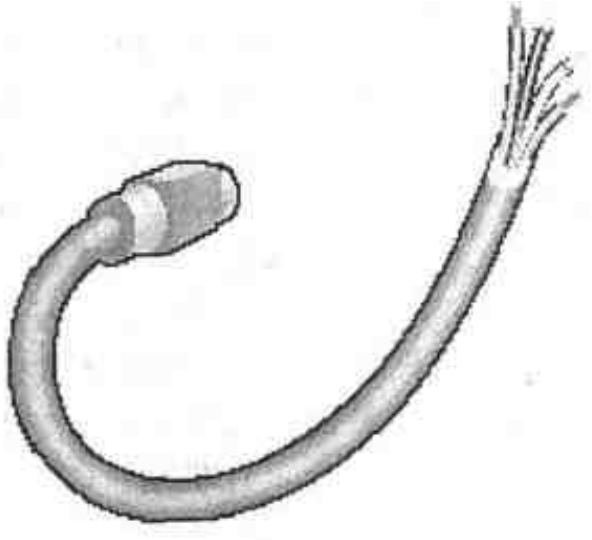
files compressed into one and extractable with the extract.exe utility. Such files are frequently found on Microsoft software (for example, Windows 9x) distribution disks. 一种压缩文件的扩展名，它表示的文件是由多个文件压缩成的，并且可以用公用程序 extract.exe 进行解压缩。这类文件常见于微软公司的软件(如 Windows 9x)发布盘上。

cabinet *n.* **机箱**

The box in which the main components of a computer (CPU, the hard drive, floppy and CD-ROM drives, and expansion slots for peripheral devices, such as monitors) are located. *See also* CPU, expansion slot. 一种用于放置计算机主要部件的箱子，主要部件有：CPU、硬盘驱动器、软盘和光碟驱动器以及外设(比如显示器)的扩展槽。参阅 CPU, expansion slot。

cable[1] *n.* **电缆**

A collection of wires shielded within a protective tube, used to connect peripheral devices to a computer. A mouse, a keyboard, and a printer might all be connected to a computer with cables. Printer cables typically implement a serial or a parallel path for data to travel along. See the illustration. 一组装在保护套管内的电线，用来把外设连接到计算机上。鼠标、键盘和打印机都要用电缆与计算机相连。打印机电缆很典型地实现了传输数据的串行或并行通路。参阅本条目的图例。



Cable

cable[2] *adj.* **【修】有线**

Pertaining to the cable television (CATV) distribution system. For example, a cable modem is a modem that sends and receives digital data through a connection to a cable TV system. Because cable TV is a broadband service, it can carry data (such as an Internet connection) at a very high speed. *See also* CATV. 属于有线电视(CATV)分布系统。例如，有线调制解调器是指通过与有线电视系统的连接来收发数字数据的一种调制解调器。因为有线电视是一种宽带服务，所以它能以很高的速率传输数据(例如因特网连接)。参阅 CATV。

cable connector *n.* **电缆接头**

The connector on either end of a cable. *See also* DB connector, DIN connector, RS-232-C standard, RS-422/423/449. 位于电缆任一端的连接器部分。参阅 DB connector, DIN connector, RS-232-C standard, RS-422/423/449。

cable matcher *n.* **电缆匹配器**

A device that allows the use of a cable that has slightly different wire connections from those required by the devices to which it is attached. 一种连接用器件，以便使用与设备所要求的稍有不同的电缆来连接相应的设备。

cable modem *n.* **电缆调制解调器**

A modem that sends and receives data through a coaxial cable television network instead of telephone lines, as with a conventional modem. Cable modems, which have speeds of 500 kilobits per second (Kbps), can generally transmit data faster than current conventional modems. However, cable modems do not operate at the same rate upstream (when sending information) and downstream (when receiving information). Upstream rates vary from about 2 Mbps to 10 Mbps, downstream rates from about 10 Mbps to 36 Mbps. *See also* coaxial cable, modem. 一种通过同轴电缆电视网(而不是像普通调制解调器那样使用电话线)来发送和接收数据的调制解调器。电缆调制解调器拥有 500Kbps 的传输速率，能比目前使用的普通调制解调器更快地传输数据。然而，电缆调制解调器上传(发送消息时)和下送(接收信息时)的工作速率是不相同的，上传速率大约从 2Mbps 到 10Mbps，下送速率大约从 10Mbps 到 36Mbps。参阅 coaxial cable, modem。

cable telephony *n.* **有线电话(业务)**

Telephone service provided over a cable TV

connection rather than over traditional telephone lines. Although service is delivered over cable rather than telephone wire, the end user perceives no difference between cable telephony and normal telephone service. Proponents of cable telephony see it as part of the eventual integration of Internet, television, and telephone services into a single communication/entertainment unit. 一种经由有线电视线路(而不是传统电话线路)提供的电话业务。虽然这种业务通过电缆而不是电话线传送,但是最终用户不会感觉到这两者的区别。倡议者认为有线电话是集因特网、电视和电话三种业务为一体的通信与娱乐装置的一部分。

cable television *n.* 有线电视

See(见) CATV.

cabling diagram *n.* 电缆连接图

A plan that shows the path of cables that attach computer system components or peripherals. Cabling diagrams are particularly important for explaining the connection of disk drives to a disk controller. 一种显示连接计算机系统部件与外设的电缆路径的连接图。在说明磁盘驱动器和磁盘控制器间的连接方面,电缆连接图尤为重要。

cache *n.* 高速缓冲区

A special memory subsystem in which frequently used data values are duplicated for quick access. A memory cache stores the contents of frequently accessed RAM locations and the addresses where these data items are stored. When the processor references an address in memory, the cache checks to see whether it holds that address. If it does hold the address, the data is returned to the processor; if it does not, a regular memory access occurs. A cache is useful when RAM accesses are slow compared with the microprocessor speed because cache memory is always faster than main RAM memory. *See also* disk cache, wait state. 一种专用的内存子系统,其中存放着那些被频繁使用的数据以便于快速访问。内存高速缓冲区中存放的是那些被频繁访问的 RAM 区中的数据和数据项的存储地址。当处理器要访问一个内存地址时,高速缓存就查看自己是否存着这个地址。如果存着这个地址,就将相应的数据传给处理器,如果没存有这个地址,就进行一次常规的内存访问。当 RAM 访问速度与微处理器速度相比较慢时,高速缓冲区将是很有用的,因为高速缓冲存储器的速度总比 RAM 存储器要快。参阅 disk cache, wait state。

cache card *n.* 高速缓存卡

An expansion card that increases a system's cache memory. *See also* cache, expansion board. 一种用于增加系统高速缓冲存储器容量的扩展卡。参阅 cache, expansion board。

Cache-Coherent Non-Uniform Memory Access *n.* 相联缓存非一致性内存访问

See(见) ccNUMA.

cache farm *n.* 高速缓存场

A group of servers that save copies of Web pages to caches to fulfill successive requests without calling the pages up repeatedly from the Web server. In essence, the servers are dedicated to caching. By saving Web pages where they can be accessed without increasing traffic on the Web site, the cache farm allows higher-performance Web access for the end user and a reduction in network congestion and volume. *See also* cache. 把万维网网页的副本保存到高速缓存中的一组服务器,这样,不必每次都从万维网服务器上调用页面就可以完成连续的请求。这些服务器基本上只作高速缓存之用。通过存储可访问的万维网网页而不增加网站的流通量,高速缓存场可为最终用户提供更高的网站访问性能、降低网络拥挤程度和数据流量。参阅 cache。

cache memory *n.* 高速缓冲存储器

See(见) cache.

cache poisoning *n.* 高速缓存布毒(技术,方法)

Deliberate corruption of Internet Domain Name System (DNS) information through alteration of data that equates host names with their IP addresses. Misleading information of this type, when cached (saved) by one DNS server and later passed to another, exposes DNS servers to attacks in which data sent from one host to another can be accessed or corrupted. Cache poisoning has been used to redirect network requests from a legitimate server to an alternate Web site. *See also* DNS. 通过改变主机名与其 IP 地址相对应的数据来蓄意破坏因特网域名系统(DNS)信息。当这

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类错误的信息被一台 DNS 服务器放在高速缓存(已保存)里，随后传送给另一台 DNS 服务器时，在主机之间传送的数据能被访问或被破坏，这就使这些 DNS 服务器易于受到攻击。高速缓存布毒技术曾用于把来自合法服务器的网络请求重定向到另一个万维网站点。参阅 DNS。

CAD *n.* **计算机辅助设计**

Acronym for computer-aided design. A system of programs and workstations used in designing engineering, architectural, and scientific models ranging from simple tools to buildings, aircraft, integrated circuits, and molecules. Various CAD applications create objects in two or three dimensions, presenting the results as wire-frame "skeletons," as more substantial models with shaded surfaces, or as solid objects. Some programs can also rotate or resize models, show interior views, generate lists of materials required for construction, and perform other allied functions. CAD programs rely on mathematics, often requiring the computing power of a high-performance workstation. *See also* CAD/CAM, I-CASE. 为 computer-aided design 的缩略语。一种程序及工作站系统，用于工程设计、建筑和科学模型，范围包括从简单工具到建筑物、飞行器、集成电路和分子。各种 CAD 应用系统都在二维或三维空间中建立对象，并将结果表示为"框架"、带有底纹表面的重要模型或实体对象。一些程序还能旋转模型或改变其大小、显示内视图，产生构造所需的材料清单以及一些其他的功能。各种 CAD 程序都依赖于数学，通常需要有强大运算能力的高性能工作站。参阅 CAD/CAM, I-CASE。

CAD/CAM *n.* **计算机辅助设计与计算机辅助制造**

Acronym for computer-aided design/computer-aided manufacturing. The use of computers in both the design and manufacture of a product. With CAD/ CAM, a product, such as a machine part, is designed with a CAD program and the finished design is translated into a set of instructions that can be transmitted to and used by the machines dedicated to fabrication, assembly, and process control. *See also* CAD, I-CASE. 为 computer aided design/computer-aided manufacturing 的缩略语。使用计算机来设计以及制造产品的技术和方法。使用 CAD 与 CAM 是这样设计产品的，比如一个机器零件，先用 CAD 程序进行设计，设计的最终结果被翻译成一组指令，这些指令再传送给计算机用于加工、装配和过程控制。参阅 CAD, I-CASE。

CADD *n.* **计算机辅助设计与制图**

Acronym for computer-aided design and drafting. A system of hardware and software similar to CAD but with additional features related to engineering conventions, including the ability to display dimension specifications and other notes. *See also* CAD. 为 computer-aided design and drafting 的缩略语。一种与 CAD 相类似的硬件和软件系统，但它还有一些与工程规范有关的附加功能，包括显示尺寸规范和其他注解的能力。参阅 CAD。

caddy *n.* **光盘盒，盘托**

A plastic carrier that holds a CD-ROM and is inserted into a CD-ROM drive. Some PCs, especially older models, have CD-ROM drives that require the use of a caddy. Most current CD-ROM drives do not require a caddy. 一种塑料的托架，用于放置光碟并将其送入光碟驱动器。有些个人计算机，特别是老式机，使用的光碟驱动器仍然需要用光盘盒，而现在使用的大部分光碟驱动器都不需要了。

CAE *n.* **计算机辅助工程**

Acronym for computer-aided engineering. An application that enables the user to perform engineering tests and analyses on designs created with a computer. In some instances, capabilities such as logic testing that are generally attributed to CAE applications are also part of CAD programs, so the distinction between CAD and CAE is not a hard-and-fast one. *See also* CAD, I-CASE. 为 computer-aided engineering 的缩略语。一种应用程序或应用系统，可使用户对计算机作出的设计进行工程测试和性能分析。在某些情况下，一些通常属于 CAE 应用程序的功能(如逻辑测试)，也是 CAD 程序的一部分，因此，CAD 和 CAE 间的区别不是很明显。参阅 CAD, I-CASE。

CAI *n.* **计算机辅助教学**

Acronym for computer-aided (or computer-assisted) instruction. An educational program designed

to serve as a teaching tool. CAI programs typically use tutorials, drills, and question-and-answer sessions to present a topic and to test the student's comprehension. CAI programs are excellent aids for presenting factual material and for allowing students to pace their learning speed. Subjects and complexity range from beginning arithmetic to advanced mathematics, science, history, computer studies, and specialized topics. *Also called*: CAL, CAT, computer-aided learning, computer-aided teaching, computer-assisted learning, computer-assisted teaching, computer-augmented learning. *See also* I-CASE. *Compare* CBT, CMI. 为 computer-aided (or computer-assisted) instruction 的缩略语。一类作为教学工具而编制的教学程序。CAI 程序采用辅导、练习及提问与回答等形式来阐述问题，并测试学生的理解能力。CAI 程序是一种很好的辅助工具，能表现实际物体，并允许学生调整自己的学习进度。它涉及的学科和复杂性囊括了从初等算术到高等数学、自然科学、历史、计算机研究以及专业课题等方面。也称为 CAL, CAT, computer-aided learning, computer aided teaching, computer-assisted learning, computer-assisted teaching, computer-augmented learning。参阅 I-CASE。比较 CBT, CMI。

CAL *n.* 计算机辅助学习；公共应用语言

1. Acronym for computer-assisted (or computer augmented) learning. *See* CAI. 为 computer-assisted (或 computer-augmented) learning 的缩略语。见 CAI。

2. Acronym for Common Application Language. An object-oriented communications language for controlling home-networking products. CAL, originally part of the CEBus (Consumer Electronic Bus) standard for home automation, can be implemented with various communication protocols, home-networking standards, and home electronic products. *See also* CEBus, home automation. 为 Common Application Language 的缩略语。一种面向对象的通信语言，用于控制家庭联网产品。公共应用语言原属于家庭自动化标准中关于用户电子总线的一部分，现在可以与各种通信协议、家庭联网标准以及家用电子产品一起得以实现。参阅 CEBus, home automation。

calculator *n.* 计算器

Broadly, any device that performs arithmetic operations on numbers. Sophisticated calculators can be programmed for certain functions and can store values in memory, but they differ from computers in several ways: they have a fixed set of commands, they do not recognize text, they cannot retrieve values stored in a data file, and they cannot find and use values generated by a program such as a spreadsheet. 广义上讲，任何能对数进行算术运算的设备都可称作计算器。高级计算器能针对某一功能编制程序，还能在内存中保存数值，但它在某些方面不同于计算机：它有一组固定的命令，不能识别文本，不能检索存储在数据文件中的数值以及不能查找和使用由诸如电子表格等程序产生的数值。

calendar program *n.* 日历程序

An application program in the form of an electronic calendar, commonly used for highlighting dates and scheduling appointments. Some calendar programs resemble wall calendars, displaying dates in blocks labeled with the days of the week; others display dates day by day and enable the user to enter appointments, notes, and other memoranda. A day-of-the-week type of calendar program could, for example, be used to find out that Christmas 2003 will be on a Saturday. Depending on its capabilities, such a program might cover only the current century, or it might cover hundreds of years and even allow for the change (in 1582) from the Julian to the Gregorian calendar. A calendar/scheduler program might show blocks of dates or, like an appointment book, single days divided into hours or half hours, with room for notes. Some programs allow the user to set an alarm to go off at an important point in the schedule. Other programs can coordinate the calendars of different people on the same network so that a person entering an appointment into his or her calendar also enters the appointment into a colleague's calendar. 一种以电子日历形式运行的应用程序，通常用来标注日期和安排约会。某些日历程序酷似挂历，能以标有星期几的方块来显示日期，其他的是一天一天地显示日期，并允许用户记入

预约、标注和其他备忘录。例如，以标有星期几的方块的日历程序能查出 2003 年的圣诞节是在星期六。这种程序既可涉及本世纪的日历，也可涉及数百年的日历，甚至允许从儒略历（古罗马独裁者儒略·凯撒制定的历法）到格里历（目前通用的阳历）的转换（1582 年以来）。一个日历与计划表程序可以显示一组约会，或像一个预约本，以每一小时或半小时为单位把一天分割开，并为记事留有空白。有些程序允许用户在计划表的重要处设置闹铃。还有些程序能在网络上协调不同人的日程表，以便于某人既能把预约记录在他（或她）自己的日历上，也能记录在同事的日历上。

call¹ *n.* **调用（指令）**

In a program, an instruction or statement that transfers program execution to some section of code, such as a subroutine, to perform a specific task. Once the task is performed, program execution resumes at the calling point in the program. *See also* calling sequence. 在程序中，一种将程序执行转到另一段程序码（比如子程序）以执行某种特定任务的指令或语句。一旦这个任务执行完毕，程序从调用处恢复执行。参阅 calling sequence。

call² *vb.* **【动】呼叫；调用**

1. To establish a connection through a telecommunications network. 通过电信网建立一种连接。

2. To transfer program execution to some section of code (usually a subroutine) while saving the necessary information to allow execution to resume at the calling point when the called section has completed execution. Some languages (such as FORTRAN) have an explicit CALL statement; others (such as C and Pascal) perform a call when the name of a procedure or function appears. In assembly language, there are various names for a CALL instruction. When a subroutine call occurs in any language, one or more values (known as arguments or parameters) are often passed to the subroutine, which can then use and sometimes modify these values. *See also* argument, parameter. 把程序执行转移到某个程序代码段（通常是子程序），同时保存必要的信息，以便在调用部分执行完成后从调用点恢复执行原来的程序。有些语言（如 FORTRAN）有显式调用语句；其他语言（如 C 或 Pascal），当出现过程名或函数名时，就进行调用。在汇编语言中，调用指令有许多不同的名称。不管以何种语言的形式调用子程序，经常要给子程序传送一个或多个数值（称为变量或参数），子程序将使用或有时修改这些数值。参阅 argument, parameter。

callback *n.* **回叫**

A user authentication scheme used by computers running dial-in services. A user dials in to a computer and types a logon ID and password. The computer breaks the connection and automatically calls the user back at a preauthorized number. 计算机运行拨号服务时使用的一种用户授权模式。当用户拨号进入一个计算机并输入了登录标识符（ID）和口令后，计算机先断开这个连接，然后再用预先授权的号码自动呼叫该用户建立连接。

callback modem *n.* **回叫调制解调器**

A modem that, instead of answering an incoming call, requires the caller to enter a touch-tone code and hang up so that the modem can return the call. When the modem receives the caller's code, it checks the code against a stored set of phone numbers. If the code matches an authorized number, the modem dials the number and then opens a connection for the original caller. Callback modems are used when communications lines must be available to outside users but data must be protected from unauthorized intruders. 一种调制解调器，不直接应答进来的呼叫，而是需要呼叫方在输入按键号码后挂机以便该调制解调器对其进行回叫。当该调制解调器收到呼叫号码后，它就在一组存储的电话号码中查找，如果有与该呼叫号码匹配的授权号码，该调制解调器就拨通该号码并与最初的呼叫方建立连接。在外部用户必须使用通信线路而数据又必须防止非授权者侵入时需要使用这种回叫调制解调器。

callback security *n.* **回叫安全（件）**

A security feature used to authenticate users calling in to a network. During callback, the network validates the caller's username and password, hangs up, and then returns the call, usually to a preauthorized number. This security measure usually prevents unauthorized access to an account even if an individual's logon ID and password have

been stolen. *See also* authentication, preset-to callback, remote access server. 一种用于鉴别用户对网络呼叫的安全功能部件。在回叫过程中，该网络要核实呼叫方的用户名和口令，挂机，然后再返回这次呼叫，通常给一个预先授权的号码。这种安全措施通常还可防止非授权接入到某个账号上，即使在某个用户进入系统的标识符和口令已经被盗窃的情况下也不例外。参阅 authentication, preset-to callback, remote access server。(译者注：第5版原文将 callback 和 callback security 混排成了一个条目：callback or callback security。)

calling sequence *n.* 调用序列

In a program when a subroutine call occurs, an agreement between the calling routine and the called routine on how arguments will be passed and in what order, how values will be returned, and which routine will handle any necessary housekeeping (such as cleaning up the stack). The calling sequence becomes important when the calling and called routines were created with different compilers or if either was written in assembly language. Two common calling sequences are the C calling sequence and the Pascal calling sequence. In the C calling sequence, the calling routine pushes any arguments included in the call on the stack in reverse order (right to left) and performs any stack cleanup; this permits a varying number of arguments to be passed to a given routine. In the Pascal calling sequence, the calling routine pushes any included arguments on the stack in the order in which they appear (left to right), and the called routine is expected to clean up the stack. *See also* argument, call1, stack.
在程序中发生子程序调用时动作先后顺序的一种约定，规定在调用例程和被调用例程间如何传递参数并以何种顺序传递，值如何返回以及由哪个例程进行必要的内务处理(比如清理堆栈)等。如果调用例程和被调用例程是由不同的编译器产生或其中之一是由汇编语言写成，则调用序列是很重要的。两个常见调用序列是C语言调用序列和Pascal语言调用序列。在C语言调用序列中，调用例程将调用中包含的所有参数以反序(从右到左)推入栈中并执行所有的清理堆栈的工作；这就允许向一给定例程传送可变数量的参数。在Pascal语言调用序列中，调用例程将调用中包含的所有参数按它们出现的顺序(从左到右)推入栈中，而清理堆栈的工作则由被调用例程完成。参阅 argument, call1, stack。

CALL instruction *n.* 调用指令

A type of programming instruction that diverts program execution to a new area in memory (sequence of directives) and also allows eventual return to the original sequence of directives. 一种编程指令，可以使程序转移到一个新的内存区域(指令序列)中执行，而且还要保证最终能返回到原先的指令序列中。

CALS *n.* 计算机辅助供给和后勤保障(标准)

Acronym for Computer-Aided Acquisition and Logistics Support. A U. S. Department of Defense standard for electronic exchange of data with commercial suppliers. 为 Computer-Aided Acquisition and Logistics Support 的缩略语。美国国防部为商品供应商间的电子数据交换而制定的一种标准。

CAM *n.* 计算机辅助制造；公共访问方法

1. Acronym for computer-aided manufacturing. The use of computers in automating the fabrication, assembly, and control aspects of manufacturing. CAM applies to the manufacture of products ranging from small-scale production to the use of robotics in full-scale assembly lines. CAM relates more to the use of specialized programs and equipment than it does to the use of microcomputers in a manufacturing environment. *See also* CAD/CAM, I-CASE. 为 computer-aided manufacturing 的缩略语。计算机在制造业中的自动加工、装配和制造过程控制方面的应用。CAM 技术适用于多种产品的制造，从小规模的生产到大规模的装配线上机器人的使用。相对于在制造环境中微型计算机的使用来说，CAM 更偏重于使用专门的程序和设备。参阅 CAD/CAM, I-CASE。

2. *See*(见) Common Access Method.

camera-ready *adj.* 【修】制版就绪

In publishing, of or pertaining to the stage at which a document, with all typographic elements and graphics in place, is suitably prepared to be

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sent to a printing service. The printing service photographs the camera-ready copy and then uses the photograph to make plates for printing. Some applications are advertised as being able to bring documents to the camera-ready stage, eliminating the need for manual layout and pasteup of elements onto boards. 在出版业中，用于修饰或说明这样的阶段：文本及所有要印刷的内容和图片均排好并放在适当的位置，然后传送给印刷部门，印刷部门拍摄制版就绪的拷贝，并用它制版印刷。广告上讲，有些应用程序能把文本带入到制版就绪阶段，从而消除了在版面上进行手工排版和拼排的需要。

campuswide information system *n.* **校园信息系统**

Information and services distributed on a college or university campus through computer networks. Campuswide information system services typically include student and faculty directories, calendars of campus events, and access to databases. *Acronym*: CWIS. 通过计算机网络，分布在学院或大学校园中的信息和服务系统。校园信息系统提供的典型服务包括学生和员工的姓名地址录、校园事件日历和对数据库的访问。缩略为 CWIS

cancel *n.* **删除，取消(符)**

A control character used in communication with printers and other computers, commonly designated as CAN. It usually means that the line of text being sent should be canceled. In ASCII, which is the basis of character sets used by most microcomputers, this is represented internally as character code 24. 在与打印机和其他计算机通信中使用的一种控制(字)符，通常记为 CAN。它表示取消正在传送的文本行。在 ASCII 字符集(这是大多数微机都在使用的基本字符集)中，它的字符代码在机内表示为 24。

cancelbot *n.* **清除程序**

Short for **cancel robot**. A program that identifies articles in newsgroups based on a set of criteria and cancels the distribution of those articles. Although the criteria for cancellation is set by the owner of the cancelbot, most cancelbots exist to identify and eliminate spam messages posted to dozens or hundreds of newsgroups. *See also* spam. 为 **cancel robot** 的缩写。一种程序，在新闻组中根据一系列的标准来鉴别文章并取消对这些文章的分发。虽然取消的标准由该程序的拥有者制定，但是，多数清除程序都用于鉴别和剔除那些发送到数百个新闻组中的伪劣信息。参阅 spam。

cancel message *n.* **取消信息**

A message sent to Usenet news servers indicating that a certain article is to be canceled, or deleted, from the server. *See also* article, news server, Usenet. 一条发往友思网新闻服务器的信息，表示某一篇文章将从服务器上被取消或删除。参阅 article, news server, Usenet。

candidate key *n.* **候选关键字**

A unique identifier for a tuple (row) within a relation (database table). The candidate key may be either simple (a single attribute) or composite (two or more attributes). By definition, every relation must have at least one candidate key, but it is possible for a relation to have more than one candidate key. If there is only one candidate key, it automatically becomes the primary key for the relation. If there are multiple candidate keys, the designer must designate one as the primary key. Any candidate key that is not the designated primary key is an alternate key. *See also* key (definition 2), primary key. 关系(数据表)中一个多元组(行)的唯一标识符。候选关键字可以是简单的(一个属性)也可以是合成的(两个或多个属性)。按照定义，任何一个关系都必须有至少一个候选关键字，不过一个关系有一个以上的候选关键字也是可能的。如果只有一个候选关键字，那么它就会自动成为该关系的主键码。如果有多个候选关键字，则设计者必须指定一个为主关键字。任何一个未被指定为主关键字的候选关键字都是一个替换关键字。参阅 key (第 2 个释义)，primary key。

canned program *n.* **现成程序，现成软件**

See(见) canned software.

canned routine *n.* **固定例程，定型例程**

A previously written routine that is copied into a program and used as is, without modification. *See also* library routine. 一种预先写好的例程，被拷贝到程序中按原样执行，而无需修改。参阅 library routine。

canned software *n.* 现成程序,现成软件

Off-the-shelf software, such as word processors and spreadsheet programs. 一种已被使用的现成软件,例如文字处理程序和电子表格程序等。

canonical form *n.* 规范形式,范式

In mathematics and programming, the standard or prototypical form of an expression or a statement. 在数学和程序设计中,表达式或语句的标准形式或典型形式。

canonical name *n.* 规范名(称)

An object's distinguished name presented with the root first and without the LDAP attribute tags (such as: CN =, DC =). The segments of the name are delimited with forward slashes (/). For example, CN = MyDocuments, OU = MyOU, DC=Microsoft, DC = Com is presented as microsoft. com/MyOU/MyDocuments in canonical form. *See also* Lightweight Directory Access Protocol. 对象的具有区别意义的一种名称,以根目录开头,不带有 LDAP(轻便目录存取协议)属性标志(例如:CN=,DC=)。名称的各部分之间以斜杠(/)分开。例如,CN=MyDocuments、OU=MyOU、DC=Microsoft、DC=Com 写成规范形式是 microsoft. com/MyOU/MyDocuments。参阅 Lightweight Directory Access Protocol。

capacitance *n.* 电容

The ability to store an electric charge. Capacitance is measured in farads. A capacitance of 1 farad will hold 1 coulomb of charge at a potential of 1 volt. In practical use, a farad is an extremely large amount of capacitance; typical capacitors have values of microfarads (10-6) or picofarads (10-12). *See also* capacitor. 存储电荷的能力,以法拉为测量单位。1 法拉的电容在 1 伏特电压下可以储存 1 库仑的电荷。在实际应用中,1 法拉是个非常大的电容量。常用电容器的电容值的数量级是微法(10^{-6})或皮法(10^{12})。参阅 capacitor。

capacitor *n.* 电容器

A circuit component that provides a known amount of capacitance (ability to store an electric charge). A capacitor typically consists of two conductive plates separated by an insulating (dielectric) material. If other factors remain constant, capacitance increases as the plates are made larger or brought closer together. A capacitor blocks direct current but passes alternating current to an extent that depends on its capacitance and on the frequency of the current. *See also* capacitance. 一种具有已知数量电容(存储电荷的能力)的电路器件。通常,电容器由绝缘(不导电)材料所分隔的两个导体板组成。如果其他因素不变,电容量随导体板面积的增大或间距的缩小而增加。电容器可以阻止直流电流,但依据它的电容大小和电流频率,可以程度不同地允许交流电流通过。参阅 capacitance。

capacity *n.* 容量

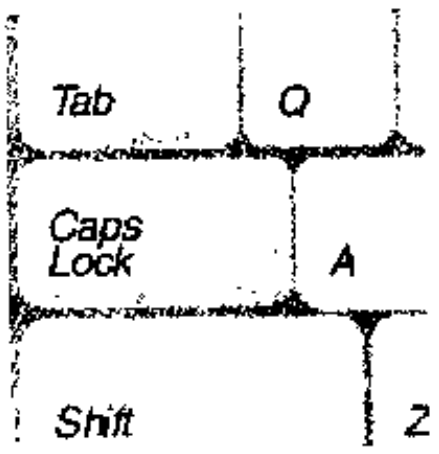
The amount of information a computer or an attached device can process or store. *See also* computer. 计算机或附属设备能处理或存储的信息总量。参阅 computer。

caps *n.* 大写字母

Short for capital letters. *Compare* lowercase. 为 capital letters 的缩写。比较 lowercase。

Caps Lock key *n.* 大写字母锁定键

A toggle key that, when on, shifts the alphabetic characters on the keyboard to uppercase. The Caps Lock key does not affect numbers, punctuation marks, or other symbols. See the illustration. 一种触发键,当按下时,键盘上字母字符的显示换成大写。该键对数字、标点符号和其他符号不起作用。参阅本条目的图例。



Caps Lock key

capstan *n.* 主动轮

On a tape recorder, a polished metal post against which a turning rubber wheel (called a pinch roller) presses to move a length of magnetic tape placed between the wheel and the post. The capstan controls the speed of the tape as it moves past

the recording head. *See also* pinch roller. 磁带录音机上的一个抛光的金属柱，一个旋转的橡胶轮(称压紧轮)压在该金属柱上，带动夹在橡胶轮和金属柱之间的磁带运动。主动轮控制磁带通过记录头的速度。参阅 pinch roller。

capture *vb.* 【动】捕获

In communications, to transfer received data into a file for archiving or later analysis. 在通信技术中，将收到的数据转存入文件，以便存档或供今后的分析使用。

capture board *n.* 视频捕捉板

See(见) video capture card.

capture card *n.* 视频捕捉卡

See(见) video capture card.

Carbon *n.* Carbon[复写]程序

Code name for the Application Program Interfaces (API) and shared libraries used to write applications for Macintosh OS X. Since Macintosh OS X is an entirely different system rather than an update of the previous Macintosh OS, Carbon bridges the gap between the systems, allowing developers to rewrite their programs to OS X without rewriting the code for the entire application. Carbon allows OS X native applications to run under earlier versions of the Macintosh OS without modification but with OS X advantages. 用于在 Macintosh OS X 操作系统之上编写应用程序的应用程序编程接口和共享(程序)库的代码名称。由于 Macintosh OS X 跟先前的 Macintosh OS 操作系统相比不是升级版而是一个完全不同的版本，Carbon 共享库建立起了它们之间的桥梁，使得开发者只需改写针对 OS X 操作系统的程序，而不必重写整个应用程序的代码。Carbon 共享库可使 OS X 本身的应用程序可以不作修改，就能在 Macintosh OS 操作系统的早期版本下运行并且拥有 OS X 的新增功能。

carbon copy *n.* 抄送

See(见) cc.

carbonize *vb.* 【动】复写

To update a Macintosh application for OS X. Although older versions of Macintosh applications will run under OS X, only those that have been carbonized will be able to use OS X - specific advantages. 将 Macintosh 操作系统下的应用程序更新到可在(Macintosh)OS X 版本下运行。尽管旧版本的 Macintosh 应用程序可以在 OS X 操作系统之下运行，但是只有那些被复写过的程序才可以利用 OS X 操作系统的指定新增功能。

carbon ribbon *n.* 碳膜色带

A ribbon used with impact printers, especially daisy-wheel printers, and with typewriters for highest-quality output. A carbon ribbon is made of a thin strip of Mylar coated on one side with a carbon film. Characters printed with a carbon ribbon are extremely crisp and free from the fuzziness that can be associated with an inked cloth ribbon. *Also called*: film ribbon, Mylar ribbon. *See also* daisy-wheel printer. *Compare* cloth ribbon. 一种色带，用于击打式打印机，特别是菊花轮打印机，也用于需要高质量输出的打字机。碳膜色带由在一面上有碳膜的薄聚酯带制成。使用碳膜色带打印的字符，其轮廓极为鲜明，避免了使用油墨丝织色带时可能造成的打印模糊的现象。也称为 film ribbon，Mylar ribbon。参阅 daisy-wheel printer。比较 cloth ribbon。

card *n.* 卡；表格；穿孔卡片

1. A printed circuit board or adapter that can be plugged into a computer to provide added functionality or new capability. These cards provide specialized services, such as mouse support and modem capabilities, that are not built into the computer. *See also* adapter, board, printed circuit board. 一种印制电路板或适配器，可以插入计算机以提供附加的功能或新的性能。这些卡提供一些原先计算机所没有的专门服务，如对鼠标和调制解调器的支持。参阅 adapter, board, printed circuit board。

2. In programs such as the HyperCard hypertext program, an on-screen representation of an index card on which information can be stored and "filed" (saved) for future reference. *See also* hypertext. 在诸如 HyperCard 等超文本处理程序中，一种在屏幕上表示的索引表格。它可以对信息进行存储和归档，以备日后查询。参阅 hypertext。

3. A manila card about 3 inches high by 7 inches long on which 80 columns of data could be entered in the form of holes punched with a keypunch

machine. The punched holes corresponded to numbers, letters, and other characters and could be read by a computer that used a punched-card reader. *Also called*: punched card. *See also* card reader (definition 2). 一种大小约为 3×7 英寸的马尼拉卡，它上面 80 列的数据可由键控穿孔机打孔输入，这些孔可以表示数字、字母和其他字符，并能被使用穿孔卡阅读机的计算机读出。也称为 punched card。参阅 card reader（第 2 个释义）。

card cage *n.* **插件框架，插件箱**

An enclosure area for holding printed circuit boards (cards). Most computers have an area with protective metal and mounting brackets where cards are installed. The term originally came from an external box that held rack-mounted cards or peripherals and resembled a cage. 一种用于放置印刷电路板（卡）的封闭区域。大多数计算机都有一个带有托架并有保护金属的区域用于安装插件。这个术语最初来源于外部箱，箱中有放在带有导轨架上的插件及外设，看起来像一个框架。

carder *n.* **网上信用卡诈骗犯**

A person who engages in online credit card fraud. Specifically, a carder steals credit card numbers, either to purchase merchandise (often computer related) from Web-based stores or to trade the stolen numbers with like-minded individuals again, over the Internet. Carders generally obtain credit card numbers through conventional means, such as "trashing" (searching through trash) or calling individuals and posing as bank officers. *See also* hacker (definition 2). 从事在线信用卡诈骗犯罪的人。准确地说，网上信用卡诈骗犯利用盗窃到的信用卡卡号，在因特网上从万维网上的商店购买商品（通常是与计算机相关的）或与同伙在因特网上买卖偷来的卡号。他们一般会通过常规的手段获取信用卡卡号，例如"通过废纸"（通过废纸篓搜寻）或装做银行工作人员打电话或写信。参阅 hacker（第 2 个释义）。

cardinal number *n.* **基数**

A number that indicates how many items there are in a set—for example, "There are 27 names on that list." *Compare* ordinal number. 一个表示集合中项的个数的数。例如"在这个表中有 27 个名字。"比较 ordinal number。

card punch *n.* **键控穿孔**

See（见）keypunch.

card reader *n.* **磁卡阅读机；（穿孔）卡片阅读机**

1. An input device used chiefly for identification purposes that reads information that has been magnetically encoded, usually in two tracks, on a plastic card, such as a credit card or an employee badge. 一种主要用于信息识别的输入设备。它可以从诸如信用卡和雇员证这样的塑料卡上读取磁编码的信息。这些塑料卡上通常有两个磁道。

2. A mechanical apparatus that reads computer data from punched cards. No longer in widespread use, card readers allow computer data to be created off line and then input to the computer for processing. This need for offline data creation was because of limited CPU resources. Reading batches of punched cards was a better use of CPU time than waiting for a human operator to key data directly into the computer's memory. *Also called*: punched-card reader. 一种从穿孔卡片上读取计算机信息的机械设备。这种读卡机使用的已经比较少了，它允许脱机产生计算机数据，然后，再输入计算机进行处理。由于 CPU 资源的有限，形成了这种脱机产生计算机数据的需求。成批读取穿孔卡片比等待人工直接键入数据到内存中，更能充分利用 CPU 的时间。也称为 punched-card reader。

caret *n.* **插入记号，加字号**

The small, upward-pointing symbol (^) typically found over the 6 key on the top row of a microcomputer keyboard. In some programming languages, the caret is used as an exponentiation operator. For example, the expression 3 ^ 2 represents the number 3 raised to the second power. The caret is also used to represent the Control key on the keyboard. For example, ^Z means "hold the Control key down and press the Z key." 小的，向上指的符号（^）。通常在微机键盘最上面一行的数字键"6"的上端。在某些程序设计语言中，插入记号用作指数运算符。例如，表达式 3^2，表示 3 的平方。插入记号也用来表示键盘上的 Control 键。例如，^Z 表示按住 Control 键，同时按 Z 键。

careware *n.* **爱心软件**

C

Software developed by an individual or a small group and distributed freely, with the proviso that users make a donation to a charity if they continue to use the software after trying it out. The charity is one usually designated by the software creator. 一种由个人或小团体开发的程序。它免费发布，但用户必须遵守一个条件，即在试用期到期后如果想继续使用该软件，要向某个慈善团体作一些捐赠。该慈善团体通常由软件制作者指定。

Carnivore *n.* **"食肉动物"(窃听技术)**

Digital wiretap technology developed by the U. S. Federal Bureau of Investigation. Carnivore's purpose is to track and capture e-mail and other Internet-based communications sent from and received by a suspect. Carnivore copies all of an ISP's network traffic into a collection system where a filter sifts through all communications, disregarding all data but that related to the suspect. 美国联邦调查局开发的数字搭线窃听技术。"食肉动物"的目的是为了跟踪并俘获嫌疑者收发的电子邮件和其他基于因特网的通信内容。"食肉动物"把所有的ISP的网络通信内容复制到一个收集系统中，在那里，过滤器审查全部通信内容，去除所有与嫌疑者无关的，而只保留与其相关的内容。

carpal tunnel syndrome *n.* **腕骨综合症**

A form of repetitive strain injury to the wrist and hand. Making the same small motions over and over can cause swelling and scarring of the soft tissue of the wrist, which then compresses the main nerve leading to the hand. Symptoms of carpal tunnel syndrome include pain and tingling in the fingers, and in advanced cases, carpal tunnel syndrome can lead to loss of functionality of the hands. Typing at a computer keyboard without proper wrist support is a common cause of carpal tunnel syndrome. *Acronym*: CTS. *See also* repetitive strain injury, wrist support. 一种因反复的过度疲劳而对腕和手所产生的损伤。不断重复同一个微小的动作，会导致手腕软组织肿胀和受损，最终对手上的主神经造成压迫。这种病的症状包括手指疼痛和手指刺痛，一些严重病例，可以导致双手功能丧失。在计算机键盘上打字而又缺乏适当的手腕支撑是导致造或腕骨综合症的一个常见原因。缩略为 CTS。参阅 repetitive strain injury, wrist support。

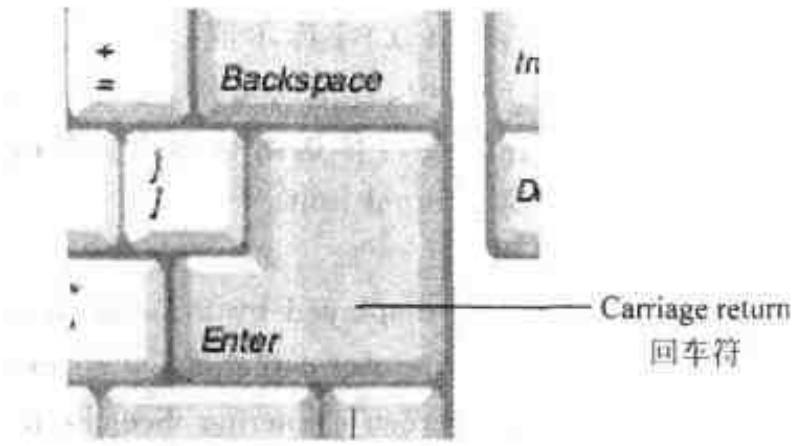
carriage *n.* **托架**

The assembly that holds the platen of a typewriter or a typewriterlike printer. On a standard typewriter, the platen and carriage move past a fixed position within the typewriter housing, where the keys strike the paper; the platen rotates to advance the paper held in the carriage. On most impact printers for computers, however, the print head moves back and forth across a platen, which rotates but does not move horizontally; in such machines, the assembly that carries the print head is often called the print-head carriage assembly. *See also* carriage return, platen. 一种部件，用来支撑打字机或类似打字机的打印机上的压纸卷轴。在标准的打字机上，压纸卷轴和托架一起移过打字机机箱内的一个固定位置，在那儿打字机键击打纸张。压纸卷轴转动，带动放在托架上的纸向上移动。而在大多数用于计算机的击打式打印机上，打印头在托架上来回移动，压纸卷轴只旋转而不水平移动。在这些机器上，载有打印头的部件常称作打印头托架部件。参阅 carriage return, platen。

carriage return *n.* **回车符**

A control character that tells a computer or printer to return to the beginning of the current line. A carriage return is similar to the return on a typewriter but does not automatically advance to the beginning of a new line. For example, a carriage-return character alone, received at the end of the words *This is a sample line of text* would cause the cursor or printer to return to the first letter of the word *This*. In the ASCII character set, the carriage-return character has the decimal value of 13 (hexadecimal 0D). See the illustration. 一种控制字符，用于控制计算机或打印机返回到当前行的开头。虽然回车符与打字机上的回车很相似，但打字机上的回车不能自动进到一个新行的开头。例如：在 This is a sample line of text 之后得到一个回车符，则会使光标或打印机回到 This 的第一个字符。在 ASCII 字符集中，回车符的十进制码为 13(十六进制码为 0D)。参阅本条目的图例。

carrier *n.* **载波；通信公司**



Carriage return

1. In communications, a specified frequency that can be modulated to convey information. 在通信中，指一种特定频率，经过调制可用于传送信息。

2. A company that provides telephone and other communications services to consumers。

一种为用户提供电话和其他通信服务的公司。

Carrier Detect *n.* **载波检测**

See(见) CD(第 2 个释义).

carrier frequency *n.* **载波频率，载频**

A radio-frequency signal, such as those used with modems and on networks, used to transmit information. A carrier frequency is a signal that vibrates at a fixed number of cycles per second, or hertz (Hz), and is modulated (changed) in either frequency or amplitude to enable it to carry intelligible information. 一种用于信息传输的射频信号，例如那些与调制解调器一起使用的信号和在网络上使用的信号。载频是以固定周期数每秒、或赫兹(Hz)来振荡的信号。通过对频率或振幅进行调制(改变)可以使其携带易于理解的信息。

carrier sense multiple access with collision detection *n.* **带有冲突检测的载波侦听多路存取**

See(见) CSMA/CD.

carrier signal *n.* **载波信号**

See(见) carrier frequency.

carrier system *n.* **载波系统**

A communications method that uses different carrier frequencies to transfer information along multiple channels of a single path. Transmission involves modulating the signal on each frequency at the originating station and demodulating the signal at the receiving station. 使用不同载波频率在单一线路的多个信道上传输信息的一种通信方式传送过程包括在始发端对每个频率的信号进行调制和在接收端对其解调。

carry *n.* **进位**

In arithmetic, the process of moving a digit to the next higher position when the sum of two numbers is greater than the largest digit in the number system being used. Computers, based on logic circuits, and often able to add all digits in two numbers simultaneously (do parallel addition), perform carries in several exotic ways. For example, they perform complete carries, in which one carry is allowed to propagate-that is, to generate other carries in other digit positions. They can also perform partial carries, in which carries resulting from parallel addition are stored temporarily. 在算术运算中，当两数之和大于所使用的数制中的最大数时，向下一个高位移动一个数字的过程。在以逻辑电路为基础的计算机中，常能使两个数的所有位同时进行相加(并行加法)，再用一些特殊的方法完成进位操作。例如，计算机可以进行完全进位操作，允许一个进位向前传递，产生其他数位上的进位。计算机也可以进行部分进位，它把从并行加法产生的进位临时存储起来。

carry bit *n.* **进位位**

The bit, associated with an adder circuit, that indicates that an addition operation has produced a carry (as in 9 + 7). *Also called*: carry flag. 一种与加法电路有关的位，表明加法操作产生了一个进位(如 9+7)。也称为 carry flag。

carry flag *n.* **进位标志**

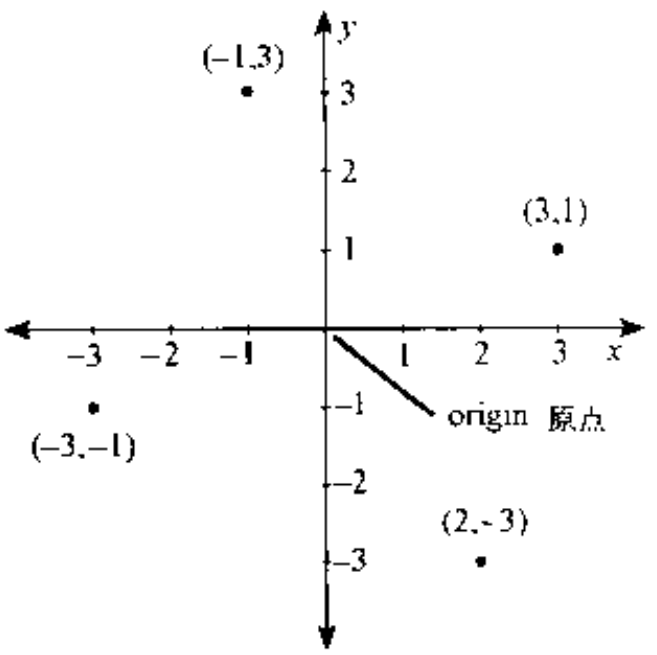
See(见) carry bit.

Cartesian coordinates *n.* **笛卡儿坐标**

Points on a plane (two dimensions) or in space (three dimensions) that are located by their positions in relation to intersecting axes; named after the French mathematician René Descartes, who introduced the system in the seventeenth century. In two dimensions, points are described by their positions in relation to the two familiar axes, *x* (usually horizontal) and *y* (usually vertical). In three dimensions, a third axis, *z*, is added to the *x*- and *y*-axes. See the illustration. *See also* *x*-*y*-*z* coordinate system. *Compare* polar coordinates.

平面(二维)或空间(三维)上的点，可由其与相交

坐标轴上的相对位置来确定。该坐标系是由法国数学家 René Descartes 在 17 世纪引入的，并以其名字来命名。在二维坐标系中，点由它与 x 轴（常为水平的）和 y 轴（常为垂直的）的相应位置来确定。在 x 轴和 y 轴上再添加第三个轴 z，就成为三维坐标系。参阅本条目的图例。参阅 x-y-z coordinate system。比较 polar coordinates。



Cartesian coordinates

Cartesian product *n.* 笛卡儿乘积

See（见）product（第 1 个释义）.

cartridge *n.* 盒

Any of various container devices that usually consist of some form of plastic housing. *See also* disk cartridge, ink cartridge, memory cartridge, ribbon cartridge, ROM cartridge, tape cartridge, toner cartridge. 泛指各种类型的容器设备，通常由某些形式的塑料盒组成。参阅 disk cartridge, ink cartridge, memory cartridge, ribbon cartridge, ROM cartridge, tape cartridge, toner cartridge。

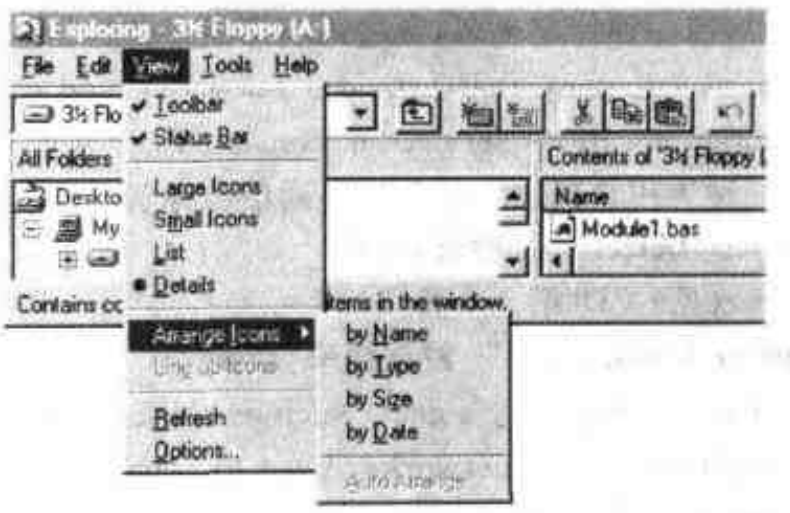
cartridge font *n.* 盒式字库

A font contained in a plug-in cartridge and used to add fonts to laser, ink-jet, or high-end dotmatrix printers. Cartridge fonts are distinguished both from internal fonts, which are contained in ROM in the printer and are always available, and from downloadable (soft) fonts, which reside on disk and which can be sent to the printer as needed. *See also* font cartridge. *Compare* internal font.

一种包含在插入式盒中的字库，通常用来给激光、喷墨或高精度点阵打印机添加字库。盒式扩展字库与内部字库和可装入（软）字库不同。内部字库存储在打印机的 ROM 中，且随时可用，而可装入字库存在磁盘上，在需要时传送给打印机。参阅 font cartridge。比较 internal font。

cascade *n.* 级联；累积

1. Additional elements displayed by a menu item or list box from which the user can choose in order to interact with other screen elements. See the illustration. 选单项或列表框显示的附加元素，用户可以通过对它的选择而与其他屏幕元素进行交互操作。参阅本条目的图例。



Cascade

2. In newsgroup articles, the accumulation of quotation marks (often angle brackets) added by newsgroup readers each time an article is replied to. Most newsgroup readers will copy the original article in the body of the reply; after several replies, the original material will have several quotation marks. *See also* article, newsgroup, newsreader. 在新闻组的文章中，引用标志（通常是尖括号）的累积。这些标志是新闻组读者在每次对文章进行答复时添加的。大部分新闻组的读者都会在答复的正文部分中复制原文。经过几次答复，原文就会有几个引用标志。参阅 article, newsgroup, newsreader。

cascade connection *n.* 级联

See（见）pipe（第 1 个释义）.

cascaded star topology *n.* 级联星型拓扑

A star network in which nodes connect to hubs and hubs connect to other hubs in a hierarchical (cascaded) parent/child relationship. This topology is characteristic of 100Base-VG networks. —

种星型网络，其中节点连接到集线器上，集线器连接到另外的集线器上，形成一个分层的（级联）父与子关系结构。这种拓扑结构是 100Base-VG 网络的特征。

cascading hubs *n.* **级联集线器(组)**

A network configuration in which hubs are connected to other hubs. *See also* hub. 一种网络配置，按照这种配置，各(网络)集线器都连接到其他的集线器上。参阅 hub。

cascading menu *n.* **级联选单**

A hierarchical graphical menu system in which a side menu of subcategories is displayed when the pointer is placed on the main category. 一种分层图形选单系统，在该系统中，当指针指向一个主选单条目时就会显示一个附带的子选单条目。

Cascading Style Sheet mechanism *n.* **级联类型表结构**

See(见) cascading style sheets.

cascading style sheets *n.* **级联(网页)类型表**

A Hypertext Markup Language (HTML) specification developed by The World Wide Web Consortium (W3C) that allows authors of HTML documents and users to attach style sheets to HTML documents. The style sheets include typographical information on how the page should appear, such as the font of the text in the page. This specification also directs the way in which the style sheets of the HTML document and the user's style will blend. Cascading style sheets have been proposed for the HTML 3.2 standard. *Acronym*: CSS. *Also called*: Cascading Style Sheet mechanism, CSS1. *See also* HTML, style sheet (definition 2). 一种超文本置标语言(HTML)的规范，由万维网协会(W3C)开发，允许 HTML 文件的作者和用户将类型表与 HTML 文件相连接。类型表包括页如何显示等印刷信息，例如页中文本的字体。该规范还指出 HTML 文件中的类型表与用户类型进行混合的方式。级联类型表已计划加入 HTML 3.2 标准中。缩略为 CSS。也称为 Cascading Style Sheet mechanism, CSS1。参阅 HTML, style sheet (第 2 个释义)。

cascading windows *n.* **级联窗口**

A sequence of successive, overlapping windows in a graphical user interface, displayed so that the title bar of each is visible. *Also called*: overlaid windows. 在图形用户界面中的一系列连续的、重叠的窗口，这样显示可以看见每个窗口的标题栏。也称为 overlaid windows。

case *n.* **大小写字母指示**

In text processing, an indication of whether one or more alphabetic characters are capitalized (uppercase) or not (lowercase). A case-sensitive program or routine distinguishes between uppercase and lowercase letters and treats the word *cat* as totally distinct from either *Cat* or *CAT*. A case-sensitive program that also separates capitalized and lowercased words would list *Arkansas* before *aardvark* or *antimony*, even though its alphabetic position follows both lowercased words. 在文本处理过程中的一种指示，用于指明一个或多个字母是以大写字母表示，还是以小写字母表示。一个对字母大小写敏感的程序或例程区分大小写字母，对于单词 cat 的处理完全不同于 Cat 或 CAT。能区分大小写字母的程序将 Arkansas 列在 aardvark 或 antimony 之前，尽管它按字母顺序排列的位置在另外两个小写单词之后。

CASE *n.* **计算机辅助软件工程**

Acronym for computer-aided software engineering. A comprehensive label for software designed to use computers in all phases of computer program development, from planning and modeling through coding and documentation. CASE represents a working environment consisting of programs and other development tools that help managers, systems analysts, programmers, and others to automate the design and implementation of programs and procedures for business, engineering, and scientific computer systems. 为 computer-aided software engineering 的缩略语。一种软件设计中使用的综合性标识，它涵盖了软件开发的所有阶段，从规划和建模到编码和文档资料。CASE 代表的是一种由程序和其他开发工具组成的工作环境，它帮助管理者、系统分析员、程序员和其他人员为进行商务、工程和科学计算机系统的处理而自动地进行设计和编制程序。

case-sensitive search *n.* **大小写敏感查询**

A search in a database in which capitalization of key words must exactly match the capitalization of

words in the database. A case-sensitive search for "north and south" would fail to find a database entry for "North and South." 一种在数据库中的检索，关键字的大小写必须和数据库中单词的大小写精确匹配。如果数据库中的条目是"North and south"，而以大小写敏感方式检索"north and south"，则必然失败。

case sensitivity *n.* **大小写敏感**

Discrimination between lowercase and uppercase characters in a program or a programming language. *See also* case. 在程序或程序设计语言中，对大小写字母区别对待。参阅 case。

case statement *n.* **条件语句，(分)情况[case]语句**

In programming languages such as Ada, Pascal, and C, a type of control statement that executes one of several sets of instructions based on some key value. Case statements are used in evaluating situations that can have a number of different results. "Case" in this sense refers to a refinement of a basic IF-THEN type of conditional statement (if A is true, then do B), but a case statement functions more like a series of nested IFs (if A, then do this; else if B, then do that; else. . .). In a case evaluation, a variable (such as a number or a string of characters) is compared against one after another of a series of constants assigned by the programmer. Each constant represents a different case and defines an action to be carried out. When the program finds a constant that matches the variable, it carries out whatever action is dictated by the case in which the match occurs. *See also* constant, control statement, variable. 在诸如 Ada、Pascal 和 C 等程序设计语言中的一种控制语句，用以根据某些关键字的值来决定执行几组指令中的一组。case 语句通常用来判定能产生许多不同结果的条件。从这个意义上讲，它可以看成是经过改进的基本 IF-THEN 类型的条件语句(如果 A 真，则执行 B)，但一个 case 语句的功能更像一系列嵌套的 IF 语句(如果 A 真，则执行这个；否则如果 B 真，则执行那个；否则……)。在条件判定过程中，一个变量(比如数字或字符串)要和一系列程序员已定义的常量逐个比较，每个常量表示一个不同的选择，同时定义了要完成的动作。当程序发现某个常量与变量一致时，就会完成由该条件规定的任何操作。参阅 constant, control statement, variable。

cassette *n.* **盒式磁带**

The unit consisting of both the plastic case and the magnetic tape it contains. Cassette tapes are used for backing up large amounts of computer data. 一种由塑料盒和内装的磁带组成的装置。盒式磁带通常用来备份大量计算机数据。

cassette tape *n.* **盒式磁带**

1. The tape within a cassette. 盒中装的磁带。

2. The unit consisting of both the plastic cassette case and the tape it contains. 由塑料盒和内装的磁带组成的装置。

cast *n.* **数据类型转换**

A programmer-specified data conversion from one type to another, such as a conversion from integer to floating point. *Also called*: coercion. *See also* data type. 程序员指定的由一种类型到另一种类型的数据类型转换，例如从整数到浮点数的转换。也称为 coercion。参阅 data type。

CAT *n.* **计算机辅助测试；计算机辅助教学；计算机轴向断层摄影术**

1. Acronym for computer-aided testing. A procedure used by engineers for checking or analyzing designs, especially those created with CAD programs. Computeraided testing is also used by software developers for automated regression testing. 为 computer-aided testing 的缩略语。工程师用于对设计(特别是用 CAD 程序完成的设计)进行检查和分析的过程。软件开发者也使用计算机辅助测试来进行自动回归测试。

2. Acronym for computerassisted teaching or computer-aided teaching. *See* CAI. 为 computerassisted teaching or computer-aided teaching 的缩略语。见 CAI。

3. Acronym for computerized axial tomography. A medical procedure in which a computer is used to generate a three-dimensional image of a body part from a series of Xrays taken as cross sections along a single axis. *See* CAI. 为 computerized axial tomography 的缩略语。根据沿人体某个部分单--轴向的按断面拍摄的 X 光片，用计算机生成三维图像的一种医疗过程。参阅 CAI。

catalog *n.* **目录；数据字典**

1. In a computer, a list containing specific information, such as name, length, type, and location of files or of storage space. 在计算机中一种包含诸如文件或存储空间的名称、长度、类型和位置等特定信息的列表。

2. In a database, the data dictionary. *See also* data dictionary. 在数据库中，指数据字典。参阅 data dictionary。

catch *n.* 抓取(关键字)

A keyword in the Java programming language used to declare a block of statements to be executed in the event that a Java exception or runtime error occurs in a preceding "try" block. *See also* block, exception, keyword, runtime, try. Java 程序设计语言中的一个关键字，用于声明一段程序(即一个语句块)，这段程序在 Java 运行上一个"try"程序块时出现异常或超时错的情况下被执行。参阅 block, exception, keyword, runtime, try。

Category 3 cable *n.* (第)三类电缆

Network cable that supports frequencies up to 16 MHz and transmission speeds up to 10 Mbps (standard Ethernet). Category 3 cable has four unshielded twisted pairs (UTPs) of copper wire and RJ-45 connectors, and is used in voice and 10Base-T applications. *Also called*: Cat 3 cable. 支持频率高达 16 MHz、传输速率高达 10Mbps(标准以太网)的网络电缆。(第)三类电缆采用四对铜质无屏蔽双绞线(UTPs)和 RJ-45 连接器，用于话音和 10 Base-T(以太网接口标准之一)的应用系统中。也称为 Cat 3 cable。

Category 4 cable *n.* (第)四类电缆

Network cable that supports frequencies up to 20 MHz and transmission speeds up to 16 Mbps. Category 4 cable has four unshielded twisted pairs (UTPs) of copper wire and RJ-45 connectors. Less popular than Category 3 and Category 5 cables, it is used primarily for token ring networks. *Also called*: Cat 4 cable. 支持频率高达 20 MHz、传输速率高达 16 Mbps 的网络电缆。(第)四类电缆采用四对铜质无屏蔽双绞线(UTPs)和 RJ-45 连接器。它不如(第)三类和(第)五类电缆应用普遍，主要用于权标环网络系统中。也称为 Cat 4 cable。

Category 5 cable *n.* (第)五类电缆

Network cable that supports frequencies up to 100 MHz and transmission speeds up to 100 Mbps (using two pairs) or 1000 Mbps (using four pairs and called gigabit over copper). Category 5 cable has four unshielded twisted pairs (UTPs) of copper wire and RJ-45 connectors, and is used for 10/100/1000 Base-T, ATM, and token ring networks. *Also called*: Cat 5 cable. 支持频率高达 100 MHz、传输速率高达 100 Mbps(使用两对电缆)或 1000 Mbps(用四对电缆，称为超吉位铜线)的网络电缆。(第)五类电缆采用四对铜制无屏蔽双绞线(UTPs)和 RJ-45 连接器，用于 10 或 100 或 1000Base-T、ATM 和权标环网络系统中。也称为 Cat 5 cable。

Category 5e cable *n.* (第)五 e[超五]类电缆

Network cable that supports frequencies up to 100 MHz and transmission speeds up to 1000 Mbps (half-duplex mode) or 2000 Mbps (full-duplex mode). Category 5e cable has four unshielded twisted pairs (UTPs) of copper wire, RJ-45 connectors, and enhanced shielding to prevent signal degradation. Category 5e cable can be used for 10/100/1000 Base-T, ATM, and token ring networks. *Also called*: Cat 5e cable. *See also* duplex[2] (definition 1), half-duplex transmission. 支持频率高达 100 MHz、传输速度高达 1000 Mbps(半双工模式)或 2000 Mbps(全双工模式)的网络电缆。(第)五 e 类电缆采用四对铜质无屏蔽双绞线(UTPs)、RJ-45 连接器和增强的信号衰减防护。(第)五 e 类电缆可用于 10 或 100 或 1000 Base-T(以太网接口标准之一)、ATM 和权标环网络系统中。也称为 Cat 5e cable。参阅 duplex[2](第 1 个释义)，half-duplex transmission。

catena *n.* 链表项

A series of items in a chained list— that is, a list in which one item points to the next in sequence. *See also* linked list. 链表中的一系列项，在链表中，各项依次指向下一项。参阅 linked list。

cathode *n.* 阴极；负极

1. The terminal or electrode that is negatively charged and from which electrons flow. 带有负电荷或流出电子的端点或电极。

2. The electronemitting electrode in a vacuum

tube. 真空管中发射电子的电极。

3. The negative terminal of a battery. *Compare* anode. 电池的负极。比较 anode。

cathode-ray oscilloscope *n.* 阴极射线示波器

See(见) oscilloscope.

cathode-ray tube *n.* 阴极射线管

See(见) CRT.

CATV *n.* 公用天线电视,有线[电缆]电视

Acronym for community antenna television or cable television. A television broadcasting system that uses coaxial or fiber-optic cable to distribute a broadband signal containing many separate television program channels. CATV systems are also increasingly being used to carry digital data— for example, Internet connections— to and from subscribers. 为 community antenna television 或 cable television 的缩略语。一种电视广播系统,使用同轴电缆或光缆发送包含许多单独电视节目频道的广播信号。有线电视系统也逐渐被用来传输数字数据,例如在因特网和用户之间的来回连接等。

CatXML *n.* 目录[编目]扩展置标语言(标准)

Acronym for **Cat**alogue **XML**. An open standard for using XML in catalogue information exchanges over the Internet. CatXML uses a flexible XML schema with multiple profiles that can be adapted to meet the needs of individual businesses. CatXML supports existing information structures and provides distributed query information grid models and dynamic output formats. 为 **Cat**alogue **XML** 的缩略语。使用 XML 语言在因特网上进行目录信息交换的一种开放标准。CatXML 使用灵活的带有多种配置文件的 XML 方案(或模式),可以进行改写以满足不同商业的需要。CatXML 支持现有的信息结构,也提供分布式查询信息网格模型和动态输出格式。

cavity virus *n.* "空穴"病毒(程序)

A type of virus that overwrites and hides within a section of the file it has infected. A cavity virus overwrites only a part of the host file filled with a constant, allowing the file to continue to function. 一种可以重写文件并隐藏在被感染的文件某处的病毒(程序)。"空穴"病毒(程序)只重写包含某个常量的主机文件的一部分,允许该文件继续发挥作用。

CBEMA *n.* 计算机和商业设备制造商协会

Acronym for Computer and Business Equipment Manufacturers Association. An organization of hardware vendors and manufacturers in the United States involved in standardizing information processing and related equipment. 为 Computer and Business Equipment Manufacturers Association 的缩略语。它是美国硬件销售商和制造商的一个组织,负责信息处理和相关设备的标准化。

CBL *n.* 基于计算机的学习(方法)

Acronym for computer-based learning. Applies to either computer-aided instruction (CAI), which focuses primarily on education, or computer-based training (CBT), which is application-specific or job-oriented teaching. *See also* CAI, CBT. 为 computer-based learning 的缩略语。用于计算机辅助教学(CAI)或者基于计算机的培训(CBT)。CAI 以教育为重点,而 CBT 侧重于实际应用或以职业教育为目的。参阅 CAI, CBT。

CBT *n.* 基于计算机的培训(方法)

Acronym for computer-based training. The use of computers and specially developed tutorial programs for teaching. CBT uses color, graphics, and other attentiongetting aids to help maintain interest, and it has both simple and sophisticated applications. A software developer, for example, might include a series of CBT lessons with an application to give new users a hands-on feel for the program; a consultant might use a longer and more detailed CBT program as a tool in a management-training seminar. 为 computer-based training 的缩略语。一种在教学中使用计算机和专门开发的教学程序的方法。CBT 采用颜色、图形和其他一些吸引人的方法,帮助人们保持兴趣,它既有简单的应用系统,又有复杂的应用系统。例如,软件开发者可以在应用系统中包括一系列 CBT 课程,给新用户一种对该软件系统直观的感觉;专家可以在管理培训研讨会上使用一种更长、更为详细的 CBT 程序作为他的工具。

cc *n.* 抄送

Acronym for courtesy copy. A directive to an e-mail program to send a complete copy of a given piece of mail to another individual. The use of cc

mail addressing, as opposed to directly addressing the mail to a person, generally implies that the recipient is not required to take any action; the message is for informational purposes only. In a cc directive, the fact that this recipient received the mail is printed in the mail header and is thus known to all other recipients. *Also called*: carbon copy. *See also* e-mail1 (definition 1), header. *Compare* bcc. 为 courtesy copy 的缩略语。一种电子邮件程序的指令，用来把一份给定邮件的完整拷贝发送给其他人。使用 cc 邮件的地址，而不是直接使用某人的地址，通常意味着接收者不需要做任何回复，而消息仅仅是用于信息发布的目的。使用 cc 邮件指令时，接收者收到了邮件这一情况被打印在邮件头部，因此这一情况可以被其他所有的接收者知道。也称为 carbon copy。参阅 e-mail[1]（第 1 个释义），header。比较 bcc。

CCC *n.* **计算机控制的人物**

Acronym for Computer Controlled Character. CCC is generally used in role-playing computer games like MUD. It refers to a character that is not played by a human player but is actually a computer-generated character built into the game itself. *See also* computer game, MUD, role-playing game. 为 Computer Controlled Character 的缩略语。计算机控制的人物通常用于像 MUD（多用户网络游戏）之类的角色扮演计算机游戏中。它指的不是由真人扮演的人物，而是由计算机生成的人物，其实它就内嵌于游戏之中。参阅 computer game, MUD, role-playing game。

CCD *n.* **电荷耦合器件**

See(见) charge-coupled device.

CCI *n.* **公共用户接口**

See(见) Common Client Interface.

CCITT *n.* **国际电报电话咨询委员会**

Acronym for Comité Consultatif International Télégraphique et Téléphonique, now called the International Telecommunication Union-Telecommunication Standardization Sector (ITU-TSS, often abbreviated as ITU-T). CCITT was the organization that performed the standardization functions for the International Telecommunication Union (ITU). Following a reorganization of the ITU in 1992, CCITT ceased to exist as a separate body, although several standards are still known by the CCITT prefix. *See also* ITU. 为 Comité Consultatif International Télégraphique et Téléphonique 的缩略语，现被称作为 International Telecommunication Union-Telecommunication Standardization Sector (ITU-TSS，通常缩写为 ITU-T)。CCITT 是国际电信联盟(ITU)中制定和执行标准的组织，是它的下属组织。虽然现在仍然有几个著名的标准被冠以 CCITT 前缀，但它已于 1992 年停止了作为独立实体的工作。参阅 ITU。

CCITT Groups 1-4 *n.* **CCITT 1-4 组**

A set of four standards recommended by the Comité Consultatif International Télégraphique et Téléphonique (International Telegraph and Telephone Consultative Committee) for the encoding and transmission of images over fax machines. Groups 1 and 2 relate to analog devices and are generally out of use. Groups 3 and 4, which deal with digital devices, are outlined below. Group 3 is a widespread standard that supports standard images of 203 horizontal dots per inch (dpi) by 98 vertical dpi and fine images of 203 horizontal dpi by 198 vertical dpi; supports two methods of data compression, one (based on the Huffman code) reducing an image to 10 to 20 percent of the original, the second (READ, for relative element address designate) compressing images to 6 to 12 percent of the original; and provides for password protection and for polling so that a receiving machine can request transmission as appropriate. Group 4, a newer standard, supports images of up to 400 dpi; supports data compression based on a beginning row of white pixels (dots), with each succeeding line encoded as a series of changes from the line before, compressing images to 3 to 10 percent of the original; does not include error-correction information in the transmission; and requires an Integrated Services Digital Network (ISDN) phone line rather than a dial-up line. CCITT 推荐的四组标准，用于通过传真机对图像的编码和传送。1 组和 2 组与模拟设备有关，并不常用。3 组和 4 组是针对数字设备的，其概要如下。3 组是广泛使用的标准，支持标准的

203×98dpi(点数每英寸)图像和更清晰的 203×198dpi 图像;支持两种数据压缩方法,一种是基于霍夫曼编码,可压缩至原始图像的 10%～20%,另一种是基于 READ(相关元素地址识别),可压缩至 6%～12%;提供口令保护和轮询,以便正在接收的机器能在适当的时候请求传输。4 组是一个较新的标准,支持的图像分辨率可达到 400dpi,数据压缩以白色像素(点)的起始行作为基础,每一后继行的编码都是在前行的基础上进行的一系列变化,可压缩至原始图像的 3%～10%;在传输中,它不包括纠错信息且需要 ISDN(综合业务数字网络)电话线路,而不是拨号线路。

CCITT V series *n.* **CCITT V 系列**

See(见) V series.

CCITT X series *n.* **CCITT X 系列**

See(见) X series.

cc:Mail *n.* **抄送邮件程序**

An e-mail program originally introduced by cc:mail, Inc., and currently produced by the Lotus Development Corporation. Lotus cc:Mail runs on multiple networking platforms and the Internet and is closely integrated with Lotus Notes collaborative software. 最初由抄送邮件(cc:mail)公司推出的一种电子邮件程序,目前由莲花发展公司出品。莲花抄送邮件程序可以在多重网络平台和因特网上运行,并且与莲花公司 Notes 系列协作软件紧密地集成在一起。

ccNUMA *n.* **相联缓存非一致性内存访问**

Acronym for Cache-Coherent Non-Uniform Memory Access. A technology that enables many symmetric multiprocessing systems to be connected by high-speed/wide-bandwidth interconnect hardware so that they function as one machine. *See also* symmetric multiprocessing. 为 Cache-Coherent Non-Uniform Memory Access 的缩略语。一种技术,它能把许多对称多处理系统用高速和宽带互连硬件设备连接起来,使得这些系统像一台机器那样工作。参阅 symmetric multiprocessing。

CCP *n.* **计算机程序设计证书**

Acronym for Certificate in Computer Programming. A senior-level programming credential awarded by the Institute for Certification of Computer Professionals to individuals who pass an extensive set of programming examinations. 为 Certificate in Computer Programming 的缩略语。一种由计算机专业人员资格认定协会(ICCP)授予的高级程序设计证书,获得者必须通过一系列的程序设计考试。

cd *n.* **改变目录(命令)**

Acronym for change directory. In MS-DOS, UNIX, and FTP client programs, the command that changes the current directory to the directory whose path follows *cd* in the command. *See also* directory, path (definition 5). 为 change directory 的缩略语。在 MS-DOS、UNIX 和 FTP 客户程序中,用来改变当前工作目录的命令,该命令把当前目录改变到跟在 cd 命令之后的目录上。参阅 directory, path (第 5 个释义)。

CD *n.* **光碟;载波检测**

1. An individual compact disc, such as a CD-ROM. *See also* CD-ROM, compact disc (definition 2). 一种独特的紧缩小圆盘,例如 CD-ROM。参阅 CD-ROM, compact disc (第 2 个释义)。

2. Acronym for Carrier Detect, a signal sent from a modem to the attached computer to indicate that the modem is on line. *See also* DCD. 为 Carrier Detect 的缩略语。一种从调制解调器发送到主机的信号,以表明调制解调器是联机的。参阅 DCD。

CD burner *n.* **光碟刻录机**

See(见) CD recorder.

CD drive *n.* **光碟驱动器**

See(见) CD-ROM drive.

CD-E *n.* **可擦写光碟(技术)**

Acronym for compact disc-erasable. A technological improvement in CDs (compact discs) whereby information can be repeatedly changed on the CD. Contemporary CDs are "write once, read many," in that the information originally written cannot be changed. 为 compact disc-erasable 的缩略语。一种随光碟的应用而发展起来的技术,利用它可以反复地改变光碟上的数据。传统的光碟只是"一次写入,多次读出",这样最初写入的内容是不能被更改的。

cdev *n.* **控制面板设置工具**

Short for control panel device. A Macintosh utility that allows basic system settings to be

customized. In Macintosh computers running System 6, a cdev is a utility program placed in the system folder. Keyboard and mouse cdevs are preinstalled. Other cdevs are provided with software packages and utilities. In System 7, cdevs are called control panels. *See also* control panel, system folder. *Compare* INIT. 为 control panel device 的缩写。一种 Macintosh 工具，允许基本系统按照客户的要求进行设置。在运行 System 6 操作系统的 Macintosh 计算机中，cdev 是放在系统文件夹中的工具软件。键盘和鼠标的 cdev 是预先装好的。其他的 cdev 随软件包和工具一起提供。在 System 7 操作系统中，cdev 叫作控制面板。参阅 control panel, system folder。比较 INIT.

CDF *n.* **频道定义格式**

See(见) Channel Definition Format.

CDFS *n.* **CD-ROM 文件系统；只读介质文件系统**

1. Acronym for **CD**-ROM **F**ile **S**ystem. A 32-bit protected-mode file system that controls access to the contents of CD-ROM drives in Windows 9x. *See also* protected mode. 为 **CD**-ROM **F**ile **S**ystem 的缩略语。一种 32 位保护模式文件系统，在 Windows 9x 中控制对 CD-ROM 驱动器中内容的访问。参阅 protected mode。

2. A designation used with UNIX computers to indicate that a file system resides on a read-only removable medium (that is a CD-ROM). This usually implies that the compact disc is compliant with the ISO 9660 standard. CDFS is also used as a part of commands that mount media (hard drives, tape drives, remote networked drives, and CD-ROMs) for use on a computer. *See also* CD-ROM, ISO 9660. UNIX 计算机的一种指定应用，用以指明文件系统驻留在只读活动介质(一般指 CD-ROM)上。它通常意味着光碟符合 ISO 9660 标准。CDFS 还被当作命令的一部分，用来安装在计算机上使用的存储介质(硬盘驱动器、磁带机、远程网络驱动器和光碟驱动器)。参阅 CD-ROM, ISO 9660。

CD-I *n.* **交互式光碟**

Acronym for **c**ompact **d**isc-**i**nteractive. A hardware and software standard for a form of optical disc technology that can combine audio, video, and text on high-capacity compact discs. CD-I includes such features as image display and resolution, animation, special effects, and audio. The standard covers methods of encoding, compressing, decompressing, and displaying stored information. *See also* CD-ROM. 为 **c**ompact **d**isc-**i**nteractive 的缩略语。一种光碟技术的硬件和软件标准，用来将声音、影像和文字集成在一张大容量光碟上。CD-I 的特征包括有：图像显示和分辨率、卡通制作、特殊效果和声音。这种标准包括编码、压缩、解压缩和显示存储信息等方法。参阅 CD-ROM.

CDMA *n.* **码分多路访问(通信)**

See(见) Code Division Multiple Access.

CDN *n.* **内容投递网**

Acronym for **c**ontent **d**elivery **n**etwork. A service that caches the pages of a Web site on geographically dispersed servers to enable faster delivery of Web pages. When a page is requested at a URL that is content delivery enabled, the content delivery network routes the user's request to a cache server close to the user. *See also* content delivery. 为 **c**ontent **d**elivery **n**etwork 的缩略语。把万维网网站页面高速缓存在不同地理位置的服务器上以加速网页投递的一种服务。当在支持内容投递的 URL 上请求一个网页时，内容递送网络把用户的请求发送到离用户最近的高速缓存服务器中。参阅 content delivery。

CDP *n.* **数据处理证书**

Acronym for **C**ertificate in **D**ata **P**rocessing. A certificate awarded by the Institute for Certification of Computer Professionals to individuals who pass a set of examinations on computers and related areas, including programming, software, and systems analysis. 为 **C**ertificate in **D**ata **P**rocessing 的缩略语。由计算机专业人员资格认定协会(ICCP)向个人颁发的证书，获得者必须通过一系列计算机及相关领域内容的考试，内容包括程序设计、软件和系统分析。

CDPD *n.* **蜂窝数字打包数据**

See(见) Cellular Digital Packet Data.

CD player *n.* **光碟播放器，光碟唱机**

Short for **c**ompact **d**isc **player**. A device that reads the information stored on a CD. A CD player contains the optical equipment necessary for reading a disc's contents and the electronic circuitry for

interpreting the data as it is read. 为 compact disc player 的缩写。一种可以读取存储在光碟上的信息的设备，包括读取光碟内容所必须的光学部件和在读取时对数据进行解释的电路。

CD Plus *n.* 光碟增强技术

A compact disc encoding format that allows mixing of audio recordings and computer data on the same CD, without the possibility of audio equipment becoming damaged by attempting to play the data sections. 一种光碟编码格式，允许将声音记录和计算机数据混合存储在同一张光碟上，避免因声音设备试图播放数据部分而使声音设备损坏。

CD-R *n.* 可记录光碟

Acronym for compact disc-recordable. A type of CD-ROM that can be written on a CD recorder and read on a CD-ROM drive. *See also* CD recorder, CD-ROM. 为 compact disc-recordable 的缩略语。一种能用光碟刻录机写数据及用 CD-ROM 驱动器读数据的光碟。参阅 CD recorder, CD-ROM。

CD-R/E *adj.* 【修】可记录可擦写光碟

Acronym for compact disc-recordable and erasable. Of or pertaining to hardware and software for interfacing computers with both CD-R (compact discrecordable) and CD-E (compact disc-erasable) devices. *See also* CD-R. 为 compact disc-recordable and erasable 的缩略语。用于修饰或说明连接有可记录光碟设备(CD-R)和擦写光碟设备(CD-E)的计算机的硬件和软件。参阅 CD-R

CD recorder *n.* 光碟刻录机

A device used to write CD-ROMs. Because a disc can be written only once on these machines, they are used most commonly to create CD-ROMs for data archives or to produce CD-ROM masters that can he duplicated for mass distribution. *Also called*: CD-R machine, CD-ROM burner. *See also* CD-ROM. 一种用来写 CD-ROM 的设备。在这种机器上光碟只能被写一次，因此，它通常用来刻录有关存档数据的光碟，或者用来生产母盘，这种母盘能被复制用以大量分发。也称为 CD-R machine, CD-ROM burner。参阅 CD-ROM。

CD-R machine *n.* 光碟刻录机

See(见) CD recorder.

CD-ROM *n.* 只读光碟存储器，光碟

1. Acronym for compact disc read-only memory. A form of storage characterized by high capacity (roughly 650 megabytes) and the use of laser optics rather than magnetic means for reading data. Although CD-ROM drives are strictly read-only, they are similar to CD-R drives (write once, read many), optical WORM devices, and optical read-write drives. *See also* CD-I, CD-R, WORM. 为 compact disc read-only memory 的缩略语。一种以高容量(大约 650 兆字节)为特征的存储装置，使用激光光学方法而不是磁性方法来读取数据。虽然严格地讲 CD-ROM 设备只能读，但它类似于 CD-R 设备(一次写，多次读)、光 WORM 设备和光读写设备。参阅 CD-I, CD-R, WORM。

2. An individual CD (compact disc) designed for use with a computer and capable of storing up to 650 megabytes of data. *See also* CD, disc. 一种计算机使用的光碟，能够存储多达 650 兆字节的数据。参阅 CD, disc。

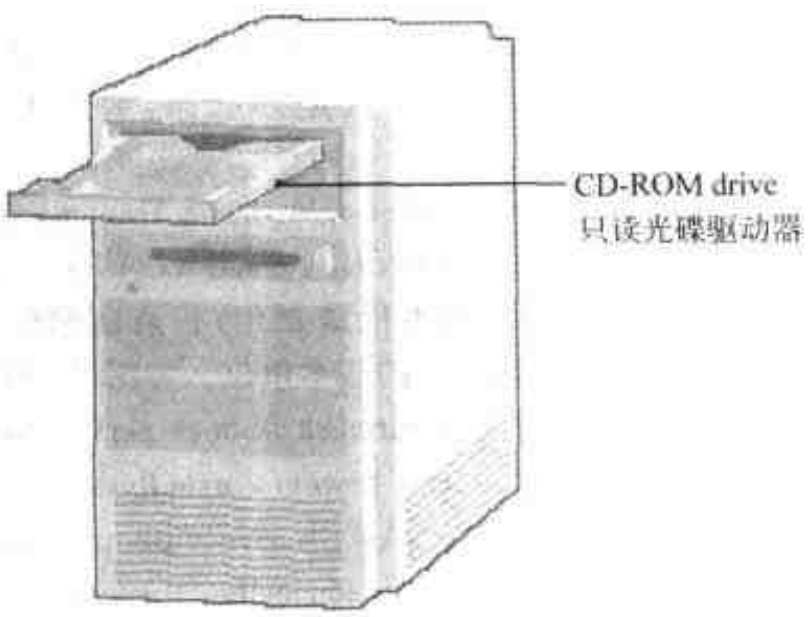
CD-ROM burner *n.* CD-ROM 刻录机

See(见) CD recorder.

CD-ROM drive *n.* CD-ROM 碟驱动器

An electromechancial device that reads data on CD-ROMs. Most CD-ROM drives have a SCSI interface, although some are connected to a PC via a controller for a disk drive. Data is read through a small laser that is focused on the surface of the CD ROM through optical mirrors in the read/write head. A spindle and drive motor revolve the CD-ROM, so all data, which is stored in spirals from the center, can be read. CD-ROM drives vary in the access time to locate a track on the CD-ROM and the seek time to move the read/write head. See the illustration. *Also called*: CD drive. *See also* CD-ROM, compact disc. 读取只读光碟上数据的一种电机设备。虽然有些 CD-ROM 驱动器是通过光碟驱动器的控制器连接到个人计算机上的，但大多数 CD-ROM 驱动器都有 SCSI 接口。使用小激光束通过读写头上的光学镜照射到只读光碟的表面上读取数据。用一个轴和驱动马达使只读光碟旋转，这样从中心以螺旋形式存储的数据都能够读出。由于需要在只读光碟上定位磁道和移动读写头，因此 CD-ROM 驱动器的存取时间

不尽相同。参阅本条目的图例。也称为 CD drive。参阅 CD-ROM, compact disc。



CD-ROM drive

CD-ROM Extended Architecture *n.* **CD-ROM 扩展体系结构**

See(见) CD-ROM/XA.

CD-ROM File System *n.* **CD-ROM 文件系统**

See(见) CDFS (第 1 个释义).

CD-ROM jukebox *n.* **CD-ROM 自动换盘机，光碟库**

A CD-ROM player that can contain up to 200 CD-ROMs and is connected to a CD-ROM drive in a personal computer or workstation. A user can request data from any of the CD-ROMs in the jukebox, and the device will locate and play the disk that contains the data. Although only one CD-ROM can be played at a time, if multiple CD-ROM jukeboxes are each connected to separate CD-ROM drives that are daisy-chained together to the computer, more than one CD-ROM can be used at a time. *See also* CD-ROM, CD-ROM drive, daisy chain. 一种最多能容纳 200 个 CD-ROM 的 CD-ROM 播放器，它和个人计算机或工作站中的 CD-ROM 驱动器相连。用户可以从自动换盘机中的任何一个 CD-ROM 中读取数据，设备能够找到和播放包含该数据的光碟。在某一时间只有一个 CD-ROM 能够播放，如果有多个 CD-ROM 自动换盘机分别连接到多个 CD-ROM 上，则在同一时间可以有多个以菊花链式相连的 CD-ROM 能够播放。参阅 CD-ROM, CD-ROM drive, daisy chain。

CD-ROM/XA *n.* **CD-ROM 扩展体系结构**

Short for **CD-ROM** Extended Architecture. An extended CD-ROM format developed by Philips, Sony, and Microsoft. CD-ROM/XA is consistent with the ISO 9660 (High Sierra) standard, with further specification of ADPCM (adaptive differential pulse code modulation) audio, images, and interleaved data. *See also* adaptive differential pulse code modulation, CD-ROM, High Sierra specification. 为 **CD-ROM** Extended Architecture 的缩写。一种由菲力浦公司、索尼公司和微软公司开发的扩展 CD-ROM 格式。它符合 ISO 9660 (High Sierra)标准，带有进一步的、有关 ADPCM (自适应差分脉冲编码调制)音频、图像和交错数据的规约。参阅 adaptive differential pulse code modulation, CD-ROM, High Sierra specification。

CD-RW *n.* **可重写光碟**

Acronym for compact **disc-rewritable**. The technology, equipment, software, and media used in the production of multiple-write CDs (compact discs). 为 compact **disc-rewritable** 的缩略语。用于可多次写入的光碟产品的技术、设备、软件和介质。

CDS *n.* **电路数据服务系统**

See(见) Circuit Data Services.

CDV *n.* **压缩数字图像；视盘**

1. Acronym for compressed digital video. The compression of video images for high-speed transmission. 为 compressed digital video 的缩略语。为高速传输而进行的视频图像压缩。

2. Acronym for compact disc video. A 5-inch videodisc. *See also* videodisc. 为 compact disc video 的缩略语。一种 5 英寸的视盘。参阅 videodisc。

CD Video *n.* **视盘**

See(见) CDV (第 2 个释义).

CeBIT *n.* **CeBIT 博览会，世界信息技术及办公自动化展览会**

One of the world's leading tradeshows for the information technology, telecommunications, and office automation industries. Held annually in Hannover, Germany, CeBIT attracts hundreds of thousands of visitors and exhibitors from more than 60 countries. 信息技术业、电信业和办公自动化业中世界顶级博览会之一。每年一次的展览都在德国汉诺威举行，每次展会都有来自 60 多个

国家成千上万的参观者和参展商参加。

CEBus *n.* **客户电子总线**

Short for Consumer Electronic Bus. CEBus is an open architecture set of specification documents that define protocols for how to make products communicate through power line wires, low voltage twisted pairs, coax, infrared, RF, and fiber optics. Anyone, anywhere can get a copy of the plans and develop products that work with the CEBus standard. 为 Consumer Electronic Bus 的缩写。客户电子总线是一套开放的、某些规范性文档的体系结构，这些规范性文档定义使不同产品通过电力线、低电压双绞线、同轴电缆、红外线、射频和光纤等进行通信的协议。任何人在任何地方都可以得到这种方案的一个拷贝，或者开发符合客户电子总线标准的产品。

Celeron *n.* **赛扬芯片**

Intel's family of budget-priced microprocessors introduced in 1998. Celeron chips are based on the same P6 microarchitecture as the Pentium II processor. They include an integrated 128-KB L2 cache and support Intel's MMX technology. Celeron chips have speeds of up to 1.3 GHz in early 2002. *See also* Pentium. Intel 公司于 1998 年推出的低价微处理器系列。赛扬芯片和第 II 代奔腾芯片一样都基于 P6 微体系结构。它们包含集成的 128KB L2 级高速缓存并支持 Intel 公司的 MMX 技术。赛扬芯片在 2002 年初速率已达到 1.3 GHz。参阅 Pentium。

cell *n.* **单元(格);(存储)单元;信元;小(服务)区**

1. The intersection of a row and a column in a spreadsheet. Each row and column in a spreadsheet is unique, so each cell can be uniquely identified—for example, cell B17, at the intersection of column B and row 17. Each cell is displayed as a rectangular space that can hold text, a value, or a formula. 在电子报表中，一行和一列的交叉点。电子报表中的每个行和列都是唯一的，因此，每个单元也能被唯一地表示。例如，单元 B17，表示该单元位于 17 行和 B 列的交叉点上。每个单元被显示成一个矩形区域，其中可以保存文字、数值或公式等。

2. An addressable (named or numbered) storage unit for information. A binary cell, for example, is a storage unit that can hold 1 bit of information that is, it can be either on or off. 存放信息的可寻址(已命名或已编号)的存储单元。例如，一个二进制单元是能存储 1 位数据信息的存储单元　也就是说，它要么是开状态，要么是关状态。

3. A fixed length packet, the basic transmission unit on high-speed networks, such as ATM. *See also* ATM. 固定长度的数据包，在高速网络上(例如 ATM)进行传输的基本单位。参阅 ATM。

4. Coverage area for wireless phones served by a single base station (cell tower), usually surrounded by six other cells. As a wireless phone moves across the boundary between cells, the conversation is handed from one cell to the next. Cells may be less than a half mile or more than 15 miles in radius, depending on the volume of wireless calls or the presence of large buildings or terrain that might interfere with signals. 由单个基站(蜂房塔)为无线电话提供服务的覆盖区域，通常其周边有六个其他的小(服务)区。当某台无线电话移动跨越各小(服务)区的边界时，通话管理就从一个小(服务)区移到相邻的小(服务)区。这种小(服务)区的半径可以小于半英里，或大于 15 英里，这取决于无线呼叫的容量或者是否存在可能要干扰信号的高大的建筑物或地势(如岩层)。

cell animation 或 cel animation *n.* **赛璐珞动画**

A process performed by software that emulates traditional cell animation, which uses transparent celluloid sheets ("cells" or "cels" for short) to overlay active elements in an animation frame onto a static background. Computer cell animation is quite efficient because images can be quickly reproduced and manipulated. 一种由软件完成对传统赛璐珞动画的模仿过程。传统的赛璐珞动画用透明的赛璐珞薄片(缩写为"cells" 或 "cels")将动画框中的活动部分覆盖在静态背景上。 由于计算机可以快速地重新产生和处理图像，所以用它制作赛璐珞动画是很高效的。

cell padding *n.* **单元(格)补白**

The space between the contents and the inside edges of a table cell. 表单元(格)中的内容与内侧边缘之间的空间。

cell reference *n.* **单元(格)引用**

The set of coordinates that a cell occupies on a worksheet. For example, the reference of the cell that appears at the intersection of column B and row 3 is B3. 单元(格)在工作表单中所占位置的一组坐标。例如,出现在第 B 列和第 3 行相交位置上单元格的引用就是 B3。

cell relay *n.* **信元中继**

A form of packet switching in which information is multiplexed onto a carrier and transferred in fixed-length packets (cells). 一种分组交换形式,信息是多路复用到一个载波上,并以固定长度的数据包(单元)传输。

cellular automata *n.* **细胞自动机**

1. In computer science, theoretical models of parallel computers. They enable the investigation of parallel computers without the need to actually build them. The cellular automaton is composed of a network of multiple cells, each representing a processor in the parallel computer. The cells must be identical, and they must have a finite amount of available memory. Each cell outputs a value calculated from the input values it receives from its neighboring cells, and all cells output their values simultaneously. 计算机科学中,并行计算机的一套理论模型。可以使用它们对并行计算机进行研究而无需建立实际的并行计算机。细胞自动机由多细胞的网络构成,每个细胞代表并行计算机中的一个处理器。所有的细胞都是相同的,而且必须有一定数量的可用存储器。每个细胞都从其相邻的细胞中接收输入数据进行处理,并产生输出数据,而且所有的细胞都同时产生输出数据。

2. Systems in which rules are applied to multiple cells and their neighbors in a regular spatial lattice or grid that advances through time. Usually, each cell in a cellular automaton has any one state out of a finite number of states. The state changes discretely in time according to rules that depend on the condition of the individual cell and its neighbors. Thus, an individual cell in a cellular automaton takes a neighbor cell's state as input before outputting its own state. Additionally, all the cells in the lattice are updated simultaneously, while the state of the entire lattice also advances discretely in time. Many computer simulations of cellular automata are demonstrated on Web sites; the best known Web example is J. H. Conway's Game of Life. 一种系统的集合,其中的各种规则施加到各个细胞及其相邻按规则的空间格子或网格布局的细胞上,随时俱进。通常细胞自动机中的每个细胞都具有有限个状态中的任何一个状态。这种状态按照由该单个细胞及其相邻细胞的情况所决定的规则随着时间的迁移离散地发生变更。因此,细胞自动机中的单个细胞以其相邻的细胞的状态为输入量,然后产生其本身的状态,而且,所有按网络布局的细胞同时更新自己的状态,而整个网络的状态也以离散的方式随时俱进。在万维网的各种网站上的许多计算机模拟细胞自动机的演示实例,其中最著名的万维网的例子是 J. H. Conway 的"生命游戏"。

Cellular Digital Packet Data *n.* **蜂窝数字打包数据**

A wireless standard providing two-way, 19.2-Kbps packet data transmission over existing cellular telephone channels. *Acronym*: CDPD. *See also* packet, wireless. 一种无线传输标准,规定在现有的蜂窝电话信道中进行 19.2 Kbps 的打包数据的双向传输。缩略为 CDPD。参阅 packet, wireless。

Cellular Telecommunications and Internet Association *n.* **蜂窝式电信和因特网协会**

Association based in Washington, D. C. that represents the wireless telecommunications industry and its equipment manufacturers. *Acronym*: CTIA. 一个位于华盛顿区代表无线电信产业及其设备制造商的协会。缩略为 CTIA。

censorship *n.* **新闻检查**

The action of preventing material that a party considers objectionable from circulating within a system of communication over which that party has some power. The Internet as a whole is not censored, but some parts of it come under varying degrees of control. A news server, for example, often is set to exclude any or all of the alt. newsgroups, such as alt. sex. * or alt. music. white-power, which are unmoderated and tend to be controversial. A moderated newsgroup or mailing list might be considered to be "censored" because the moderator will usually delete highly controversial and obscene content or content that is on a

different topic from that followed by the newsgroup. Online services have identifiable owners, who often take some share of responsibility for what reaches their users' computer screens. In some countries, censorship of certain political or cultural Web sites is a matter of national policy.
一个团体为防止其认为不适宜的材料在其有一定控制力的通信系统中传播而采取的行动。就因特网整体来说是不进行检查的，但就其中的一些部分来说，它们还是处于不同程度的控制之下的。例如：一个新闻服务器，它就要常常排除一些或全都的 alt. 新闻组，比如 alt. sex. * 或 alt. music. whitepower，它们都是很激进的有可能引起争议的。一个非激进的新闻组或邮件列表也可以看成是被"检查"的，因为仲裁者通常都会删除那些严重争议的和淫秽的内容或那些与其新闻话题不相符的内容。在线服务都有明确的拥有者，他们常常对到达其用户计算机屏幕的内容负有部分责任。在一些国家，对某些政治或文化方面的万维网站点进行新闻检查是国家的一种政策。

censorware *n.* 检查软件

Software that imposes restrictions on what Internet sites, newsgroups, or files may be accessed by the user. 对用户可以访问哪些因特网站点、新闻组或文件进行强行限制的软件。

center *vb.* 【动】居中

To align characters around a point located in the middle of a line, page, or other defined area; in effect, to place text an equal distance from each margin or border. *See also* align (definition 1).
以一行、一页或其他设定区域的中心点为中心排列字符。实际上就是将文本放置在离每个页边或边界都等距离的位置上。参阅 align（第 1 个释义）。

centi- *prefix* 【前缀】一百；百分之一

1. One hundred. 一百。

2. One hundredth, as in *centimeter* one hundredth of a meter. 百分之一，比如厘米(centimeter) 表示 1 米(meter)的百分之一。

centralized network *n.* 集中式网络

A network in which nodes connect to and use resources on a single central computer, typically a mainframe. 一种网络类型。网络中的节点都连接到一个中心计算机并使用该中心计算机的资源，这个中心计算机通常称为主机。

centralized processing *n.* 集中式处理

The location of computer processing facilities and operations in a single (centralized) place. *Compare* decentralized processing, distributed processing. 计算机处理设备和操作都位于同一集中地点。比较 decentralized processing, distributed processing。

central office *n.* 中心站

In communications, the switching center where interconnections between customers' communications lines are made. 在通信中，用户通信线路进行互联的交换中心。

central office exchange service *n.* 局控[中央局，集中式]交换业务

See(见) Centrex.

central processing unit *n.* 中央处理器

See(见) CPU.

Centrex *n.* 集中用户小交换机、虚拟小交换机，汇线通

An option offered by some phone companies in which up-to-date phone facilities are available to business customers, giving the customer access to a complete range of phone services without having to purchase or maintain the necessary equipment. Customers can purchase just the lines and services they will use. The name *central office exchange* refers to the fact that the phone facilities for Centrex services, particularly switching services, are generally maintained at the offices of the local or central phone company. Since Centrex offers a wider range of services, it is replacing PBX for businesses. *See also* switching. *Compare* PBX. 一些电话公司提供给商业客户的一种可选用的产品，因为商业客户可以获得最新的电话设施，所以他们无需购买或维护必要的一些设备就能够使用全面的电话业务。客户只需购买他们需要的线路和电话业务。"central office exchange(中心局交换系统)"指的是虚拟小交换机组群的电话设施，尤其是交换业务，一般在当地或中心电话公司里得到维护。由于虚拟小交换机提供广泛的业务，所以它在商业上正在取代 PBX(用户小交换机)。参阅 switching。比较 PBX。

Centronics parallel interface *n.* Centronics 并行

接口

A de facto standard for parallel data exchange paths between computers and peripherals, originally developed by the printer manufacturer Centronics, Inc. The Centronics parallel interface provides eight parallel data lines plus additional lines for control and status information. *See also* parallel interface. 一种计算机与外设间并行数据交换通路的事实上的标准，由打印机制造商 Centronics 公司最早开发。该接口提供八位并行数据线和一些控制及状态信息线。参阅 parallel interface。

CERN *n.* **欧洲量子物理实验室**

Acronym for Conseil Europ en pour la Recherche Nucl aire (the European Laboratory for Particle Physics). CERN, a physics research center located in Geneva, Switzerland, is where the original development of the World Wide Web took place by Tim Berners-Lee in 1989 as a method to facilitate communication among members of the scientific community. *See also* NCSA (definition 1). 为 Conseil Européen pour la Recherche Nucléaire (the European Laboratory for Particle Physics)的缩略语。它位于瑞士日内瓦，是一个物理研究中心。1989 年，Tim Berners-Lee 就是在这儿开发了最初的万维网(World Wide Web)，作为该科学团体内的成员间进行交流的一种手段。参阅 NCSA (第 1 个释义)。

CERN-server *n.* **CERN 服务器**

One of the first Hypertext Transfer Protocol (HTTP) servers, developed at CERN by Tim Berners-Lee. The CERN server is still in wide use and is free of charge. *See also* CERN, HTTP server (definition 1). 最初的超文本传输协议(HTTP)服务器之一，它是 Tim Berners-Lee 在 CERN 开发的。该服务器仍在广泛使用，而且是免费的。参阅 CERN, HTTP server (第 1 个释义)。

CERT *n.* **计算机紧急响应组**

Acronym for Computer Emergency Response Team. An organization that provides a round-the-clock security consultation service for Internet users and provides advisories whenever new virus programs and other computer security threats are discovered. 为 Computer Emergency Response Team 的缩略语。一个组织，它不仅为因特网用户提供连续 24 小时的安全咨询服务，而且一旦发现的新病毒程序及其他对计算机安全的威胁时也提供咨询。

certificate *n.* **(数字)证书**

A certificate is sent when a message is digitally signed. The certificate proves the sender's identity and supplies the recipient with a public key with which to decrypt the sender's encrypted messages. *Also called*: digital certificate. 一条消息被数字化签名后发送的一种证书。该证书可证明发送方的身份，给接收方提供一个公(共密)钥，用它可以解密发送方的密文。也称为 digital certificate。

certificate authority *n.* **认证机构**

An issuer of digital certificates, the cyberspace equivalent of identity cards. A certificate authority may be an external issuing company (such as VeriSign) or an internal company authority that has installed its own server (such as the Microsoft Certificate Server) for issuing and verifying certificates. A certificate authority is responsible for providing and assigning the unique strings of numbers that make up the "keys" used in digital certificates for authentication and to encrypt and decrypt sensitive or confidential incoming and outgoing online information. *Acronym*: CA. *See also* digital certificate, encryption. 数字证书的发行者，数字证书在计算机领域等同于身份证。认证机构可以是外部发行公司(例如 VeriSign)或安装了自己的服务器(例如 Microsoft Certificate Server)的公司内部发行和验证证书机构。认证机构负责提供和指定组成"密钥"的唯一数字串，它在数字证书中用来进行鉴别用户身份以及对流入和流出的在线信息进行加密和解密。缩略为 CA。参阅 digital certificate, encryption。

Certificate in Computer Programming *n.* **计算机程序设计证书**

See(见) CCP.

Certificate in Data Processing *n.* **数据处理证书**

See(见) CDP.

certificate revocation list *n.* **证书作废表**

A document maintained and published by a

certification authority that lists certificates that have been revoked. *Acronym*: CRL. *See also* certificate, certification authority. 一种由证书认证机构维护并发布的文档，文档中列明被撤销（废除）的证书名单。缩略为 CRL。参阅 certificate, certification authority。

certificate trust list *n.* 证书信用[托管]表

A signed list of root certification authority certificates that an administrator considers reputable for designated purposes, such as client authentication or secure e-mail. *Acronym*: CTL. *See also* certificate, certificate authority, root certificate. 一种由顶级证书认证机构签发的证书名单，管理者认为其中的证书可以胜任某些指定的任务，比如客户身份验证或电子邮件安全。缩略为 CTL。参阅 certificate, certificate authority, root certificate。

certification *n.* 颁发证书；证明

1. The act of awarding a document to demonstrate a computer professional's competence in a particular field. Some hardware and software suppliers, such as Microsoft and Novell, offer certification in the use of their products; other organizations, such as the Institute for Certification of Computer Professionals (ICCP) and the Computing Technology Industry Association (Comp-TIA), offer more general certification. 颁发证明文件以证明计算机专业人员在某一专门领域具有的能力。一些硬件和软件供应商，如 Microsoft 公司和 Novell 公司，就对他们产品的使用提供资格证书；其他组织，比如计算机专业人员资格认证协会(ICCP)和计算技术工业协会则提供更通用的证书。

2. The act of awarding a document to demonstrate that a hardware or software product meets some specification, such as being able to work with a certain other hardware or software product. 颁发证明文件以证明某硬件或软件产品满足某种规约，比如能与其他某一硬件或软件产品一起工作。

3. The issuance of a notice that a user or site is trusted for the purpose of security and computer authentication. Often certification is used with Web sites. 发布公告证明一个用户或站点在安全性和计算机身份验证方面是值得信赖的，它常与 Web 站点一起使用。

certification authority *n.* 认证机构

An organization that assigns encryption keys. *See also* certificate authority. 分配密钥的一种组织。参阅 certificate authority。

CFML *n.* 冷融合置标语言

Acronym for Cold Fusion Markup Language. A programming environment and proprietary, tag-based markup language for server-side processing. 为 Cold Fusion Markup Language 的缩略语。供服务器端处理用的一种编程环境和专用、基于标志的置标语言。

CGA *n.* 彩色图形适配器

Acronym for Color/Graphics Adapter. A video adapter board introduced by IBM in 1981. The CGA is capable of several character and graphics modes, including character modes of 40 or 80 horizontal characters (columns) by 25 vertical lines with 16 colors, and graphics modes of 640 horizontal pixels by 200 vertical pixels with 2 colors, or 320 horizontal pixels by 200 vertical pixels with 4 colors. *See also* graphics adapter, video adapter. 为 Color/Graphics Adapter 的缩略语。IBM 公司 1981 年引入的一种视频适配器板。CGA 有多种字符和图形方式，包括 16 种颜色的 40 或 80 个水平字符(列)× 25 个垂直行的字符方式以及 2 种颜色的 640 个水平像素×200 个垂直像素或 4 种颜色的 320 个水平像素×200 个垂直像素的图形方式。参阅 graphics adapter, video adapter。

CGI *n.* 公共网关接口

1. Acronym for Common Gateway Interface. The specification that defines communications between information servers (such as HTTP servers) and resources on the server's host computer, such as databases and other programs. For example, when a user submits a form through a Web browser, the HTTP server executes a program (often called a CGI script) and passes the user's input information to that program via CGI. The program then returns information to the server via CGI. Use of CGI can make a Web page much more dynamic and add interactivity for the user. *See also* CGI script, HTTP server (definition 1). 为 Common Gateway Interface 的缩略语。定义信息服务器(如 HTTP 服务器)与其主机上的资源(如数据库和其他程序)间的通信方式的规则。例

如，当用户通过 Web 浏览器提交一个表单时，HTTP 服务器就执行一个程序（通常叫作 CGI 脚本程序）并将用户输入的信息通过 CGI 传送给该程序。然后，该程序又通过 CGI 向服务器返回信息。使用 CGI 可使 Web 网页更加动态并且可为用户增加交互能力。参阅 CGI script，HTTP server（第 1 个释义）。

2. *See*（见）Computer Graphics Interface.

cgi-bin *n.* **cgi-bin 目录**

Short for Common Gateway Interface-**bin**aries. A file directory that holds external applications to be executed by HTTP servers via CGI. *See also* CGI (definition 1). 为 Common Gateway Interface **bin**aries 的缩写。一种文件目录，它保存 HTTP 服务器通过 CGI 将要执行的外部应用。参阅 CGI（第 1 个释义）。

CGI program *n.* **CGI 程序**

See（见）CGI script.

CGI script *n.* **CGI 过程[脚本]程序**

Short for Common Gateway Interface **script**. An external application that is executed by an HTTP server machine in response to a request by a client, such as a Web browser. Generally, the CGI script is invoked when the user clicks on some element in a Web page, such as a link or an image. Communication between the CGI script and the server is carried out via the CGI specification. CGI scripts can be written in many programming languages, including C, C++, and Visual Basic. However, the most commonly used language for CGI scripts is Perl because it is a small but robust language and it is common on UNIX, which is the platform on which the majority of Web sites run. CGI scripts don't necessarily need to be scripts; they can also be batch programs or compiled programs. CGI scripts are used to provide interactivity on a Web page, including such features as providing a form that users can fill out, image maps that contain links to other Web pages or resources, and links that users can click on to send e-mail to a specified address. ActiveX controls and Java applets can provide much the same functionality as CGI scripts, through different means. *See also* CGI (definition 1), cgi-bin, image map, Perl. *Compare* ActiveX control, Java applet. 为 Common Gateway Interface **script** 的缩写。HTTP 服务器为响应诸如 Web 浏览器这样的客户提出的请求而执行的一种外部应用程序。通常，在用户打开诸如链接或图像这样的 Web 网页元素时，就会调用 CGI 过程程序。CGI 过程程序和服务器间的通信是按照 CGI 规范来实现的。CGI 过程程序可用许多语言写成，包括 C、C++ 和 Visual Basic。然而，最常用的编写 CGI 过程程序的语言还是 Perl，因为 Perl 很小，但功能很强，并且该语言在 UNIX 系统上很常见，而 UNIX 正是多数站点所运行的平台。CGI 过程程序不一定就是过程程序，它可以是批程序或经过编译的程序。CGI 过程程序用于为网页提供交互性，包括提供用户可以填写的表格、包含有与其他网页或资源链接关系的图像映射以及用户点击即可向特定地址发送电子邮件的链接关系等。通过使用不同的方法，ActiveX 控件和 Java 小应用程序也可提供类似功能。参阅 CGI（第 1 个释义），cgi-bin，image map，Perl。比较 ActiveX control，Java applet。

CGM *n.* **计算机图形元文件**

See（见）Computer Graphics Metafile.

chad *n.* **孔屑**

The paper removed when a hole is punched in a card, in a tape, or at the perforated edge of continuous-form paper—the computer equivalent of a doughnut hole. 在卡片、穿孔纸带或连续纸边缘上打孔时产生的纸屑——计算机检测对应的环孔。

chaining *n.* **链接**

1. In computers, the linking of two or more entities so that they are dependent upon one another for operation. 计算机中，为使两个或多个实体的操作相互依赖而进行的链接。

2. In programming, the linking of two or more programs so that the first program causes the second program to begin executing. 程序设计中，如果第一个程序能引发第二个程序的执行，则称这两个或多个程序是链接的。

3. In programming, linking program statements so that each statement, except for the first, relies on the previous statement for input. 程序设计中，如果除第一条语句外，其余每条语句都以前一

条语句作为输入，那么就称这些语句是链接的

4. With batch files, linking two or more batch files so that the completion of the first batch file causes the second batch file to begin executing. 对批处理文件来说，当第一个批处理文件的完成能引发第二个批处理文件的执行时，就称这两个或多个批处理文件是链接的。

5. With data storage, linking two or more individual units of storage. For example, a single file on a disk may actually be stored on several different sectors of the disk, each of which points to the next sector containing a piece of that file. These sectors are said to be chained together, or, more literally, to be a chain of clusters. 对数据存储来说，链接这个术语可用于那些相互连接的两个或多个独立的存储单元。例如磁盘上的一个文件，可能实际上存储在磁盘中几个不同的扇区上，而其中的每个扇区都指向存储该文件一部分的下一个扇区。这些扇区就称为相互链接的，或更直接地称为链接簇。

6. *See*(见) daisy chaining.

chain printer *n.* 链式打印机

See(见) line printer.

chalkware *n.* 样件，告示件

See(见) vaporware.

Challenge Handshake Authentication Protocol *n.* 竞争握手确认协议

An authentication scheme used by PPP servers to validate the identity of the originator of a connection, upon connection or any time later. *Acronym*: CHAP. *See also* authentication, PPP. 由PPP服务器使用的一种确认模式。它用于在连接时或以后任何时候验证连接发起者的身份的合法性。缩略为CHAP。参阅 authentication, PPP。

change directory *n.* 改变目录(命令)

See(见) cd.

change file *n.* 记录更改的文件

A file that records transactional changes occurring in a database, providing a basis for updating a master file and establishing an audit trail. *Also called*: transaction log. *See also* addition record. 一种用于记录数据库中发生的事务性更改的文件，它为更新主文件和检查跟踪提供了基础。也称为 transaction log。参阅 addition record。

change management *n.* 改变管理(过程)

1. The process of tracking and controlling updates, revisions, and other changes to a hardware or software product or project. 对硬件或软件产品或项目的更新、修订和其他修改的跟踪和控制过程。

2. The process of managing change during a company's restructuring or reengineering. 对计算机的重构或重建期间所进行的更改的管理过程。

channel *n.* 通道，通路；信道；原[本]色

1. A path or link through which information passes between two devices. A channel can be either internal or external to a microcomputer. 一种在两个设备间传送信息的通路或连接，一个通路可以是微机内部的，也可以是外部的。

2. In communications, a medium for transferring information. Depending on its type, a communications channel can carry information (data, sound, and/or video) in either analog or digital form. A communications channel can be a physical link, such as the cable connecting two stations in a network, or it can consist of some electromagnetic transmission on one or more frequencies within a bandwidth in the electromagnetic spectrum, as in radio and television, or in optical, microwave, or voice-grade communication. *Also called*: circuit, line. *See also* analog, band, bandwidth, digital, electromagnetic spectrum, frequency. 在通信技术中，一种用于信息传送的媒体。依其类型，通信信道能以模拟或数字形式传送信息(数据、声音与视频信号)。通信信道可以是一个物理连接，如网络中连接两个工作站的电缆线；或者是合成在电磁频谱带宽范围内的一个或多个频率上的电磁波发射，如在广播、电视、光通信、微波和音频级通信中。也称为 circuit, line。参阅 analog, band, bandwidth, digital, electromagnetic spectrum, frequency。

3. A single color within a digital color space. For example, the RGB color space contains three channels-red, green, and blue-and all colors within the RGB color space are created with a combination of one or more of those three color channels. In CMYK there are four channels-cyan, magenta, yellow, and black. Color management and

graphics applications rely on control and manipulation of individual color channels. *See also* color space. 数字化颜色空间中的一种单一的颜色。例如，红绿蓝(RGB)颜色空间中包含三种原色——红色、绿色和蓝色——在 RGB 颜色空间中的所有的颜色都由这三种(颜色的)原色的一份或多份混合而成。在青-品红-黄-黑[CMYK]的颜色空间中，有四种原色——青色、品红色、黄色和黑色。颜色管理和图形应用程序皆依赖于对个别的(颜色的)原色的控制和处理[操纵]。参阅 color space。

channel access *n.* 通道访问；信道接入(法)

1. A method used in networked systems to gain access to the data communication channel that links two or more computers. Common methods of channel access are contention, polling, and the token ring network. *See also* channel, contention, polling, token ring network. 一种用于网络系统的访问方法，通过它可访问连接两个或多个计算机的数据通信通道。访问通道的通常方法有争用、轮询和令牌环网等。参阅 channel, contention, polling, token ring network。

2. In wireless technology, an access method such as CDMA (Code Division Multiple Access). *See also* Code Division Multiple Access. 在无线技术中的一种接入方法，比如 CDMA(码分多路访问)。参阅 Code Division Multiple Access。

channel adapter *n.* 信道适配器

A device that enables hardware using two different types of communications channels to communicate. 一种能让那些使用两种不同类型的通信信道的硬件进行通信的设备。

channel aggregator *n.* 信道聚合器

See(见) content aggregator.

channel capacity *n.* 信道容量

The speed at which a communications channel can transfer information, measured in bits per second (bps) or in baud. 通信信道传送信息的速度，通常用位每秒(bps)或波特来衡量。

Channel Definition Format *n.* 频道定义格式

A file format based on XML that describes a channel-a collection of Web pages-on a server. The Channel Definition Format is used with the Active Channel feature in Microsoft Internet Explorer to deliver selected, often personalized, information to individuals on a subscription basis. *See also* Active Channel, webcasting. 一种基于 XML 语言的文件格式，用来描述服务器上的某个频道(一种万维网网页的集合)。在微软的 IE 浏览器中，它和活动频道(功能部件)一起使用，根据用户订阅情况，向用户传送精选(常常是个性化)的信息。参阅 Active Channel, webcasting。

channel hop *vb.* 【动】频道跳转

To switch repeatedly from one IRC channel to another. *See also* IRC. 反复地从一个 IRC 频道转换到另一个 IRC 频道。参阅 IRC。

channel op *n.* 频道操作者

Short for **channel operator**. A user on an IRC channel who has the privilege of expelling undesirable participants. *See also* IRC. 为 **channel operator** 的缩写。IRC 频道上的一类用户，有权驱除那些不受欢迎的参与者。参阅 IRC。

channel operator *n.* 频道操作者

See(见) channel op.

Channel Service Unit *n.* 信道服务单元

See(见) DDS.

CHAP *n.* 竞争握手确认协议

See(见) Challenge Handshake Authentication Protocol.

character *n.* 字符

A letter, number, punctuation mark, or other symbol or control code that is represented to a computer by one unit-1 byte-of information. A character is not necessarily visible, either on the screen or on paper; a space, for example, is as much a character as is the letter *a* or any of the digits 0 through 9. Because computers must manage not only so-called printable characters but also the look (formatting) and transfer of electronically stored information, a character can additionally indicate a carriage return or a paragraph mark in a word-processed document. It can be a signal to sound a beep, begin a new page, or mark the end of a file. *See also* ASCII, control character, EBCDIC. 指字母、数字、标点、其他符号或控制代码，它们在计算机中用一个单位(1 字节)的信息来表示。一个字符不论在屏幕上还是在纸上，都不一定是可见的。例如，空格与字母 *a* 和 0～9 中的任何一个数字都是一个字符。因为计算机不仅

要处理那些所谓的可打印字符，而且还必须处理那些用电子方式存储的信息的外观(格式)并进行传输。所以在字处理文件中，一个字符可以代表回车或段标志；它也可以是发出蜂鸣、开始新的一页，或标记一个文件结束的信号。参阅 ASCII、control character, EBCDIC。

character cell *n.* 字符单元

A rectangular block of pixels that represents the space in which a given character is drawn on the screen. Computer displays use different numbers of pixels as character cells. Character cells are not always the same size for a given font, however; for proportionally spaced fonts, such as those commonly displayed on the Apple Macintosh, the height within a given font remains the same, but the width varies with each character. 屏幕上的一个由像素组成的矩形区域，表示一个给定字符的显示空间。计算机显示器用不同个数的像素作为字符单元。对给定字体，其字符单元的大小也并不总是相同的。然而，对均衡字体(如通常在 Apple Macintosh 上显示的那种字体)，一给定字体的高度保持不变，宽度可因字符不同而变化。

character code *n.* 字符代码

A specific code that represents a particular character in a set, such as the ASCII character set. The character code for a given key depends on whether another key, such as Shift, is pressed at the same time. For example, pressing the A key alone normally generates the character code for a lowercase *a*. Pressing Shift plus the A key normally generates the character code for an uppercase *A*. *Compare* key code. 一种表示字符集(例如 ASCII 字符集)中特定字符的专门编码。给定的键的字符代码与其他键(如 Shift 键)是否同时按下有关。当只按下单独一个 A 键时产生小写字母 a 的字符代码；当在按 A 键的同时按下 Shift 键则产生大写字母 A 的字符代码。比较 key code。

character definition table *n.* 字符定义表

A table of patterns that a computer can hold in memory and use as a reference for determining the arrangement of dots used to create and display bitmapped characters on the screen. *See also* bitmapped font. 计算机内存中的一个模式表，当在屏幕上建立和显示位图字符时，它被用作决定点的排列的参考。参阅 bitmapped font。

character density *n.* 字符密度

In printing or screen display, a measure of the number of characters per unit of area or of linear distance. *See also* pitch (definition 1). 在打印或屏幕显示时，每单位区域或线性长度中的字符个数。参阅 pitch (第 1 个释义)。

character device *n.* 字符设备

1. A computer device, such as a keyboard or printer, that receives or transmits information as a stream of characters, one character at a time. The characters can be transferred either bit by bit (serial transmission) or byte by byte (parallel transmission) but are not moved from place to place in blocks (groups of bytes). *Compare* block device. 一种计算机设备(如键盘或打印机)，它能接收和传送每次一个字符的字符流信息。字符可以一位一位地(串行)传送或一个字节一个字节地(并行)传送，但却不能整块(字节组)地从一处移动到另一处。比较 block device。

2. In reference to video displays, a device that handles text but not graphics. *See also* text mode. 在视频显示中，一种只能处理文本不能处理图形的设备。参阅 text mode。

character entity *n.* 字符实体

In HTML and SGML, the notation for a special character. A character entity begins with an & (ampersand), followed by either a string of letters or of numbers, and ends with a semicolon. The special characters represented by character entities include acute and grave accents, the tilde, and Greek letters, among others. *Also called*: named entity. 在 HTML 和 SGML 中，一种表示特殊字符的符号。字符实体以一个 &(表示 and 的符号)开始，后跟字母数字串，并以分号结束。特殊字符由字符实体表示，其中包括重音符和低音符、否定符以及希腊字母。也称为 named entity。

character generator *n.* 字符生成器

A program or a hardware device that translates a given character code, such as an ASCII code, into a matching pixel pattern for display on the screen. Such devices are typically limited In the number and range of styles of fonts they support, as compared to machines that support bitmapped

characters. *Compare* bitmapped font. 一种程序或硬件设备，用于将一给定的字符代码（如一个ASCII代码）翻译成一个相匹配的像素图样，以便在屏幕上显示。与那些支持位图字符的设备相比，这种设备一般都对其所支持的字库中的各种字形的数量和范围有所限制。比较 bitmapped font。

character image *n.* 字符映像

A set of bits arranged in the shape of a character. Each character image exists within a rectangular grid, or *character rectangle*, that defines its height and width. *See also* bitmapped font. 排列成字符形状的位集。每个字符映像都位于一个矩形网格或"字符矩形"中，这些网格和矩形用于规定了字符的高度和宽度。参阅 bitmapped font。

characteristic *n.* 指数，阶

In mathematics, the exponent of a floating-point number (the portion following the *E* that indicates the position of the decimal point) or the integer portion of a logarithm. *See also* floating-point notation, logarithm. 在数学中，浮点数的指数部分（跟在 E 的后面的那个部分，用于指示小数点位置），或对数的整数部分。参阅 *floating-point notation*, logarithm。

character map *n.* 字符映射表

In text-based computer graphics, a block of memory addresses that correspond to character spaces on a display screen. The memory allocated to each character space is used to hold the description of the character to be displayed in that space. *See also* alphageometric. 在基于文本的计算机图形中，与显示屏幕上的字符位置相对应的一块内存地址。这些分配给每个字符位置的内存用于存放对在该位置显示的字符的描述。参阅 alphageometric。

character mode *n.* 字符模式

See(见) text mode.

character-oriented protocol *n.* 面向字符的协议

See(见) byte-oriented protocol.

character printer *n.* 字符打印机

1. A printer that operates by printing one character at a time, such as a standard dot-matrix printer or a daisy-wheel printer. *Compare* line printer, page printer. 一次打印一个字符的打印机，如标准的点阵式打印机或菊花链式打印机。比较 line printer, page printer。

2. A printer that cannot print graphics, such as a daisy-wheel printer or even a dot-matrix or laser printer that lacks a graphics mode. Such a printer simply receives character codes from the controlling system and prints the appropriate characters. *Compare* graphics printer. 不能打印图形的打印机，如菊花链式打印机，以及没有图形方式的点阵打印机或激光打印机。这样的打印机只能简单地从控制系统接收字符代码然后打印相应的字符。比较 graphics printer。

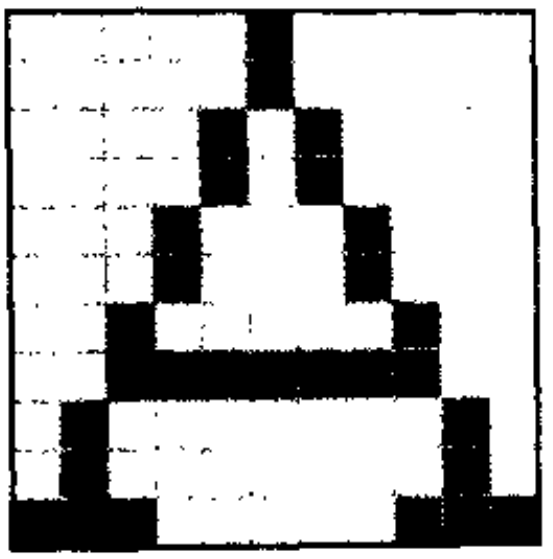
character recognition *n.* 字符识别

The process of applying pattern-matching methods to character shapes that have been read into a computer to determine which alphanumeric characters or punctuation marks the shapes represent. Because different typefaces and text treatments, such as bold and italic, can make big differences in the way characters are shaped, character recognition can be prone to error. Some systems work only with known typefaces and sizes, with no text treatments. These systems achieve very high accuracy levels, but they can work only with text specifically printed for them. Other systems use extremely sophisticated pattern-matching techniques to learn new typefaces and sizes, achieving fairly good accuracy. *See also* magnetic-ink character recognition, optical character recognition, pattern recognition (definition 1). 将模式匹配的方法应用于读入到计算机的字符形状，来决定这样的字符形状代表的是哪些字母数字字符或标点符号的处理过程。由于不同的字体（如粗体和斜体）和文本处理方式，会使字符在形状上产生明显的差别，因此字符识别难免出错。一些系统仅能识别已知字体和字号且未进行加工的字符，它们可以达到很高的准确度，但是它们仅能处理专门为它们打印的文本。另外一些系统使用非常复杂的模式匹配技术来掌握新的字体和字号，也可获得相当好的精确度。参阅 magnetic-ink character recognition, optical character recognition, pattern recognition（第 1 个释义）。

character rectangle *n.* 字符矩形

The space taken up by the graphical representation (bit map) of a character. See the illustration. *See*

also bit map. 字符的图形表示(位图)所占据的空间。参阅本条目的图例。参阅 bit map。



Character rectangle

character set *n.* 字符集

A grouping of alphabetic, numeric, and other characters that have some relationship in common. For example, the standard ASCII character set includes letters, numbers, symbols, and control codes that make up the ASCII coding scheme. 一组字母、数字和其他有某种共同关系的字符集合。例如,标准的 ASCII 字符集包括字母、数字、符号和构成 ASCII 代码系统的控制代码。

characters per inch *n.* 字符(数)每英寸

A measurement for the number of characters of a particular size and font that can fit into a line one inch long. This number is affected by two attributes of the type: its point size and the width of the letters in the particular font being measured. In monospace fonts, characters have a constant width; in proportional fonts, characters have varying widths. Thus, measurements of the number of characters per inch must be averaged. *Acronym*: cpi. *See also* monospace font, pitch (definition 1), proportional font. 一种度量单位,指在一英寸长的行内能容纳的特定字号和字型的字符的个数。这个数字与字符的以下两个属性有关:点的大小和所度量的特定字型的字母宽度。对于等宽字型,字符具有恒定的宽度;对于比例字型,字符宽度是可变的。这样,度量每英寸字符数只能取平均数。缩略为 cpi。参阅 monospace font, pitch (第 1 个释义), proportional font。

characters per second *n.* 字符(数)每秒

1. A measure of the speed of a nonlaser printer, such as a dot-matrix or an ink-jet printer. 对非激光打印机(如点阵打印机或喷墨打印机)的速度的一种测量单位。

2. A measure of the rate at which a device, such as a disk drive, can transfer data. In serial communications, the speed of a modem in bits per second can generally be divided by 10 for a rough determination of the number of characters per second transmitted. *Acronym*: CPS. 对诸如磁盘驱动器这样的设备的数据传输速率的一种测量单位。在串行通信中,用调制解调器的速度(以位每秒表示)除以 10,可以得到一个大致的传输字符数每秒。缩略为 CPS。

character string *n.* 字符串

A set of characters treated as a unit and interpreted by a computer as text rather than numbers. A character string can contain any sequence of elements from a given character set, such as letters, numbers, control characters, and extended ASCII characters. *Also called*: string. *See also* ASCII, control character, extended ASCII. 一组被当作一个整体且被计算机解释成文本而不是数字的字符。字符串可以包括一给定字符集中的元素的任意序列,如字母、数字、控制字符以及扩展 ASCII 字符等。也称为 string。参阅 ASCII, control character, extended ASCII。

character style *n.* 字形

Any attribute, such as boldface, italic, underline, or small caps, applied to a character. Depending on the operating system or program considered, the range of character styles of text might or might not include the font, which refers to the design of a group of characters in a given size. *See also* font family. 加在字符上的任何属性,如黑体、斜体、下划线或小写等。字形(字符风格)的范围可包括字型,也可不包括字型,这由操作系统和所用的程序来决定,字形指的是在给定(字符)字号时,对一组字符的设计风格。参阅 font family。

character user interface *n.* 字符用户接口[界面]

A user interface that displays only text characters. *Acronym*: CUI. *See also* user interface. *Compare* graphical user interface. 一种只显示文本字符的

用户界面。缩略为 CUI。参阅 user interface。比较 graphical user interface。

charge *n.* 电荷

A property of subatomic particles, which can have either a negative charge or a positive charge. In electronics, a charge consists of either an excess of electrons (a negative charge) or a deficiency of electrons (a positive charge). The unit of charge is the *coulomb*, which corresponds to 6.26×10^{18} electrons. 亚原子微粒的一种属性，既可带正电荷，也可带负电荷。在电子学中，电荷是由过剩电子(负电荷)或缺少电子(正电荷)形成的。电荷的单位为库仑，相当于 6.28×10^{18} 个电子。

charge-coupled device *n.* 电荷耦合器件

A device in which individual semiconductor components are connected so that the electrical charge at the output of one device provides the input to the next. The light-detecting component of digital cameras and many video cameras is a charge-coupled device. *Acronym*: CCD. 一种器件，其内部的单个半导体器件相互连接，以便一个器件输出的电荷能作为另一个器件的输入。数码相机和许多摄像机的检光部件就是一个电荷耦合器件。缩略为 CCD。

chart *n.* 图表

A graphic or diagram that displays data or the relationships between sets of data in pictorial rather than numeric form. 一种用图形方式而不是用数字方式来显示数据和数据间关系的图形或图表。

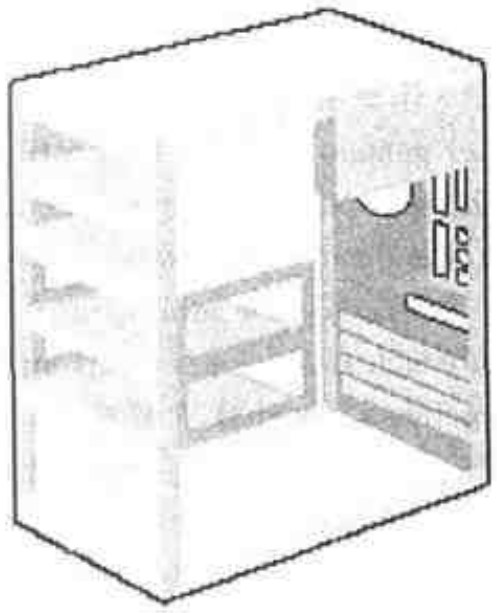
chassis *n.* 机架

A metal frame on which electronic components, such as printed circuit boards, fans, and power supplies, are mounted. See the illustration. 一种金属框架，用于在其上安装电子设备，如印制电路板、风扇和电源等。参阅本条目的图例。

chat[1] *n.* 对话；对话程序

1. Real-time conversation via computer. When a participant types a line of text and then presses the Enter key, that participant's words appear on the screens of the other participants, who can then respond in kind. Most online services support chat; on the Internet, IRC is the usual system. *See also* IRC. 通过计算机进行的实时对话。当对话一方敲入一行文本并按回车键后，他的话就会在另一个对话者的屏幕上显示出来，这个对话者也可以按同样的方式与第一个对话者进行对话。大多数联机服务系统都支持对话。在因特网上，IRC 是一个常用的系统。参阅 IRC。

2. An Internet utility program that supports chat. IRC has largely superseded it. 一个支持对话的因特网实用程序。IRC 已经大量地取代它了。



Chassis

chat[2] *vb.* 【动】对话

To carry on a real-time conversation with other users by computer. *See also* IRC. 通过计算机与其他用户进行实时对话。参阅 IRC。

chat room *n.* 聊天室

The informal term for a data communication channel that links computers and permits users to "converse" by sending text messages to one another in real time. Similar to the channels provided by IRC (Internet Relay Chat), chat rooms are available through online services and some electronic bulletin board systems (BBSs). Chat rooms are often devoted to a particular subject or are conducted on a certain schedule. *See also* BBS, chat, IRC, room. 一种非正式的术语，指连接计算机并允许用户实时地将"谈话"以文本报文发送给其他用户的数据通信信道。和因特网在线聊天系统(IRC)所提供的通信类似，聊天室也可以通过在线服务和一些电子公告牌系统(BBS)实现。聊天室的主题通常是特定的并有确定的时间表进行管理。参阅 BBS, chat, IRC, room。

Cheapernet *n.* 廉价网

See(见) 10Base2.

cheat code *n.* 作弊密码,秘技

In computer games, a secret keyboard sequence or code that gives a player an advantage in the game. For example, cheat codes often confer more ammunition, lives, or the ability to fly or walk through obstacles. *See also* adventure games, computer games. 在计算机游戏中,对玩家有利的一种秘密的键盘序列或代码。例如,作弊密码通常产生更多的军火、生命、飞越或穿透障碍的能力。参阅 adventure games, computer games。

check bit *n.* 校验位

One of a set of bits that are added to a data message at its origin and scrutinized by the receiving process to determine whether an error has occurred during transmission. The simplest example is a parity bit. *See also* data integrity, parity bit. 一组二进制位中的一位,它在发送端被加入数据信息中,在接收过程中被检查,以判断传输中是否发生了错误。奇偶校验位就是一个最简单例子。参阅 data integrity, parity bit。

check box *n.* 复选框

An interactive control often found in graphical user interfaces. Check boxes are used to enable or disable one or more features or options from a set. When an option is selected, an × or a check mark appears in the box. *See also* control (definition 2), *Compare* radio button. 一种在图形用户界面中常见的交互式控件。复选框用于从一组特性或选项中激活或禁止一项或多项。当一个选项被选择时,就会在该框中出现一个 × 或选择标记。参阅 control (第 2 个释义)。比较 radio button。

check digit *n.* 校验位

A digit added to an account number or other identifying key value and then recomputed when the number is used. This process determines whether an error occurred when the number was entered. *See also* checksum. 一种附加在账号或其他标识关键值上的一个数位,当要使用该账号时,要再进行一次计算。这个过程能判断在输入账号时是否出现了错误。参阅 checksum。

checkpoint *n.* 检查点;检查文件

1. A processing juncture at which the normal operation of a program or system is momentarily suspended in order to determine its environmental status. 为确定运行过程中的环境状态,而把程序的正常操作或系统暂时挂起的处理交接点。

2. A file containing information that describes the state of the system (the environment) at a particular time. 一种包含描述系统(环境)在一特定时刻的状态信息的文件。

checksum *n.* 检查和,校验和

A calculated value that is used to test data for the presence of errors that can occur when data is transmitted or when it is written to disk. The checksum is calculated for a given chunk of data by sequentially combining all the bytes of data with a series of arithmetic or logical operations. After the data is transmitted or stored, a new checksum is calculated in the same way using the (possibly faulty) transmitted or stored data. If the two checksums do not match, an error has occurred and the data should be transmitted or stored again. Checksums cannot detect all errors, and they cannot be used to correct erroneous data. *See also* error-correction coding. 一个用于数据测试的计算值,可检测在数据传输或写入磁盘时发生的错误。对要检测的数据块,事先以数据字节为单位进行一系列的算术或逻辑运算,得到一个校验和。而在数据经传送或存储后,再计算出一个新的校验和(也有可能是错误的),并与原先的校验和进行比较。若不相同,说明有错误,数据需要重新传送或存储。校验和不能查出所有的错误,也不能校正有错误的数据。参阅 error-correction coding。

Cheese worm *n.* "奶酪"蠕虫

An Internet worm that patches security holes created by the Lion worm. The Cheese worm searches out and infects Linux-based systems that were previously compromised by the Lion worm, repairing vulnerabilities and closing a back door left by the earlier infection. It then uses the healed computer to scan for other vulnerable computers connected to the Internet and sends itself to them.

一种因特网蠕虫(病毒程序),修补"雄狮"蠕虫造成的安全漏洞。"奶酪"蠕虫程序寻找到先前被"雄狮"蠕虫侵入的基于 Linux 的系统,修补系统

的缺陷并关闭早先进驻系统留下的后门。然后，它利用修补好的计算机再去扫描其他易受攻击的联网计算机，把自身发送给它们。

Chernobyl packet *n.* 切尔诺贝利信息包

A form of network attack in which a data packet sent by a hacker activates every available option for the protocol in use on the receiving system. The Chernobyl packet will cause a packet storm that will eventually overload and crash the network. *Also called*: kamikaze packet. 网络攻击的一种形式，其中黑客发送一个数据包，激活接收系统中每一个可利用的协议可选项。切尔诺贝利信息包会导致信息包激增，最终使网络过载进而瘫痪。也称为 kamikaze packet。

Chernobyl virus *n.* 切尔诺贝利病毒

See(见) CIH virus.

chiclet keyboard *n.* 小键式键盘

A microcomputer keyboard used on the first version of the IBM PCjr home computer. Chiclet keys are small and square, resembling the chewing gum pieces, and they act like pushbuttons, without the resistance and clear feedback of traditional keys. They are also much smaller and typically are spread out, so touch typing is more difficult than on a conventional keyboard. 一种在第一代 IBM PCjr 家庭计算机上使用的微机键盘。它的键又小又方，类似口香糖。它们按起来像按钮，但没有传统键的按压阻力和明显的反作用(力)。由于它们很小又分得很开，所以在这种键盘上打字比在普通键盘上困难。

child *n.* 子进程；子辈

1. A process initiated by another process (the parent). This initiating action is frequently called a *fork*. The parent process often sleeps (is suspended) until the child process stops executing. 被另一个进程(父进程)触发的进程。这种触发过程常被称作派生。父进程通常是静止的(被挂起)，直到子进程停止执行。

2. In a tree structure, the relationship of a node to its immediate predecessor. *See also* generation (definition 2), tree structure. 在树状结构中，一结点与其直接前辈结点间的一种关系。参阅 generation (第 2 个释义)，tree structure。

child directory *n.* 子目录

See(见) subdirectory.

child menu *n.* 子选单

See(见) submenu.

child process *n.* 子进程

See(见) child (第 1 个释义).

Children's Online Privacy Protection Act *n.* 儿童在线隐私权保护法，COPPA 法

See(见) COPPA.

chimes of doom *n.* 报警声

In Macintosh computers, a series of chimes that sound as a result of serious system failure. 在 Macintosh 计算机中，当发生严重系统错误时，发出的一连串的鸣叫声。

chip *n.* 芯片

See(见) integrated circuit.

chip card *n.* 智能卡，智能插件

See(见) smart card.

chip set 或 **chipset** *n.* 芯片组

A collection of chips designed to function as a unit in the performance of some common task. The term is most commonly used to refer to the set of integrated circuits, such as the programmable interrupt controller, that support a CPU together with the CPU itself. Often a chip set will fit on one chip. *See also* CPU, integrated circuit, programmable interrupt controller. 一组芯片，可以作为一个整体完成某些共同的任务。该术语常用作指一组集成电路(如可编程中断控制器)，这组集成电路与 CPU 一起支持 CPU。一个芯片组常被作在一个芯片上。参阅 CPU, integrated circuit, programmable interrupt controller。

choke *n.* 电感器

See(见) inductor.

choose *vb.* 【动】选择

To pick a command or an option from within a graphical user interface, as by clicking a button in a dialog box or pulling down a menu and then releasing the mouse button on one of its options. Although *select* is often used instead of *choose* to describe the same action, *choose* is the preferred term because *select* has specific connotations within computing. *See also* select. 指从图形用户界面中挑选一个命令或选项，可通过单击对话框中的一个按钮或下拉选单后在一个选项上松开鼠标

按钮来完成。虽然，也常用 select(选出) 代替 choose(选择)来描述同一个动作，但 select 在计算中有特殊的含义，因此 choose 还是最合适的 参阅 select。

Chooser *n.* 选择器

On the Apple Macintosh, a desk accessory that allows the user to select a printer or a device on a network, such as a file server or a printer. Apple 公司 Macintosh 计算机上的一个控制面板附件，它允许用户选择网络上的打印机或设备，如文件服务器和打印机等。

Chooser extension *n.* 选择器扩展程序

A program that adds items to the Macintosh Chooser desk accessory. At system startup, Chooser adds to its menu of options from the extensions available in the system extensions folder. For example, if you want to use a particular printer with your Mac OS, you must have the right Chooser extension for that printer in the extensions folder when the computer is turned on. *See also* Chooser, extension (definition 1). 一种为 Macintosh 选择器控制面板附件添加项目的程序。在系统启动时，选择器从系统扩展文件夹中将扩展选项加到选项选单中。例如，如果想在 Mac OS 上使用一台特定的打印机，那么，在打开计算机时，在扩展程序文件夹中就必须有正确的打印机选择器扩展程序。参阅 Chooser, extension (第 4 个释义)。

chroma *n.* 色度，色品

The quality of a color that combines hue and saturation. *See also* hue, saturation. 指包含色调和饱和度的颜色的品质。参阅 hue, saturation.

CHRP *n.* 公共硬件参考平台

See(见) Common Hardware Reference Platform.

churn rate *n.* 周转率

The rate of customer subscription turnover. In beeper, cell phone, and online businesses, it is common for customers to drop their monthly subscriptions, creating a churn rate as high as 2 or 3 percent per month. High churn rates are costly to companies because attracting new subscribers through advertising and promotion is expensive. 指消费者订金周转的速率。在寻呼机、移动电话和在线业务中，消费者降低他们每月的订金以达到每月 2%～3% 的周转率是很常见的。由于通过广告和促销来吸引新的订户是很贵的，所以高的周转率对公司来说还是费用太大了。

CIDR *n.* 域内无级路由选择法

See(见) classless interdomain routing.

CIFS *n.* 公共因特网文件系统

See(见) Common Internet File System.

CIH virus *n.* CIH(陈盈豪)病毒(程序)

A highly destructive virus that first appeared in early 1998. When activated, the CIH virus code will attempt to overwrite the flash BIOS of infected machines, rendering the computer unbootable. The CIH virus is also known as the Chernobyl virus because in its original form it was set to activate on the anniversary of the Chernobyl nuclear accident. Although the CIH virus lacks stealth or sophisticated replication capabilities and is easily detected by current virus security programs, it continues to appear regularly. *Also called*: Chernobyl virus. *See also* virus. 一种破坏性极强的病毒(程序)，最早出现于 1998 年。一旦发作，CIH 病毒程序试图重写被感染机器闪存的基本输入输出系统，导致计算机不能启动。CIH 病毒也就是切尔诺贝利病毒，因为它的最初版本是在切尔诺贝利核事故的周年纪念日被激活的。虽然 CIH 病毒缺乏隐密的或精密复杂的复制能力，很容易被现在的杀毒程序检测到，但是它仍然定期发作。也称为 Chernobyl virus。参阅 virus。

CIM *n.* 通用信息模型；计算机集成制造；计算机输入缩微胶卷

1. Acronym for Common Information Model. A conceptual specification supported by the Desktop Management Task Force (DMTF) for applying an object-oriented, Web-based model to describing management data in an enterprise network. Part of the DMTF's Web-Based Enterprise Management initiative, CIM is a system-independent and application-independent common framework for describing and sharing management information. It is based on a three-tiered model based on schemas-sets of classes; the Core Schema covers all areas of management; Common Schemas cover specific management areas, such as networks, applications, and devices; and Extension Schemas

cover specific technologies, such as operating systems and applications. CIM is supported by a number of industry vendors, including Sun, IBM, Microsoft, and Cisco. *See also* DMTF, WBEM.

为 Common Information Model 的缩略语。由桌面管理任务组(DMTF)支持的一种概念上的规范,用于在企业网中使用面向对象的、基于万维网的模型描述管理数据。作为 DMTF 的有关基于万维网企业管理的一部分,CIM 是一个与系统和应用程序无关的通用框架,用于描述和共享管理信息。它是一个基于类集模式的 3 层模型:Core Schema 覆盖了所有的管理领域;Common Schema 与特殊的管理领域有关,例如网络、应用程序和设备;Extension Schemas 阐述一些专门技术,例如操作系统和应用程序。许多产业供应商都支持 CIM,其中包括 Sun、IBM、Microsoft 和 Cisco 公司。参阅 DMTF, WBEM。

2. Acronym for computer-integrated manufacturing. The use of computers, communication lines, and specialized software to automate both the managerial functions and the operational activities involved in the manufacturing process. A common database is used in all aspects of the process, from design through assembly, accounting, and resource management. Advanced CIM systems integrate computer-aided design and engineering (CAD/CAE), material requirements planning (MRP), and robotic assembly control to provide "paperless" management of the entire manufacturing process. 为 computer-integrated manufacturing 的缩略语。使用计算机、通信线路和专门的软件来自动实现制造过程中的管理功能和生产活动。一个公共数据库应用于该过程的各个方面,从设计到装配、财务和资源管理等。高级的 CIM 系统可将计算机辅助设计和工程(CAD/CAE)、物资需求计划(MRP)以及自动装配控制集成在一起,以实现整个制造过程的无纸管理。

3. Acronym for computer-input microfilm. A process in which information stored on microfilm is scanned and the data (both text and graphics) converted into codes that can be used and manipulated by a computer. Computer-input microfilm is similar to processes such as optical character recognition, in which images on paper are scanned and converted to text or graphics. *Compare* COM (definition 4). 为 computer-input microfilm 的缩略语。是指将存储在缩微胶卷上的信息进行扫描,并将数据(包括文本和图形)转换成计算机可以使用和操作的代码的过程。计算机输入缩微胶卷类似于光学字符识别,它也是先扫描纸上的图像,然后再将其转换成文本或图形。比较 COM(第 4 个释义)。

CIP *n.* 商务交换管道(技术);通用索引(编制)协议

1. Short for Commerce Interchange Pipeline. A Microsoft technology that provides for secure routing of business data between applications over a public network such as the Internet. CIP is independent of data format and supports encryption and digital signatures, as well as various transport protocols including SMTP, HTTP, DCOM, and EDI value-added networks. Typically, data such as invoices and purchase orders travel over a network through a transmit pipeline and are read from the network by a receive pipeline that decodes and prepares the data for the receiving application. 为 Commerce Interchange Pipeline 的缩写。微软公司的一种数据安全技术,利用该技术,可以通过公共网络(比如因特网)在应用系统之间安全邮送商业数据。商业交换管道技术独立于数据格式,支持数据加密和数字签名技术,还支持各种各样的传输协议,包括 SMTP、HTTP、DCOM、和 EDI 增值网。最典型的用处是,发(货)票和订单的数据通过一个传输管道在网络上传输,一个接收管道读取到数据后进行解码,为应用系统接收数据作准备。

2. Short for Common Indexing Protocol. A protocol defined by the Internet Engineering Task Force (IETF) for enabling servers to share indexing information. CIP was developed to provide servers with a standard means of sharing information about the contents of their databases. With such sharing, a server unable to resolve a particular query would be able to route the query to other servers that might contain the desired information-for example, to find the e-mail address of a particular user on the Web. 为 Common Indexing Protocol 的缩写。因特网工程任务组(IETF)为使

服务器共享索引信息而定义的一种协议。通用索引协议的开发给服务器提供了一种共享信息的标准方式，使它们能共享数据库内容。信息共享之后，如果一个服务器解决不了一个特定的询问，就可以把这个询问发送到其他服务器，也许其中某一个含有需要的信息，例如，要找一个万维网上特定用户的电子邮件地址。

cipher *n.* **代码；编码字符；零**

1. A code. 在数据存储中，表示一个代码。

2. An encoded character. 在数据存储中，表示一个被编码的字符。

3. A zero. 在当作数字时，表示 0。

ciphertext *n.* **密文**

The scrambled or otherwise encoded text of an encrypted message. *See also* encryption. 打乱的或加密后的信息文本。参阅 encryption。

circuit *n.* **电路**

1. Any path that can carry electrical current. 可以传输电流的任何通路。

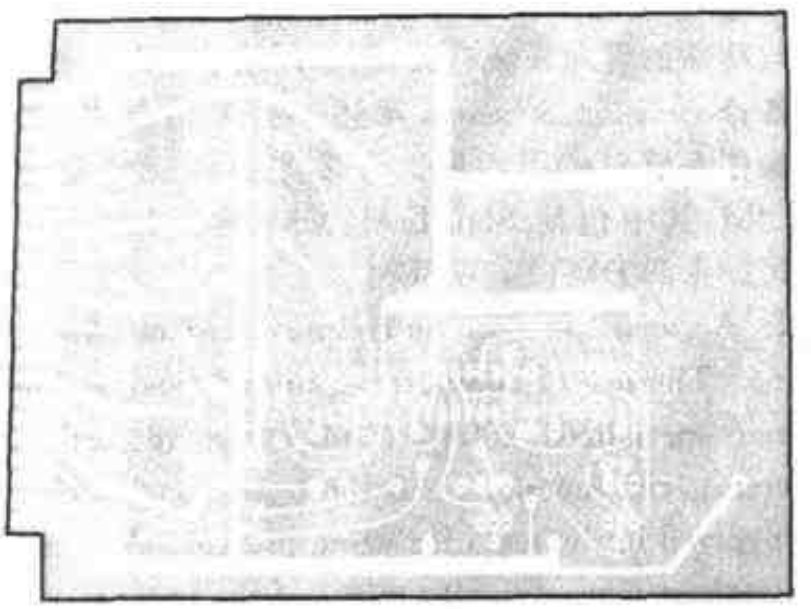
2. A combination of electrical components interconnected to perform a particular task. At one level, a computer consists of a single circuit; at another, it consists of hundreds of interconnected circuits. 一种相互连接的电子器件的组合，能完成某一特定任务。从一个层次讲，计算机是由单个线路组成的，而从另一个层次讲计算机又是由数百个相互连接的电路组成的。

circuit analyzer *n.* **电路分析器**

Any device for measuring one or more characteristics of an electrical circuit. Voltage, current, and resistance are the characteristics most commonly measured. Oscilloscopes are circuit analyzers. 任何用来测量电路的一种或多种特性的设备。电压、电流和电阻是最常被测量的参数。示波器就属于电路分析器。

circuit board *n.* **电路板**

A flat piece of insulating material, such as epoxy or phenolic resin, on which electrical components are mounted and interconnected to form a circuit. Most modern circuit boards use patterns of copper foil to interconnect the components. The foil layers may be on one or both sides of the board and, in more advanced designs, in several layers within the board. A printed circuit board is one in which the pattern of copper foil is laid down by a printing process such as photolithography. See the illustration. *See also* board, printed circuit board. 一种由诸如环氧树脂、酚醛树脂等绝缘材料制成的一块平板，电子器件安装在上面并相互连接形成电路。目前大部分电路板都使用铜箔布线来互连电子器件。箔层可在板的一面或两面都有，在一些更先进的设计中，一块板可有多层铜箔。印制电路板使用印刷过程（如照相制板）来放置铜箔布线。参阅本条目的图例。*See also* board, printed circuit board。



Circuit board

circuit breaker *n.* **断路器**

A switch that opens and cuts off the flow of current when the current exceeds a certain level. Circuit breakers are placed at critical points in circuits to protect against damage that could result from excessive current flow, which is typically caused by component failure. Circuit breakers are often used in place of fuses because they need only to be reset rather than replaced. *Compare* surge protector. 一种当电流超过一定的限度时，可打开并切断电流的开关。断路器通常位子电路的关键点，以防止因元器件失效而引起的过流造成的破坏。断路器常用来替代熔丝，因为它仅需复位而不需替换。比较 surge protector。

circuit card *n.* **电路卡**

See（见）circuit board.

Circuit Data Services *n.* **电路数据服务系统**

A GTE service that uses circuit switching technology to provide fast data transfer using a laptop

computer and cellular telephone. *Acronym*: CDS. *See also* circuit switching. --种 GTE 服务系统，应用电路交换技术提供通过膝上计算机和蜂窝移动电话进行的快速数据传输服务。缩略为 CDS。参阅 circuit switching。

circuit-switched data *n.* 线路交换数据

An ISDN option that can be specified for B (bearer) channels that enables an ISDN user to transmit digital data over the channel at 64 Kbps along a point-to-point, dedicated connection for the duration of a call. *Acronym*: CSD. *See also* alternate circuitswitched voice/circuit-switched data, B channel, ISDN. *Compare* circuit-switched voice. 一种 ISDN 服务选项，ISDN 用户通过指定 -条专用的 B 信道，在此信道上建立一个点对点的专用连接，以 64Kbps 的速率传送数据。缩略为 CSD。参阅 alternate circuitswitched voice/circuit-switched data, B channel, ISDN。比较 circuit-switched voice。

circuit-switched voice *n.* 线路交换语音

An ISDN option that can be specified for B (bearer) channels that uses the channel to set up a point-to-point, dedicated connection for the digital transmission of voice communications for the duration of a call. *Acronym*: CSV. *See also* alternate circuit-switched voice/circuit-switched data, B channel, ISDN. *Compare* circuit-switched data. 一种 ISDN 服务选项，ISDN 用户通过指定 -条专用的 B 信道，在此信道上建立一个点对点的专用连接，用于在呼叫期间进行语音通信的数字化传输。缩略为 CSV。参阅 alternate circuit-switched voice/circuit-switched data, B channel, ISDN。比较 circuit-switched data。

circuit switching *n.* 电路交换(技术，方法)

A method of opening communications lines, as through the telephone system, by creating a physical link between the initiating and receiving parties. In circuit switching, the connection is made at a switching center, which physically connects the two parties and maintains an open line between them for as long as needed. Circuit switching is typically used on the dial-up telephone network, and it is also used on a smaller scale in privately maintained communications networks. Unlike other methods of transmission, such as packet switching, it requires the link to be established before any communication can take place. *Compare* message switching, packet switching. --种通过在始发端和接收端之间建立 --条物理链接来打开通信线路的方法，比如在电话系统中。在电路交换中，这种连接是在交换中心实现的，它将两个部分实际连接起来并根据需要保持其开通状态。电路交换通常用在拨号电话网络和小规模的专用通信网络中。不同于其他的传输方法(例如分组交换技术)，电路交换技术需要在通信之前建立链接(也称为链路)。比较 message switching, packet switching。

circular list *n.* 循环表

A linked or chained list in which processing continues through all items, as in a ring, and returns to the starting point, no matter where that point is located in the list. *See also* linked list. --种有联系或链接在一起的表，对其中所有项的处理不断进行，就像在 -个环中，不论起点位于表中何处，都能通过所有的项返回起点。参阅 linked list。

CIS *n.* CompuServe(公司提供的)信息服务；触敏图像传感器

1. Acronym for CompuServe Information Service *See* CompuServe. 为 CompuServe Information Service 的缩略语。见 CompuServe。

2. Short for contact image sensor. A light-sensitive mechanism used in scanners and fax machines. A CIS scanner reflects light from a row of lightemitting diodes (LEDs) onto a document or other object and converts the reflected light to digital images. CIS sensors are smaller and lighter than the charge-coupled devices (CCDs) traditionally used in scanners, but the image quality they produce is not as good as the image quality produced by CCDs. *See also* light-emitting diode, scanner. *Compare* charge -coupled device. 为 contact image sensor 的缩写。一种用于扫描仪和传真机的光敏器件。带触敏图像传感器的扫描仪把光从 -排发光二极管(LED)反射到文档或其他物体上，然后把反射的光转换成数字图像。触敏图像传感器比传统的电荷耦合器件(CCD)体积更小、重量更轻，但是扫描出来的图像质量却不如电荷耦合器件。参阅 light-emitting diode, scanner。

比较 charge-coupled device。

CISC *n.* **复杂指令集计算(技术)**

Acronym for complex instruction set computing. The implementation of complex instructions in a microprocessor design so that they can be invoked at the assembly language level. The instructions can be very powerful, allowing for complicated and flexible ways of calculating such elements as memory addresses. All this complexity, however, usually requires many clock cycles to execute each instruction. *Compare* RISC. 为complex instruction set computing 的缩略语。在微处理器设计中采用复杂指令集,以便在汇编语言级就可引用它们。这种指令功能可能非常强大,它可以用复杂而灵活的方法来计算像内存地址这样的元素。然而,由于它的复杂性,执行每条指令通常需要许多个时钟周期。比较 RISC。

CIX *n.* **商用因特网交易所**

See(见) Commercial Internet Exchange.

CKO *n.* **首席知识官**

Acronym for Chief Knowledge Officer. A corporate executive in charge of management and distribution of all the business and technical knowledge of a company. The CKO maximizes the value of stored knowledge by ensuring that employees have access, and by avoiding knowledge loss caused by technology-based changes and upgrades in data bases and other storage. 为 Chief Knowledge Officer 的缩略语。公司中负责管理和分配全部商业和技术知识的主管人员。首席知识官通过以下手段扩大现有知识的价值:确保雇员获取到知识;避免由于数据库或其他存储器的技术上的改变或升级而造成知识丢失。

ClariNet *n.* **ClariNet 网**

A commercial service that distributes news articles from United Press International (UPI) and other news agencies in newsgroups that are part of the clari. hierarchy. Unlike most other newsgroups, access to the clari. newsgroups is restricted to Internet service providers who pay a subscription fee to ClariNet. 一个商业服务机构,在属于 clari. 层次结构中的一部分的新闻组内发布新闻文章,这些文章来自合众国际社(UPI)和其他新闻机构。与其他大部分新闻组不同,能够访问 clari. 新闻组的客户只局限于向 clariNet 交服务费的因特网服务供应商。

clari. newsgroups *n.* **clari. 新闻组**

Internet newsgroups maintained by ClariNet Communications, Inc. ClariNet newsgroups contain news articles obtained from the Reuters and United Press International wire services, SportsTicker, Commerce Business Daily, and other sources. Unlike most other newsgroups, ClariNet groups are only accessible through Internet service providers who purchase the service. *See also* ClariNet, ISP, newsgroup. 由 ClariNet 通信公司经营的因特网新闻组。它的新闻来自路透社和合众国际社的有线服务、SportsTicker、商业日报等地。与其他大部分新闻组不同,人们只能通过已购买了该项服务的因特网服务供应商来访问它。参阅 ClariNet, ISP, newsgroup。

ClarisWorks *n.* **ClarisWorks 程序**

See(见) AppleWorks.

class *n.* **类;分类法**

1. In object-oriented programming, a generalized category that describes a group of more specific items, called *objects*, that can exist within it. A class is a descriptive tool used in a program to define a set of attributes or a set of services (actions available to other parts of the program) that characterize any member (object) of the class. Program classes are comparable in concept to the categories that people use to organize information about their world, such as *animal*, *vegetable*, and *mineral*, that define the types of entities they include and the ways those entities behave. The definition of classes in object-oriented programming is comparable to the definition of types in languages such as C and Pascal. *See also* object-oriented programming. 在面向对象的程序设计中,一种一般化的种类或类型,用于描述一组更特殊的被称作为"对象"的项,它们可以存在于类中。类是程序设计中的一个描述性工具,它用来定义表示类中成员(对象)特性的一组属性或一组操作(程序中其他部分可采用的动作)。在概念上,程序中的类与人们对自身世界中的信息的分类是很相似的(如动物、蔬菜和矿物),它定义它所包括的实体

的类型以及这些实体的行为方式。在面向对象的程序设计中的类定义与 C 和 Pascal 这样的语言中的类型定义基本相似。参阅 object-oriented programming。

2. For hardware, the method for grouping particular types of devices and buses according to the basic ways that they can be installed and managed by the operating system. The hardware tree is organized by device class, and Windows uses class installers to install drivers for all hardware classes. 对于硬件而言，一种把各种特定类型的器件和总线，按照相应的操作系统可以安装与管理的基本方式进行分组的方法。通过器件分类的方法来组织"硬件树"，并且 Windows 操作系统使用分类安装程序来为所有的硬件类安装驱动程序。

Class A IP address *n.* **A 类 IP 地址**

A unicast IP address that ranges from 1. 0. 0. 1 through 126. 255. 255. 254. The first octet indicates the network, and the last three octets indicate the host on the network. *See also* Class B IP address, Class C IP address, IP address classes. 一种单播 IP 地址，范围从 1. 0. 0. 1 到 126. 255. 255. 254。第一组的 8 位(从十进制的 1 到 126)表示该网络，后面的三组 8 位所表示的编号为该网中的主机。参阅 Class B IP address, Class C IP address, IP address classes。

Class A network *n.* **A 类网络**

An Internet network that can define a maximum of 16,777,215 hosts. Class A networks use the first byte of an IP address to designate the network, with the first (high-order) bit set to 0. The host is designated by the last 3 bytes. Class A addressing currently allows for a maximum of 128 networks. Class A networks are best suited for sites with few networks but numerous hosts and are usually designated for use by large government or educational institutions. *See also* host, IP address. 一种最多可以定义 16 777 215 台主机的因特网。该网络用 IP 地址中的第一个字节指定网络，且第一位(最高位)被置为 0；用最后 3 个字节来指定主机。A 类目前最多可允许寻址 128 个网络。A 类网络最适合于网络数量较少而主机数量却很大的地方，它通常被设计用于大型的政府机关或教育机构。参阅 host, IP address。

Class B IP address *n.* **B 类 IP 地址**

A unicast IP address that ranges from 128. 0. 0. 1 through 191. 255. 255. 254. The first two octets indicate the network, and the last two octets indicate the host on the network. *See also* Class A IP address, Class C IP address, IP address classes. 一种单播 IP 地址，范围从 128. 0. 0. 1 到 191. 255. 255. 254。前面的 2 个 8 位组(从十进制的 128. 0 到 191. 255)表示该网络，后面的 2 个 8 位组所表示的编号为该网中的主机。参阅 Class A IP address, Class C IP address, IP address classes。

Class C IP address *n.* **C 类 IP 地址**

A unicast IP address that ranges from 192. 0. 0. 1 to 223. 255. 255. 254. The first three octets indicate the network, and the last octet indicates the host on the network. *See also* Class A IP address, Class B IP address, IP address classes. 一种单播 IP 地址，范围从 192. 0. 0. 1 到 223. 255. 255. 254。前面的 3 个 8 位组表示该网络，最后一个 8 位组所表示的编号为该网中的主机。参阅 Class A IP address, Class B IP address, IP address classes。

classful IP addressing *n.* **全类 IP 编址方案**

An IP addressing scheme where IP addresses are organized into classes: Class A, Class B, and Class C. *See also* IP address classes. 一种 IP 编址方案，其中的 IP 地址的组织分为以下三类：A 类、B 类和 C 类。参阅 IP address classes。

Classic *n.* **Classic(传统)环境**

An environment within Mac OS X that allows a user to run legacy software. Classic emulates the earlier Macintosh operating system chosen by the user and provides support for programs that aren't compatible with Mac OS X architecture. *See also* Carbon, Cocoa, Mac OS X. Mac OS X 中的一种环境，允许用户运行较旧的软件。Classic 环境仿效该用户选用的早期版本的 Macintosh 操作系统，支持与 Mac OS X 体系结构不兼容的程序。参阅 Carbon, Cocoa, Mac OS X。

classless interdomain routing *n.* **域内无级路由选择法**

An address scheme that uses aggregation strategies to minimize the size of top-level Internet

routing tables. Routes are grouped with the objective of minimizing the quantity of information carried by core routers. The main requirement for this scheme is the use of routing protocols that support it, such as Border Gateway Protocol (BGP) version 4 and RIP version 2. *Acronym*: CIDR. *See also* Border Gateway Protocol, communications protocol, RIP, router, supernetting. 一种地址方案，它使用聚合策略以缩小顶层因特网路由表的大小。路由的分类是以将中心路由器的信息负载量降至最低为目标的。这种方案的主要需求来自于对支持它的那些路由协议的使用，比如，边界网关协议(BGP)第 4 版和 RIP 第 2 版。缩略为 CIDR。参阅 Border Gateway Protocol, communications protocol, RIP, router, supernetting。

class library *n.* 类库

A collection of standard routines and subprograms that a programmer can use in object-oriented programs. A typical class library for a graphical user interface might include routines for buttons and scroll bars; or a class library for a communications program might include a routine for dialing a telephone line through a modem. *See also* class, object-oriented programming. 在面向对象的程序中程序员使用的标准例程和子程序的集合。图形用户界面用户使用的典型类库可能是包括按钮和滚动条的例程，或包含通过调制解调器拨叫电话线路的例程的通信程序类库。参阅 class, object-oriented programming。

classpath *n.* 类路径

In Java programming, a classpath is an environmental variable that tells the Java Virtual Machine (JVM) and Java programs where to find class libraries, including user-defined class libraries. *See also* class, class library, Java Virtual Machine. 在 Java 程序设计中，类路径是一种环境变量，告知 Java 虚拟机(JVM)和 Java 程序到哪里可以找到类库，包括用户定义的类库。参阅 class, class library, Java Virtual Machine。

clean boot *n.* 原始启动

Booting or starting a computer using the minimum system files in the operating system. The clean boot is used as a troubleshooting method for isolating problems associated with software that may be calling on the same system resources at the same time, causing conflicts that lower the performance of the system, make some programs inoperable, or crash the computer. *See also* boot[1], crash1 (definition 1), operating system. 使用操作系统中的最少的系统文件来引导或启动一台计算机。原始启动作为一种排除故障的方法，用于查出与软件有关的问题，这些问题在同一时刻同一系统资源下发生，并且引起一些冲突，这些冲突会降低系统的性能，使某项程序无法运行，或导致计算机崩溃。参阅 boot[1], crash1 (第 1 个释义), operating system。

clean install *n.* 原始安装

Reinstallation of software in a manner that ensures that no application or system files from a previous installation will remain. The procedure prevents smart installer programs from skipping file installations where a file already exists, which could potentially keep a problem from being removed. 以确保没有先前安装的应用程序和系统文件遗留下来的方式进行的软件安装。这个过程用于防止"聪明"的安装程序跳过对已存在文件的安装，结果是造成存在的问题未被消除。

clean interface *n.* 原始界面

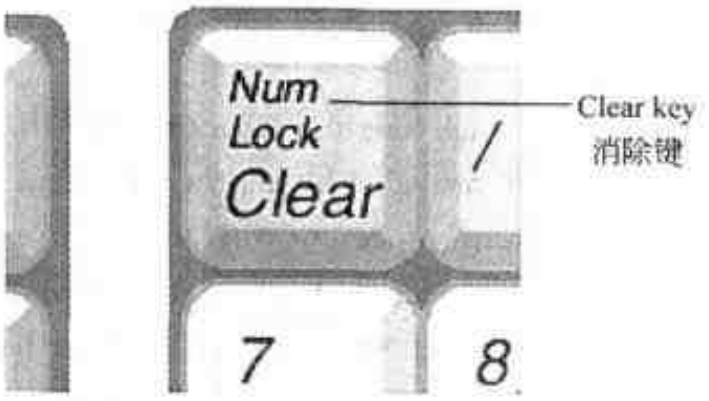
A user interface with simple features and intuitive commands. *See also* user interface. 一种用户界面，它具有简单的特性和直观的命令。参阅 user interface。

clean room *n.* 超净室

A room in which dust and other small particles are filtered from the air and in which protective clothing is worn to avoid contaminating electronic components and other delicate, sensitive equipment. 空气中的尘土和其他小颗粒均被过滤掉的房间，在室内需要穿上保护服，以避免污染电子器件或其他精密、灵敏的设备。

Clear key *n.* 清除键

A key in the upper left corner of the numeric keypad on some keyboards. In many applications, it clears the currently selected menu choice or deletes the current selection. See the illustration. 一些键盘上数字键区左上角的一个键，在许多应用系统中，它清除当前选定的选单选择或删除当前的选项。参阅本条目的图例。



Clear key

clear memory *vb.* 【动】清内存

A process that erases all data stored in RAM. 一种擦除所有存放在内存(RAM)中的数据的过程。(译者注:术语是动词,译文却是名词,原文如此,矛盾。)

Clear To Send *n.* 清除发送

See(见) CTS.

ClearType *n.* ClearType 字型技术

A Microsoft font technology that improves the resolution of text on LCD displays, such as those used on laptop computers. ClearType technology uses proprietary signal processing and the properties of LCD displays to produce clearer, more detailed characters and spacing, and thus significantly increase readability. 一种微软公司的字型技术,它改进了 LCD 显示屏上文本的分辨率,这种显示屏通常用于膝上型计算机。ClearType 技术使用已有的信号处理 LCD 显示屏的属性以产生更清晰、更详细的字符和间距,这样就显著地提高了可读性。

CLEC *n.* 有竞争力的本地交换运营商

Acronym for Competitive Local Exchange Carrier. A company that sells access to the public switched telephone network, or other last mile network connections, in competition with a traditional telephone company. *See also* ILEC, last mile. 为 Competitive Local Exchange Carrier 的缩略语。一个提供对公用交换电话网或其他长距离网络连接服务的公司。它处于与传统的电话公司的竞争中。参阅 ILEC, last mile。

click *vb.* 【动】单击

To press and release a mouse button once without moving the mouse. Clicking is usually performed to select or deselect an item or to activate a program or program feature. *See also* right click. *Compare* double-click, drag. 不移动鼠标,按下并松开鼠标键一次。单击通常用于选择或去除选择一个项目,或激活一个程序或程序功能。参阅 right click。比较 double-click, drag。

clickable maps *n.* 可点击映像图

See(见) image map.

click rate *n.* 点击速率

See(见) clickthrough rate.

clicks and mortar *n.* 点击与灰浆(传统企业上网)

A business that combines an online presence with traditional "bricks and mortar" outlets. 把在线商务和传统的"砖块与灰浆"(实体企业)经营方式结合在一起的一种商业行为。

click speed *n.* 点击速度

The maximum interval between the first and second time a user presses a button on a mouse or other pointing device that will still identify these actions as a double-click to the computer as opposed to two single-clicks. *See also* double-click, mouse, pointing device. 用户两次按下鼠标键或其他点击设备上的键之间的最大时间间隔,这个时间间隔仍能向计算机表明这样的操作是一次双击而不是两次单击。参阅 double-click, mouse, pointing device。

clickstream *n.* 点击流

The path a user takes while browsing a Web site. Each distinct selection made on a Web page adds one click to the stream. The further down the clickstream the user goes without finding the sought item, the more likely he or she is to depart to another Web site. Analysis of usage patterns helps Web site designers create user-friendly site structures, links, and search facilities. *See also* Web site. 用户浏览 Web 站点时经过的路径。在网页上所作的每一个不同的选择都增加一个点击到点击流中。用户在不能发现所需项目时沿点击流走得越远,他或她就越靠近其他的站点。对使用模式的分析有助于 Web 站点的设计者创建用户友好的站点结构、连接和搜索工具。参阅 Web site。

clickthrough *n.* 点击次数

The number of times that visitors to a Web site

click on an advertising banner within a specified period of time. Clickthrough is one of the elements that Web site producers use to decide how much to charge advertisers. *See also* clickthrough rate. 指定时间内，万维网站点的访问者在某广告栏上点击的次数。它是万维网站点开发商向广告商收取费用的参考信息之一。参阅 clickthrough rate。

clickthrough rate *n.* 点击次数比率

The proportion of visitors to a Web site who click on a banner advertisement there, expressed as a percentage of total visitors to the Web site. *Also called*: click rate. *See also* clickthrough. 点击广告栏的万维网站点的访问者的比例，用占总访问者的百分比表示。也称为 click rate。参阅 clickthrough。

clickwrap agreement *n.* 点击式(许可)协议书

A contract or license in software or on a Web site that sets forth conditions for use of the software or for goods and services distributed through the Web site. Users must agree to the terms in a clickwrap agreement-typically by clicking on a button that states "I Agree" or "Agree"-before they can install the software or utilize goods or services. A clickwrap agreement is an electronic version of an End-User License Agreement. *Also called*: clickwrap license. *See also* End-User License Agreement. *Compare* shrinkwrap agreement. 软件或网站上的一种契约或(使用)许可文件，它提出使用软件或网站提供的产品和服务所需遵循的条件。用户必须同意点击式(许可)协议书中的条款——典型做法是点击"我同意"或"同意"按钮——之后才可以安装软件或使用产品或服务。点击式(许可)协议书是最终用户许可协议的一种电子版本。也称为 clickwrap license。参阅 End-User License Agreement。比较 shrinkwrap agreement。

clickwrap license *n.* 点击式(许可)授权书[许可证]

See(见) clickwrap agreement.

client *n.* 类成员；客户程序；客户计算机

1. *In object-oriented programming*, a member of a class (group) that uses the services of another class to which it is not related. *See also* inheritance (definition 1). 在面向对象的程序设计中，指类(组)中的一个成员，它使用一个与其无关的另一个类中的方法。参阅 inheritance（第 1 个释义）。

2. A process, such as a program or task, that requests a service provided by another program—for example, a word processor that calls on a sort routine built into another program. The client process uses the requested service without having to "know" any working details about the other program or the service itself. *Compare* child (definition 1), descendant (definition 2). 一种过程(如一个程序或任务)，它要求另外的程序提供服务。例如，一个字处理过程，它调用其他程序中的一段排序例程。用户程序只使用要求的服务，而不需要知道其他程序或服务本身的工作细节。比较 child（第 1 个释义），descendant（第 2 个释义）。

3. On a local area network or the Internet, a computer that accesses shared network resources provided by another computer (called a *server*). *See also* client/server architecture, server. 在局域网或因特网上的一种计算机，它访问由其他计算机(称为服务器)提供的共享网络资源。参阅 client/server architecture, server。

client error *n.* 客户端错误

A problem reported by the Hypertext Transfer Protocol (HTTP) client module as the result of difficulty in interpreting a command or the inability to connect properly to a remote host. 在难于解释一个命令或不能正常连接到远程主机的情况下，由超文本传输协议(HTTP)的客户端模块报告的问题。

client/server architecture *n.* 客户机-服务器[系统]体系结构

An arrangement used on LANs (local area networks) that makes use of distributed intelligence to treat both the server and the individual workstations as intelligent, programmable devices, thus exploiting the full computing power of each. This is done by splitting the processing of an application between two distinct components: a "front-end" client and a "backend" server. The client component is a complete, standalone personal computer (not a "dumb" terminal), and it

offers the user its full range of power and features for running applications. The server component can be a personal computer, a minicomputer, or a mainframe that provides the traditional strengths offered by minicomputers and mainframes in a time-sharing environment: data management, information sharing between clients, and sophisticated network administration and security features. The client and server machines work together to accomplish the processing of the application being used. Not only does this increase the processing power available over older architectures but it also uses that power more efficiently. The client portion of the application is typically optimized for user interaction, whereas the server portion provides the centralized, multiuser functionality. *See also* distributed intelligence. *Compare* peer-to-peer network. 用在局域网上的一种结构，它利用分布式智能，把服务器和单个工作站都看作智能的、可编程的设备，因此能够充分发挥出每一台设备的计算能力。它把一个应用分成两个独立的部分，即"前端"的客户机和"后端"的服务器。客户机部分是一台完整的、独立运行的个人计算机(不是一台"哑"终端)，它为运行应用程序提供全部的能力和功能。服务器部分可以是一台个人电脑、一台小型机或一台大型机，它提供在分时环境下通常由小型机和大型机提供的功能，即数据管理、客户间的信息共享以及高层次的网络管理和安全保障。完成应用过程需要客户机端和服务器端的机器共同工作。与早期的体系结构相比，这种结构不仅增强了可用的处理能力，而且使得这种处理更有效率。应用的客户机端部分主要是优化与用户交互的能力，而服务器端部分则提供集中的、多用户的处理能力。参阅 distributed intelligence。比较 peer-to-peer network。

client/server network *n.* 客户机-服务器[系统]网络

See(见) client/server architecture.

client-side image maps *n.* 客户端图像映像

An image map that performs the processing completely within the client program (i. e., Web browser) itself. Early Web implementations of image maps (circa 1993) transmitted user mouse click coordinates to the Web server for processing. Generally clientside image maps improve the speed of response to the user. *See also* image map. 完全在客户(端)程序(如万维网浏览器)本身之内实现处理(工作)的一种图像映像。早期 Web (大约1993年)对图像映像的处理方式是将鼠标击键的坐标传输到相应的服务器进行处理。通常客户端图像映像能提高对用户的响应速度。参阅 image map。

client-side program *n.* 客户端程序

On the Internet, a program that is run on a client computer rather than on a server computer. 因特网上的一种程序，运行在客户计算机上，而不是运行在作为服务器用的计算机上。

clip *vb.* 【动】剪贴；剪裁；限幅

1. To cut off the portion of a displayed image that lies beyond a certain boundary, such as the edge of a window. Certain graphics programs also support clipping as a means of masking everything but a certain object so that painting tools, for example, can be applied to the object alone. 去掉位于显示图像某个范围外的部分，例如窗口的边缘。某些图形软件支持剪贴作为一种工具，(举个例子)用来遮住除特定对象外的所有东西，以便画图工具能够单独处理特定对象。

2. To cut a photograph, drawing, or other illustration from a clip art collection—either in a book or on a disk. *See also* clip art. 从书中或磁盘上去掉剪贴图片集中的照片、图形或其他图片。参阅 clip art。

3. To cut off the peaks of a signal in an electronic circuit. 去掉电路的一个信号的波峰。

clip art *n.* 剪贴图片集

A collection—either in a book or on a disk—of proprietary or public-domain photographs, diagrams, maps, drawings, and other such graphics that can be "clipped" from the collection and incorporated into other documents. 指将在书本上或磁盘上的专用或公用的照片、图表、地图、图画和其他图形汇集起来的集合，集中的图像可以从集中"去掉"，也可以合并到另外的文档中去。

clipboard *n.* 剪贴板，笔输入计算机

1. A special memory resource maintained by windowing operating systems. The clipboard stores a copy of the last information that was copied or

cut. A paste operation passes data from the clipboard to the current program. A clipboard allows information to be transferred from one program to another, provided the second program can read data generated by the first. Data copied using the clipboard is static and will not reflect later changes. *See also* cut and paste, DDE. *Compare* scrap. 由窗口操作系统控制的一种特殊的内存资源。剪贴板保存最新信息的拷贝，这些信息是通过"copied"(复制)或"cut"(剪切)操作复制到剪贴板的。通过"paste"(粘贴)操作将数据从剪贴板传送到当前程序。如果一个程序可以读取由另一个程序产生的数据，则剪贴板允许信息从第二个程序传送到第一个程序。用剪贴板复制的数据是静态的，不会反应以后的变化。参阅 cut and paste, DDE。比较 scrap。

2. A computer that uses a pen as the primary input device. *See also* clipboard computer, pen computer. 一种用笔作为主要输入工具的计算机。参阅 clipboard computer, pen computer。

clipboard computer *n.* 便携式笔输入计算机

A portable computer whose overall appearance and operation resembles that of a traditional clipboard. A clipboard computer has an LCD or similar flat display and has a pen for user input instead of a keyboard, mouse, or other input device; the user operates the computer by touching the pen to the display. Data entered in a clipboard computer is generally transferred to another computer via a cable or a modem. A clipboard computer is used as a traditional clipboard is used, as in field work, data collection, or meetings. *See also* pen computer, portable computer. 一种便携式计算机，外观和操作方式同传统的笔输入计算机非常相似。便携式笔输入计算机有一个液晶显示器或者类似的平面显示器，用笔作为用户的输入设备，而不是键盘、鼠标或者其他的输入设备，用户用笔接触显示屏来操作。输入计算机的数据通常通过电缆或调制解调器传送到其他的计算机。就像传统的笔输入计算机，这种计算机通常用于野外工作、数据采集或者会议。参阅 pen computer, portable computer。

Clipper Chip *n.* 限制器[Clipper]芯片

An integrated circuit that implements the SkipJack algorithm, an encryption algorithm created by the National Security Agency that encrypts 64-bit blocks of data with an 80-bit key. The Clipper Chip is manufactured by the U. S. government to encrypt telephone data. It has the added feature that it can be decrypted by the U. S. government, which has tried unsuccessfully to make the chip compulsory in the United States. *See also* encryption. 一种实现跳跃玩偶(SkipJack)算法的集成电路，该算法是由(美国)国家安全局创建的一种加密算法，使用 80 位密钥加密 64 位数据块。美国政府生产这种芯片用来对电话数据进行加密。它还有一个附加的特性，即美国政府可以对它进行解密，这也使得这种芯片未能在美国强制推行。参阅 encryption。

clipping path *n.* 裁剪路线

A polygon or curve that is used to mask an area in a document. Only what is inside the clipping path appears when the document is printed. *See also* PostScript. 在文档资料中用来遮住某一区域的多边形或曲线。当文档打印出来后，只打印裁剪路线内的内容。参阅 PostScript。

clip source tag *n.* 剪辑源标记(符)

Computer coding tag that locates a streaming digital media image for use on a Web page. The clip source tag includes the pathway to the image, which may be stored on a Web server, a Web site, or on the computer where the Web page is displayed. 一种计算机编码标记符，可以定位万维网网页上使用的某个流数字媒体图像。剪辑源标记包括该幅图像的路径，这幅图像可以存储在某个万维网服务器上、某个万维网网站种或者一台显示含该图像的网页的计算机上。

clobber *vb.* 【动】毁坏数据

To destroy data, generally by inadvertently writing other data over it. 通常指由于疏忽在原有数据上写入其他数据而将数据毁坏。

clock *n.* 时钟(电路)

1. The electronic circuit in a computer that generates a steady stream of timing pulses—the digital signals that synchronize every operation. The system clock signal is precisely set by a quartz crystal, typically at a specific frequency between 1 and 50 megahertz. The clock rate of a computer is one

of the prime determinants of its overall processing speed, and it can go as high as the other components of the computer allow. *Also called*: system clock. 计算机内的产生稳定的时序脉冲信号的电子电路,该数字信号同步每次操作。系统时钟信号由一块石英晶体精确设置,在 1 兆到 50 兆赫兹之间的某一特定频率下工作。计算机的时钟频率是整机处理速度的主要决定因素,而且可以达到计算机其他部分所允许的最高速率。也称为 system clock。

2. The battery-backed circuit that keeps track of the time and date in a computer—not the same as the system clock. *Also called*: clock/calendar. 保持并计算计算机内日期和时间的带有后备电池的电路——不是系统时钟。也称为 clock/calendar。

clock/calendar *n.* 时钟日历

An independent timekeeping circuit used within a microcomputer to maintain the correct time and calendar date. A clock/calendar circuit is battery powered, so it continues running even when the computer is turned off. The time and date kept by the clock/calendar can be used by the operating system (for example, to "stamp" files with the date and time of creation or revision) and by application programs (for example, to insert the date or time in a document). *Also called*: clock, internal clock. 微型计算机内的一种独立的保持时间的电路,用来维持正确的时间和日期。时钟日历电路由电池供电,所以当计算机断电后仍能继续运行。操作系统和应用程序可使用由时钟日历电路保持的时间和日期(例如,标记文件的创建和修改的时间和日期,或者在文档资料中插入日期和时间)。也称为 clock, internal clock。

clock doubling *n.* 倍速技术

A technology employed by some Intel microprocessors that enables the chip to process data and instructions at twice the speed of the rest of the system. *See also* i486DX2. 某些 Intel 微处理器采用的一种技术,使芯片处理数据和指令的速度两倍于系统中其他部分的处理速度。参阅 i486DX2。

clocking *n.* 同步

See(见) synchronization (第 3 个释义).

clockless chip *n.* 异步芯片

See(见) asynchronous chip.

clock pulse *n.* 时钟脉冲

An electronic pulse generated periodically by a crystal oscillator to synchronize the actions of a digital device. 一种由晶体振荡器产生的周期性的电子脉冲,用来同步数字设备的操作。

clock rate *n.* 时钟频率

The speed at which the internal clock in an electronic device oscillates. In computers, each tick (oscillation) of the clock is called a cycle, and the clock rate is measured in megahertz, or millions of cycles per second. Also called clock speed, the clock rate determines how quickly the CPU can execute basic instructions, such as adding two numbers, and it is used to synchronize the activities of various components in the system. Between 1981, when the IBM PC was released, and early 2002, typical clock rates for personal computers increased about 1000-fold, from 4.77 MHz to 2 GHz and faster. *Also called*: clock speed, hertz time. *See also* clock (definition 1). 在电子设备中内部时钟的振荡频率。在计算机中,时钟的每次振荡称为一个周期,时钟频率以兆赫兹(MHz),或者以百万周期数每秒进行度量。时钟频率也称为时钟速度。时钟频率决定了 CPU 能够执行基本指令(例如将两个数相加)的速度,它还用于同步系统中其他组件的操作。在 IBM PC 推出的 1981 年到 2002 年早期之间,个人计算机的时钟频率几乎增长了 1000 倍,从 4.77 MHz 提高到 2 GHz 以上。也称为 clock speed, hertz time。参阅 clock (第 1 个释义)。

clock speed *n.* 时钟速度

See(见) clock rate.

clock tick *n.* 时钟周期

See(见) CPU cycle (第 2 个释义).

clone[1] *n.* 兼容产品

A copy; in microcomputer terminology, a look-alike, act-alike computer that contains the same microprocessor and runs the same programs as a better-known, more prestigious, and often more expensive machine. 一种复制品;在微型计算机术语中指一种计算机,其外观和操作都很像比它更有名气和声望,而且通常更贵的计算机,这两种计

算机包含相同的微处理器，运行相同的程序。

clone[2] *vb.* 【动】克隆

To copy or replicate the entire contents of a hard disk drive, including the operating system, configuration settings, and programs, by creating an image of the hard disk drive. Hard disk drives are often cloned for batch installation on other computers, particularly those on a network, or for use as backups. 通过创建硬盘驱动器的映像来拷贝或者复制某个硬盘驱动器中的内容，包括操作系统、配置用的各种设置以及各种程序。经常克隆硬盘驱动器以在其他计算机上批量安装（在网络上更是如此），或用于备份。

close[1] *n.* 关闭

An FTP command that instructs the client to close the current connection with a server. *See also* FTP[1] (definition 1), Web site. 一种 FTP 命令，指示用户关闭当前同服务器的连接。参阅 FTP[1]（第 1 个释义），Web site。

close[2] *vb.* 【动】关闭，断开

1. To end an application's relationship with an open file so that the application will no longer be able to access the file without opening it again. 断开应用程序和某个打开文件的关系，如果不再次打开该文件，应用程序就不能访问该文件。

2. To end a computer's connection with another computer on a network. 断开网络上计算机之间的连接。

close box *n.* 关闭框

In the Macintosh graphical user interface, a small box in the left corner of a window's title bar. Clicking on the box closes the window. *Compare* close button. 在 Macintosh 的图形用户界面中，位于窗口标题栏左角的一个小方框。单击这个小方框将关闭窗口。比较 close button。

close button *n.* 关闭按钮

In the graphical user interface for Windows 9x, Windows NT, and the X Window System, a square button in the right corner (left corner in X Windows) of a window's title bar with an x mark on it. Clicking on the button closes the window. *Also called*: X button. *Compare* close box. 在 Windows 9x、Windows NT 和 X Window 系统的图形用户界面中，位于窗口标题栏右角（在 X Window 系统中是左角）的一个方形的按钮，按钮上标着×。单击这个按钮将关闭窗口。也称为 X button。比较 close box。

closed architecture *n.* 封闭式体系结构

1. Any computer design whose specifications are not freely available. Such proprietary specifications make it difficult or impossible for thirdparty vendors to create ancillary devices that work correctly with a closed-architecture machine; usually only its original maker can build peripherals and add-ons for such a machine. *Compare* open architecture (definition 1). 无法随意获得其详细说明的任何计算机设计。这种专有的设计详细说明使得第三方厂商很难，或者说根本不可能创建出与这种具有封闭式体系结构的计算机很好地工作在一起的辅助设备。通常只有它的原始制造商能够为其生产外设和附加系统。比较 open architecture（第 1 个释义）。

2. A computer system that provides no expansion slots for adding new types of circuit boards within the system unit. The original Apple Macintosh was an example of a closed architecture. *Compare* open architecture (definition 2). 一种计算机体系，在其中不提供用于增加新类型电路板的扩展插槽。最初的 Apple Macintosh 就是封闭式体系结构的例子。比较 open architecture（第 2 个释义）。

closed file *n.* 关闭的文件

A file not being used by an application. An application must open such a file before reading or writing to it and must close it afterward. *Compare* open file. 指一个未被应用程序使用的文件。应用程序在对这种文件进行读写之前，必须先打开它，操作之后，又必须关闭它。比较 open file。

closed shop *n.* 封闭式计算站

A computer environment in which access to the computer is restricted to programmers and other specialists. *Compare* open shop. 一种计算机环境，在其中对计算机的访问只限于程序员和其他专家。比较 open shop。

closed system *n.* 封闭式体系

See(见) closed architecture (第 2 个释义).

cloth ribbon *n.* 编织色带

An inked ribbon generally used with impact

printers and typewriters. The print element strikes the ribbon and drives it against the paper so as to transfer ink; then the ribbon advances slightly to make fresh ink available. A cloth ribbon is wrapped onto a spool or loaded into a cartridge that is made to fit the printer used. Cloth ribbon, although adequate for most tasks, is sometimes replaced by film ribbon when the crispest possible output is called for. However, a cloth ribbon, which reinks itself by capillary action, is usable for multiple impressions, unlike a film ribbon. *Compare* carbon ribbon. 一种通常在击打式打印机和打字机上使用的油墨色带。打印部件将色带击打到纸上,得以将油墨印到纸上;然后色带向前移动,以获得新的油墨。编织色带绕在一个轴上或装在色带盒内,色带轴或色带盒的类型必须与所用的打印机相配。尽管编织色带适合大多数任务,但是如果要求得到尽可能清晰的输出,有时还得换用薄膜色带。然而,编织色带与薄膜色带不同,它可以通过毛细管作用重新浸入油墨,用于多次打印。比较 carbon ribbon。

CLS *n.* **通用语言规范**

Acronym for Common Language Specification. A subset of language features supported by the .NET common language runtime, comprised of features common to several object-oriented programming languages. CLS-compliant components and tools are guaranteed to interoperate with other CLS-compliant components and tools. 为 Common Language Specification 的缩略语。一种由 .NET通用语言运行系统支撑的各种语言功能部件的子集,包括通用于几种面向对象的编程语言的一些功能部件。符合通用语言规范可以保证组件和工具程序能与其他符合通用语言规范的组件和工具程序之间相互良好协作。

cluster *n.* **簇;集群**

1. An aggregation, such as a group of data points on a graph. 一个集合体,如图表中的一组数据点。

2. A communications computer and its associated terminals. 一台通信计算机及其相关的终端。

3. In data storage, a disk-storage unit consisting of a fixed number of sectors (storage segments on the disk) that the operating system uses to read or write information; typically, a cluster consists of two to eight sectors, each of which holds a certain number of bytes (characters). 在数据存储中的一个磁盘存储单位,它包含固定数目的扇区(盘上的存储段),用于操作系统读写信息;一般一个簇包括 2 到 8 个扇区,每个扇区又包括固定数目的字节(字符)。

4. A group of independent network servers that operate and appear to clients as if they were a single unit. A cluster network is designed to improve network capacity by, among other things, enabling the servers within a cluster to shift work in order to balance the load. By enabling one server to take over for another, a cluster network also enhances stability and minimizes or eliminates downtime caused by application or system failure. *See also* client/server architecture. 一组独立的网络服务器,可以被客户机像单一服务器一样操作。集群网络在这些服务器之间分配工作以平衡负载,从而改进网络性能。使一个服务器代替另一个服务器,集群网络也增强了稳定性,并且缩减或消除了由应用程序或系统运行失败所导致的停机时间。参阅 client/server architecture。

cluster analysis *n.* **聚类分析(法)**

A technique used in data mining and knowledge discovery to group observations by identifying and extracting like or similar group conditions. Cluster analysis aims to describe the structure of a complex data set. *See also* ART, data mining. 一种用于数据挖掘和知识发现的技术或方法,通过识别并提取相同或相似的群集条件而把观察对象进行分组。聚类分析旨在描述复杂数据集的结构。参阅 ART, data mining。

cluster controller *n.* **簇控器**

An intermediary device that is situated between a computer and a group (cluster) of subsidiary devices, such as terminals on a network, and is used to control the cluster. 介于计算机和一组(簇)附属设备(如网络上终端等)间的一种中间设备,用来控制这些附属设备。

clustering *n.* **集群技术**

The grouping of multiple servers in a way that allows them to appear to be a single unit to client computers on a network. Clustering is a means of

increasing network capacity, providing live backup in case one of the servers fails, and improving data security. *See also* cluster (definition 4), server.
以一种方式将多台服务器组合在一起，使其对网络上的客户机来说是一个单独的工作单元。集群技术是增强网络性能的一种方法，在一台服务器发生故障时提供热备份以及提高数据安全性。参阅 cluster（第 4 个释义），server。

cluster network *n.* 集群网络

See(见) cluster (第 4 个释义).

cluster virus *n.* 簇病毒(程序)

A type of virus that infects once but gives the appearance of infecting every application launched. A cluster virus modifies the file system so that it is loaded before any application that the user attempts to open. Because the virus is also run when running any program, it appears that every program on the disk is infected. 一种病毒(程序)，只感染一次，但是却给人以感染了所有启动的应用程序的假象。簇病毒修改文件系统，因此它在用户打开任一应用程序之前就已经加载了进来。因为该病毒可以在运行任何程序的同时运行，所以看起来好象是磁盘上的所有文件都被感染了一样。

CLUT *n.* 颜色查找表

Acronym for Color Look Up Table. In digital graphics applications, a specific set of colors used in the creation of graphics. When a graphic is created or edited, the user may specify a CLUT that corresponds with the needs of print, Web, or other destination media. In Web design, a specific CLUT of browser-safe colors is used to be certain graphics and designs will display consistently across different platforms and with different browsers. *See also* browser CLUT, websafe palette. 为 Color Look Up Table 的缩略语。在数字图形应用程序中，用于创建图形的一套特定的颜色集合。当创建或编辑一幅图形时，用户应指定一个 CLUT(颜色查找表)，以与印刷、网页显示或其他目标媒体的需要相一致。在网站设计过程中，一个特定的由浏览器通用颜色组成的 CLUT(颜色查找表)可以保证图形和设计图样在不同平台和不同浏览器中的显示效果一样。参阅 browser CLUT, websafe palette。

CMI *n.* 计算机管理教学

Acronym for computer-managed instruction. Any type of teaching that uses computers as educational tools. *See also* CAI, CBT. 为 computer-managed instruction 的缩略语。使用计算机作为教学工具的教学。参阅 CAI, CBT。

CMOS *n.* 互补金属氧化物半导体；互补金属氧化物半导体存储器

1. Acronym for complementary metal-oxide semiconductor. A semiconductor technology in which pairs of metal-oxide semiconductor field-effect transistors (MOSFETs), one N-type and one P-type, are integrated on a single silicon chip. Generally used for RAM and switching applications, these devices have very high speed and extremely low power consumption. They are, however, easily damaged by static electricity. *See also* MOSFET, Ntype semiconductor, P-type semiconductor. 为 complementary metal-oxide semiconductor 的缩略语。一种半导体技术，它将两个金属氧化物半导体场效应管(MOSFET)(一个为 N 型，一个为 P 型)集成在一个硅片上。这种半导体器件通常用于 RAM 和开关应用，它们具有很高的速度和极低的功耗，但易受静电的破坏。参阅 MOSFET, Ntype semiconductor, P-type semiconductor。

2. The battery-backed memory used to store parameter values needed to boot PCs, such as the type of disks and the amount of memory, as well as the clock/calendar time. 一种使用备份电池的存储器，用于存储在启动个人计算机时所需的参数值(如磁盘类型、存储器容量以及时钟-日历时间)。

CMOS RAM *n.* 互补金属氧化物半导体随机存取存储器

Short for random access memory made using complementary metal-oxide semiconductor technology. CMOS chips consume extremely little power and have high tolerance for noise from the power supply. These characteristics make CMOS chips, including CMOS RAM chips, very useful in hardware components that are powered by batteries, such as most microcomputer clocks and certain types of scratchpad RAM that are maintained by

the operating system. *See also* CMOS (definition 1), parameter RAM, RAM. 为 random access memory made using complementary metal-oxide semiconductor technology 的缩写。CMOS 芯片以其低功耗和高抗电源噪声能力而著称。这些特性使得 CMOS 芯片(包括 CMOS RAM 芯片)在电池供电的硬件部件中广泛应用。这些硬件部件包括微机中使用的时钟电路和操作系统管理的某些类型的高速存储 RAM。参阅 CMOS (第 1 个释义), parameter RAM, RAM。

CMOS setup *n.* **CMOS 设置**

A system configuration utility, accessible at boot time, for setting up certain system options, such as the date and time, the kind of drives installed, and port configuration. *See also* CMOS (definition 2). 一种系统配置工具,在启动时可以访问,它用于设置某些系统选项,如日期和时间、所安装驱动器的类型以及端口配置等。参阅 CMOS (第 2 个释义)。

CMS *n.* **彩色管理系统**

See(见) color management system.

CMY *n.* **青-品红-黄(颜色混合)模式**

Acronym for cyan-magenta-yellow. A model for describing colors that are produced by absorbing light, as by ink on paper, rather than by emitting light, as on a video monitor. The three kinds of cone cells in the eye respond to red, green, and blue light, which are absorbed (removed from white light) by cyan, magenta, and yellow pigments, respectively. Percentages of pigments in these subtractive primary colors can therefore be mixed to get the appearance of any desired color. Absence of any pigment leaves white unchanged; adding 100 percent of all three pigments turns white to black. *Compare* CMYK, RGB. 为 cyan-magenta-yellow 的缩略语。它是很多印刷系统描述颜色的一种模式,它用吸收光(如纸上的墨水)而非反射光(如电视监视器)产生颜色。人眼中有三种视锥细胞,分别感应红、绿、蓝三种光线,这三种光线分别被青、品红、黄三种色素吸收(从白光中移走)。将这些相减原色按一定百分比混合可以得到任何想要的颜色。任何颜色都不存在时就是未曾改变的白色,加入百分之百的三种颜色就从白变成黑。比较 CMYK, RGB。

CMYK *n.* **青-品红-黄-黑(颜色混合)模式**

Acronym for cyan-magenta-yellow-black. A color model that is similar to the CMY color model but produces black with a separate black component rather than by adding 100 percent of cyan, magenta, and yellow. *See also* CMY. 为 cyan-magenta-yellow-black 的缩略语。一种颜色(混合)模式,类似于 CMY 模式,用单独的黑色成分构成黑色,而不是通过混合百分之百的青、品红和黄构成黑色。参阅 CMY。

coaxial cable *n.* **同轴电缆**

A round, flexible, two-conductor cable consisting of from the center outwards -a copper wire, a layer of protective insulation, a braided metal mesh sleeve, and an outer shield, or jacket of PVC or fire-resistant material. The shield prevents signals transmitted on the center wire from affecting nearby components and prevents external interference from affecting the signal carried on the center wire. Coaxial cable is widely used in networks. It is the same type of wiring as that used for cable television. See the illustration. *Compare* fiberoptic cable, twisted-pair wiring. 一种圆而柔软的两导体电缆,有里往外看,它由铜线、保护绝缘层、网状金属屏蔽套和外层绝缘层,或 PVC 套或抗火材料所组成。屏蔽物使得在中心导线上传送的信号不影响附近的部分,也使得外界的干扰不影响中心导线上的信号。同轴电缆广泛用于各种网络之中,它和有线电视中所用的电线是同一种类型。参阅本条目的图例。比较 fiberoptic cable, twisted-pair wiring。



Coaxial cable

COBOL *n.* **COBOL 语言**

Acronym for Common Business-Oriented Language. A verbose, English-like compiled

programming language developed between 1959 and 1961 and still in widespread use today, especially in business applications typically run on mainframes. A COBOL program consists of an Identification Division, which specifies the name of the program and contains any other documentation the programmer wants to add; an Environment Division, which specifies the computers being used and the files used in the program for input and output; a Data Division, which describes the format of the data structures used in the program; and a Procedure Division, which contains the procedures that dictate the actions of the program. *See also* compiled language. 为 Common Business-Oriented Language 的缩略语。一种编译的、类似英语的、写法较繁琐的程序设计语言，开发于 1959 年到 1961 年间，直到今天仍被广泛使用，特别是用在运行于大型主机上的商业应用系统中。一个 COBOL 程序有四个部分，即标识部分、环境部分、数据部分和过程部分。标识部分说明该程序的名称并且包含程序员想要加入的说明资料；环境部分说明该程序使用的计算机和用于该程序输入输出的文件；数据部分描述该程序使用的数据结构的格式；过程部分包含描述该程序操作的进程。参阅 compiled language。

cobweb site *n.* 蛛网站点

A Web site that is far out of date. *See also* Web site. 一种早已过时的 Web 站点。参阅 Web site。

Cocoa *n.* Cocoa["可可亚"]软件包

A set of object-oriented development tools and interfaces available on Mac OS X. Cocoa contains a set of frameworks, software components, and development tools used to construct applications for Mac OS X and provides programming interfaces in Java and Objective-C. Cocoa is based on NeXT's OpenStep and is integrated with Apple technologies. Apple 公司 Mac OS X 操作系统中一套面向对象的开发工具和接口软件。Cocoa 软件包包括一套基本框架、软件组件和开发工具，用于构建 Mac OS X 操作系统下的应用程序，提供 Java 语言和面向对象的 C 语言的编程接口。Cocoa 软件包基于 NeXT 公司的 OpenStep 标准，与 Apple 公司的技术产品集成为一体。

CODASYL *n.* 数据系统语言会议

Acronym for **Co**nference on **Da**ta **Sy**stems **L**anguages. An organization founded by the U. S. Department of Defense. CODASYL is dedicated to the development of data-management systems and languages, among them the widely used COBOL. 为 Conference on Data Systems Languages 的缩略语。由美国国防部建立的一个组织。它主要从事数据管理系统和语言的开发，其中包括广泛使用的 COBOL 语言。

code[1] *n.* 代码；密码；符号

1. Program instructions. Source code consists of human-readable statements written by a programmer in a programming language. Machine code consists of numerical instructions that the computer can recognize and execute and that were converted from source code. *See also* data, program. 程序指令。源代码由人类易读的语句组成，是程序员用程序设计语言编写的。机器代码由数字指令组成，计算机可以识别并执行这些指令，而这些指令是由源代码转换而来的。参阅 data, program。

2. A system of symbols used to convert information from one form to another. A code for converting information in order to conceal it is often called a *cipher*. 用来将信息从一种形式转变为另一种形式的符号系统。为了隐藏信息而对信息进行转换的编码，通常称作密码。

3. One of a set of symbols used to represent information. 用来代表信息的一组符号中的一个。

code[2] *vb.* 【动】编程

To write program instructions in a programming language. *See also* program. 指用程序设计语言编写程序指令。参阅 program。

code access security *n.* 代码访问安全机制

A mechanism provided by the runtime whereby managed code is granted permissions by security policy and these permissions are enforced, limiting what operations the code will be allowed to perform. To prevent unintended code paths from exposing a security vulnerability, all callers on the call stack must be granted the necessary permissions (possibly subject to override by assertion or denial). 由运行系统提供的一种机制，通过这种

机制，托管代码可得到安全策略所规定的访问许可权，这种访问许可权是强制性的，限定了这些代码可以执行的操作。为防止无意识的代码路径暴露安全漏洞，所有在调用栈中的调用程序必须获得必要的许可权（可能要服从声明的重载或拒绝）。

codec *n.* **编码-解码器；压缩-解压缩器；编码压缩-解码解压缩器**

1. Short for **coder/dec**oder. Hardware that can convert audio or video signals between analog and digital forms. 为 **coder/dec**oder 的缩写。能将音频或视频信号在模拟和数字形式之间相互转换的硬件。

2. Short for **compressor/dec**ompressor. Hardware or software that can compress and uncompress audio or video data. *See also* compress[2], uncompress. 为 **compressor/dec**ompressor 的缩写。能压缩和解压缩音频或视频数据的硬件或软件。参阅 compress[2]，uncompress。

3. Hardware that combines the functions of definitions 1 and 2. 集成了定义 1 和定义 2 功能的硬件。

code conversion *n.* **代码转换**

1. The process of translating program instructions from one form into another. Code may be converted at the source-language level (for example, from C to Pascal), at the hardware-platform level (for example, from working on the IBM PC to working on the Apple Macintosh), or at the language level (for example, from source code in C to machine code). *See also* code[1] (definition 1). 将程序指令从一种形式转换成另一种形式的过程。这种转换可以在源语言一级（如从 C 语言到 Pascal 语言），也可以在硬件平台一级（如从在 IBM PC 上运行到在 Apple Macintosh 上运行），或者在语言级（如从 C 语言的源代码到机器代码）。参阅 code[1]（第 1 个释义）。

2. The process of transforming data from one representation to another, such as from ASCII to EBCDIC or from two's complement to binary-coded decimal. 将数据从一种表示法转换为另一种表示法的过程，比如从 ASCII 到 EBCDIC 或从 2 的补码到 BCD 码。

Code Division Multiple Access *n.* **码分多址**

A form of multiplexing in which the transmitter encodes the signal, using a pseudo-random sequence that the receiver also knows and can use to decode the received signal. Each different random sequence corresponds to a different communication channel. Motorola uses Code Division Multiple Access for digital cellular phones. *Acronym*: CDMA. *Also called*: spread spectrum. *See also* multiplexing, transmitter. 多路复用的一种形式，发信机使用收信机也知道的一种伪随机序列对信号进行编码，收信机又用此序列对接收的信号进行解码。每个不同的随机序列对应一个不同的通信信道。摩托罗拉在其数字蜂窝移动电话中使用的就是码分多路访问。缩略为 CDMA。也称为 spread spectrum。参阅 multiplexing，transmitter。（译者注：本条目说 CDMA 也称为 spread spectrum 是矛盾的，因为前者是名词，后者是形容词，显然不能同义。）

code page *n.* **代码表，码页**

In MS-DOS versions 3.3 and later, a table that relates the binary character codes used by a program to keys on the keyboard or to the appearance of characters on the display. Code pages are a means of providing support for character sets and keyboard layouts used in different countries. Devices such as the display and the keyboard can be configured to use a specific code page and to switch from one code page (such as United States) to another (such as Portugal) at the user's request. 在 MS-DOS 3.3 及以后的版本中，一种程序使用的二进制字符代码与键盘上的键或屏幕上的显示字符的关系表。代码表是为在不同国家使用的不同的字符集和键盘布局提供支持的一种方法。诸如显示器和键盘这样的设备可以被配置成使用特定的代码表并能根据用户的需要从一种代码表（如美国）转换到另一种代码表（如葡萄牙）。

code profiler *n.* **代码分析器**

A tool designed to aid developers in identifying and eliminating the code inefficiencies that cause bottlenecks and degrade performance in their applications. Code profilers analyze an executing application to determine both how long functions take to execute and how often they are called. Using a code profiler is a repetitive process in that

the tool must be reused after each section of inefficient code has been found and corrected. 一种目的在于帮助程序员检查出并消除应用程序中的无效代码的工具，这些无效代码造成了瓶颈和程序性能的降低。代码分析器分析正在执行的应用程序，以决定函数执行的时间和被调用的频率。使用代码分析器是一个重复的过程，因为它在发现并改正每个无效代码区之后必须重新启动。

coder *n.* 编码员

See(见) programmer.

Code Red worm *n.* "红色代码"蠕虫

A fast-spreading and pernicious Internet worm first discovered in mid-2001. The Code Red worm propagates quickly, and any machine that was infected once is potentially vulnerable to re-infection. The Code Red worm is time sensitive, spreading in propagation mode from the 1st to the 19th of each month, attacking in flood mode from the 20th to the 27th, and finally hiding in hibernation mode until the 1st of the next month when the cycle begins again. The worm maintains a list of all computers previously infected, and all these computers will be attacked each month by every newly infected machine. This makes total eradication of the worm difficult because a single machine remaining infected from earlier propagation/attack cycles can potentially re-infect every machine on the list, and each computer might be subject to multiple attacks. At least three versions of the Code Red worm are known to exist. The Code Red worm was named for a caffeinated soft drink by the security team that first tracked the worm. 一种传播速度快、危害性强的因特网蠕虫(病毒程序)，最早发现于 2001 年中期。"红色代码"蠕虫繁殖迅速，并且所有感染过的机器很容易再次感染。"红色代码"蠕虫对时间敏感，在每个月的 1 日到 19 日以繁殖方式传播，20 日到 27 日采用"洪水"方式进行攻击，最后以冬眠方式隐藏起来，直到下个月的第一天，又开始一个循环。该蠕虫保存先前感染过的所有计算机名单列表，所有这些计算机在每个月都会受到任何一台新近感染的机器的攻击。这使彻底根除这种蠕虫非常困难，因为先前在繁殖与攻击循环中被感染的机器，对列表中的每一台计算机都有再次感染的潜在威胁，而且每一台计算机都可能遭受多次攻击。"红色代码"蠕虫目前至少存在三个版本。"红色代码"蠕虫得名于一种含咖啡因的软饮料，安检部门首次从中检查出蠕虫。

code segment *n.* 代码段

1. A memory segment containing program instructions. 指包含程序指令的一个内存段。

2. A named and segregated portion of a program's code typically performing a specific class of operations. Code segments in this sense are often loaded into memory as memory segments. The main program segment is kept in memory, and auxiliary segments are loaded only when they are required. 通常指程序代码中的一个执行特定操作类的已命名的独立的部分。在这种情况下，代码段总是被当作内存段装入内存。主程序段一般总是放在内存中，而辅助段只在需要时被装入内存。

code signing *n.* 代码签署(过程)

The process of adding a digital signature to additions and updates made to source code and applications published on the Internet. Code signing is intended to provide a level of security and trust to Internet software distribution. *See also* digital signature. 给发布在因特网上的源代码和应用程序所做的增添和修改再加上一个数字签名的过程。代码签署(过程)意在给因特网软件发布提供相当的安全性和可信度。参阅 digital signature。

code snippet *n.* 代码片(断)

1. In a graphical user interface, programming instructions embedded in a menu option or button defined by the user. The snippet—consisting of one or more lines of source code—determines what the option or button does when chosen or clicked. 在图形用户界面中，指被嵌入到用户所定义的一个选单项或按钮中的程序指令。片断包括一行或多行源代码，决定当用户选择或单击选项或按钮时执行何种操作。

2. A small piece of programming code that is part of a larger program. Usually the code snippet performs a specific function or task. 指大程序中的一个小的程序代码部分。通常代码片断都执行一种特定的功能或任务。

coding form *n.* 编程纸

A sheet of paper ruled with horizontal and vertical lines to aid in writing source code for older languages that have position-dependent syntax (such as FORTRAN). Most programmers now use graph paper if they use paper at all. 一种带有水平和垂直线格的表格纸，它用于辅助使用一些较老的具有位置相关语法的语言(如 FORTRAN)编写源代码。目前，如果程序员要用纸的话，他们大部分都会使用方格纸。

coercion *n.* 数据类型转换

See(见) cast.

Coffee Pot Control Protocol *n.* 咖啡壶控制协议

See(见) HTCPCP.

coherence *n.* 同调，一致性；相干性

1. In raster-scan technology, the assignment of the value of one pixel to the pixel next to it. 在光栅扫描技术中，指将一个像素值赋给紧邻它的另一个像素。

2. In optics, the property of some electromagnetic waves of being in phase with one another, as in light from a laser. 在光学中，指一些电磁波间相位关系的特性，如来自激光器的光线。

cold boot *n.* 冷启动

A startup process that begins with turning on the computer's power. Typically, a cold boot involves some basic hardware checking by the system, after which the operating system is loaded from disk into memory. *See also* boot[1]. *Compare* warm boot. 一种打开电源后进行的系统启动过程。通常一次冷启动要涉及系统对一些基本硬件的检查，然后将操作系统从磁盘装入内存。参阅 boot[1]。比较 warm boot。

cold fault *n.* 冷错误，冷故障

A fatal error that occurs immediately upon or shortly after startup as a result of the misalignment of components in the system. The process of running and shutting down any computer induces a series of thermal expansions and contractions in its internal components. Over time, these changes in the dimensions of components can create a microscopic crack in a chip or loosen a pin in a socket; thus, the system crashes when cold, but the problem seems to disappear after the machine is warm. For this reason, some users leave the system unit (but not the monitor) of a computer running from day to day, rather than turn the machine on only when needed. 指计算机启动后马上或稍后即出现的严重错误，它是由于系统中的元器件没有插好引起的。计算机运行和关机过程会引起其内部元器件的热胀冷缩。长此以往，元器件尺寸上的变化就会导致芯片上出现微小的裂缝或插座上的管脚松动。这样，机器在未预热的情况下，就会出现错误，但在机器预热之后，问题好像又消失了。所以，许多用户宁可让计算机的系统单元(除监视器外)日夜开机，也不愿意仅仅在使用时才开机。

cold link *n.* 冷链接

A link established upon a request for data. Once the request is filled, the link is broken. The next time data is required, a link from the client to the server must be reestablished. In a client/server architecture, cold links are useful when the linked item consists of a large amount of data. Dynamic Data Exchange (DDE), used in applications such as Microsoft Excel, uses cold links for data exchange. *See also* client/server architecture, DDE. *Compare* hot link. 依据数据请求而建立的一种链接。一旦请求得到满足，就断开链接。当再次进行数据请求时，必须重新建立从客户机到服务器的链接。在客户机服务器体系结构中，当链接项由大量数据组成时，冷链接是很有用的。在 Microsoft Excel 这样的应用中使用的动态数据交换(DDE)，也是用冷链接来进行数据交换的。参阅 client/server architecture, DDE。比较 hot link。

cold start *n.* 冷启动

See(见) cold boot.

collaboration data object *n.* 协作数据对象

Microsoft Exchange Server technology for creating messaging and collaboration applications. A collaboration data object consists of a scripting interface added to Microsoft Messaging Application Programming Interface (MAPI). *Acronym*: CDO. 创建通信和协作应用程序的微软公司交换服务器(MES)技术。协作数据对象由一个过程接口，另加微软通信应用程序编程接口(MAPI)所组成。缩略为 CDO。

collaborative filtering *n.* 协作筛选(法)

A means of deriving information from the experiences and opinions of a number of people. The term was coined by Doug Terry at Xerox PARC, who first used the technique by allowing users to annotate documents as they read them and to choose which documents to read next based not only on their content but also on what others wrote about them. A common use of collaborative filtering is the creation of lists of World Wide Web pages of interest to particular people; by documenting the experiences of several people, a list of interesting Web sites can be "filtered." Collaborative filtering is also used as a marketing research tool; by keeping a database of opinions and ratings regarding several products, researchers can predict which new products the people contributing to the database will like. 一种从许多人的经验和观点中获得信息的方法。这一术语最初是由 Xerox PARC 公司的 Doug Terry 提出的，该方法允许用户在读文件时加上自己的注释，并允许他们根据文件内容和他人对文件的注释决定下一步要读什么文件。合作过滤的一个典型应用就是为具有相同兴趣的人们建立万维网网页的列表。通过综合一些人的经验，一个所感兴趣的 Web 站点列表就会被过滤出来。合作过滤也被当作一个市场研究工具，通过持有一个包含人们对某些产品的意见和估价的数据库，研究者就能预测哪些新产品会得到这些人的喜爱。

collapsed backbone *n.* **崩溃的主干线**

See(见) backbone (第 3 个释义).

collate *vb.* **【动】合并，合成**

In data handling, to merge items from two or more similar sets to create a combined set that maintains the order or sequence of items in the original sets. 在数据处理中，将两个或两个以上的相似集合中的项合并在一起形成一个合成集，新集合保持原集合中项的顺序或排列。

collating sort *n.* **合并排序**

A sort that proceeds by continuous merging of two or more files to produce a certain sequence of records or data items. 把两个或两个以上的文件不断合并，以产生有一定次序的记录或数据项的排序过程。

collation sequence *n.* **合并序列**

The ordering relationship (sequence) among objects that is to be established by a collating sort. *See also* collating sort. 由合并排序而建立的对象间的顺序关系(序列)。参阅 collating sort。

collector *n.* **集电极**

The region of a bipolar transistor into which charge carriers flow under normal operating conditions. The output of the transistor is usually taken from the collector. With respect to the base and emitter, the collector is positive in an NPN transistor and negative in a PNP transistor. *See also* NPN transistor, PNP transistor. *Compare* base (definition 3), emitter. 双极型晶体管的一个区域，在正常工作条件下，载流子流入的区域。晶体管的输出通常来自集电极。相对于基极和发射极，在 NPN 晶体管中，集电极为正，在 PNP 晶体管中，集电极为负。参阅 NPN transistor, PNP transistor。比较 base (第 3 个释义), emitter。

collision *n.* **冲突**

The result of two devices or network workstations trying to transmit signals at the exact same time on the same channel. The typical outcome is a garbled transmission. 指两个设备或网络工作站试图在同一信道同一时刻传送信号而造成的结果。通常冲突的结果是传输错乱。

collision detection *n.* **冲突检测；碰撞检测**

1. The process by which a node on a local area network monitors the communications line to determine when a collision has occurred; that is, when two nodes have attempted to transmit at the same time. Although network stations usually avoid collisions by monitoring the line and waiting for it to clear before transmitting, the method is not foolproof. When a collision does occur, the two nodes involved usually wait a random amount of time before attempting to retransmit. *See also* contention, CSMA/CD. 局域网上的网点监测通信线路，以确定何时发生了冲突(两个网点企图同时传输)的过程。虽然网络工作站通常通过监视线路并在传输前等待线路空闲来避免冲突的发生，但是这种方法不是十分安全。一旦冲突发生，相关的两个网点一般都要在试图重新传输前等待一段随机的时间。参阅 contention, CSMA/CD。

2. The process by which a game or simulation program determines whether two objects on the screen are touching each other. This is a time-consuming, often complicated procedure; some computers optimized for graphics and games, such as the Amiga, have special hardware built in specifically to detect collisions. 游戏或仿真程序判断屏幕上的两个对象是否相互接触的过程。这是一个费时的、通常很复杂的过程。有些计算机为图形和游戏进行了优化设计，如 Amiga，机内有专门的硬件进行冲突检测。

colocation 或 co-location *n.* **配位**

The operation of a server, router, or other device in a facility that provides a dedicated Internet connection, physical space in a secured cage, and regulated power. Colocation services often include fire detection and extinguishing, backup power, technical support, and additional security measures to ensure high availability. 管理服务器、路由器或其他设备的一种业务，提供专门的因特网连接、有安全机柜的(设备存放)空间和稳定的电源。配位通常包括防火灭火工作、备用电源、技术支持以及完善的安全措施以保证(被拖管设备的)高效运行。

color *n.* **颜色**

In physics, the component of the human perception of light that depends on frequency. For light of a single frequency, color ranges from violet at the highfrequency end of the visible-light band (a small portion of the total electromagnetic spectrum) to red at the low-frequency end. In computer video, color is produced by a combination of hardware and software. Software manipulates combinations of bits that represent the distinct shades of color that are destined for particular positions on the screen (characters or individual dots, called pixels). The video adapter hardware translates these bits into electrical signals, which in turn control the brightnesses of differentcolored phosphors at the corresponding positions on the screen of the monitor CRT. The user's eye unites the light from the phosphors to perceive a single color. *See also* color model, color monitor, CRT, HSB, monitor, RGB, video, video adapter. 在物理学中，根据不同的频率人们对光能感觉的那个分量。对单一频率光来说，颜色范围包括从可见光谱(它只是电磁波频谱的一小部分)高频端的紫色光到低频端的红色光。在计算机视频显示中，颜色是由硬件和软件共同产生的。软件负责对代表屏幕上不同位置、不同色度的颜色的位进行组合操作(字符或单独的点，叫作像素)。显示适配器硬件将这些位转换成电信号，然后再控制监视器 CRT 屏幕上相应位置处的不同颜色的磷光质的亮度。最后用户的眼睛又将各个磷光质的光混合在一起形成某一种颜色的感觉。参阅 color model, color monitor, CRT, HSB, monitor, RGB, video, video adapter。

color bits *n.* **颜色位**

A predetermined number of bits assigned to each displayable pixel that determine the pixel's color when it is displayed on a monitor. For example, two color bits are required for four colors; eight color bits are required for 256 colors. *See also* pixel image. *Compare* bit plane. 分配给每一个可显示像素的一组预定数目的二进制位，这些位决定了监视器上每个像素显示出的颜色。例如，4 种颜色需要 2 个颜色位，256 种颜色需要 8 个颜色位。参阅 pixel image。比较 bit plane。

color box *n.* **颜色盒**

In the Windows NT and Windows 9x Paint accessory, a graphic screen element in the form of a paint box that is used to select foreground and background colors. 在 Windows NT 和 Windows 9x 的绘图附件中，一个用于选择前景色和背景色的绘画框的图形屏幕元素。

color burst *n.* **颜色生成**

A technique used to encode color in a composite video signal, originally developed so that blackand white television monitors could display programs broadcast in color. The color burst consists of a combination of the red, green, and blue intensities (used by blackand-white displays) and two color-difference signals that determine separate red, green, and blue intensities (used by color displays). *See also* color look-up table. 在合成视频信号中对颜色进行编码的一种技术，最初开发它，是为了能在黑白电视监视器上显示彩色节目。色彩生成包括红、绿、蓝强度(用于黑白显示)

的组合和两个用于区分红、绿、蓝强度的色差信号(用于彩色显示)的组合。参阅 color look up table。

color cycling *n.* 颜色变换

A technique used in computer graphics for changing the color of one or more pixels on the screen by changing the color palette used by the video adapter rather than by changing the color bits for each pixel. For example, to cause a red circle to fade away to a black background color, the program need only change the set of signal values corresponding to "red" in the video adapter's color look-up table, periodically making it darker until it matches the black background. At each step, the apparent color of the whole circle changes instantly; it appears to fade rather than to be painted over and over. The speed at which and the degree to which the circle fades are entirely up to the programmer. 计算机图形中使用的一种技术,它是通过改变显示适配器上的调色板来改变屏幕上一个或多个像素的颜色的,而不是通过改变每个像素的颜色位。例如,为了使一个红圈在黑色背景上渐渐消失,程序只需改变显示适配器颜色查询表中与红色对应的信号值,使它不断加深直到与黑色背景吻合。每一步整个圈表现的颜色的改变都是很快的,看起来就像慢慢地消失,而不像是在一次又一次地画。红圈消失的快慢以及深浅程度完全由程序员决定

color depth *n.* 色深

The number of color values that can be assigned to a single pixel in an image. Also known as bit depth, color depth can range from 1 bit (black and white) to 32 bits (over 16.7 million colors). *See also* bit depth. 可以分配给图像中单个像素的颜色取值的数。也称之为位深度,色深的(表示)范围从 1 位(黑和白)到 32 位(超过 1670 万种颜色)。参阅 bit depth。

color gamut *n.* 色域

The particular range of colors that a device is able to produce. A device such as a scanner, monitor, or printer can produce a unique range of colors, which is determined by the characteristics of the device itself. *See also* rendering intent. 一个设备所能产生的颜色的特定范围。扫描仪、显示器或打印机等设备分别能产生不同的颜色范围,这是由设备本身的特性决定的。参阅 rendering intent。

Color Graphics Adapter *n.* 彩色图形适配器

See(见) CGA.

colorimeter *n.* 色度计

A device that evaluates and identifies colors in terms of a standard set of synthesized colors. 种用标准的综合颜色集来衡量和识别各种颜色的器件

color look-up table *n.* 颜色查询表

A table stored in a computer's video adapter, containing the color signal values that correspond to the different colors that can be displayed on the computer's monitor. When color is displayed indirectly, a small number of color bits are stored for each pixel and are used to select a set of signal values from the color look-up table. *Also called*: color map, color table, video look-up table. *See also* color bits, palette (definition 2), pixel. 一张存储在计算机显示适配器中的表,表中存放的是可在计算机监视器上显示的不同颜色所对应的颜色信号值。当间接显示颜色时,要为每个像素存储少量数目的颜色位,用于从颜色查询表中选择一组信号值。也称为 color map, color table, video look-up table。参阅 color bits, palette (第 2 个释义), pixel。

Color Look Up Table *n.* 颜色查找表

See(见) CLUT.

color management *n.* 颜色管理

The process of producing or reproducing accurate, consistent color across any of a variety of color input, output, and display devices. Color management includes, but is not limited to, accurate conversion of RGB input from input devices such as a scanner or a camera or from display devices such as a monitor to CMYK output for an output device such as a printer. Color management also encompasses application of a device profile, which contains information on color behavior for the printer or other device on which the image will be reproduced, and allowance for environmental variations such as humidity and lighting. *See also* CMYK,

RGB. 通过各种不同的颜色输入、输出以及显示设备，产生或复制（即重新产生）精确一致的颜色的过程。颜色管理包括（但不限于）从扫描仪、照相机和显示器中输入的 RGB 信号精确地转换成输出到打印机的 CMYK 信号；还包括将要输出图像的打印机或其他输出设备颜色属性信息的设备配置文件的应用程序；以及对湿度和光线等环境因素变化的许可度。参阅 CMYK，RGB。

color management system *n.* **颜色管理法**

A technology designed to calibrate, characterize, and process color production and reproduction across a variety of color input, output, and display devices. *See also* color management. 一种用来校准、表征与处理彩色产品和复制品的方法（或技术），这种方法要借助于各种不同的彩色输入、输出与显示设备。参阅 color management。

color map *n.* **颜色映像图**

See（见）color look-up table.

color model *n.* **颜色模型**

Any method or convention for representing color in desktop publishing and graphic arts. In the graphic arts and printing fields, colors are often specified with the Pantone system. In computer graphics, colors can be described using any of several different color systems: HSB (hue, saturation, and brightness), CMY (cyan, magenta, and yellow), and RGB (red, green, and blue). *See also* CMY, HSB, Pantone Matching System, process color, RGB, spot color. 在台式印刷和图形艺术中表示颜色的方法或约定。在图形艺术和印刷领域中，颜色通常用 Pantone 系统来表示。在计算机图形学中，颜色可以用许多不同的颜色系统来描述：如 HSB（色度、饱和度、亮度）、CMY（青、品红、黄）和 RGB（红、绿、蓝）。参阅 CMY，HSB，Pantone Matching System，process color，RGB，spot color。

color monitor *n.* **彩色监视器**

A video display device designed to work with a video card or an adapter to produce text or graphics images in color. A color monitor, unlike a monochrome display, has a screen coated internally with patterns of three phosphors that glow red, green, and blue when struck by an electron beam. To create colors such as yellow, pink, and orange, the three phosphors are lighted together in varying degrees. A video card that uses large groups of bits (6 or more) to describe colors and that generates analog (continuously variable) signals is capable of generating an enormous potential range of colors on a color monitor. *See also* color, color model, Cycolor. 一种视频显示设备，它与视频卡或适配器一起工作，用于产生彩色的文本和图形图像。与单色显示器不同，彩色显示器在它的屏幕内表面涂了三种荧光粉，当电子束冲击屏幕内表面时，它们就会分别发出红光、绿光和蓝光。为了产生黄、粉和橙这样的颜色，三种荧光粉在一起发光，但发光的程度不同。视频卡使用大组的二进制位（6 位或更多）来描述颜色并可用它产生模拟信号（连续可变），因此，它可以在彩色监视器上产生范围极大的各种颜色。参阅 color，color model，Cycolor。

color palette *n.* **调色板**

See（见）palette（第 1 个释义）.

color plane *n.* **颜色平面**

See（见）bit plane.

color printer *n.* **彩色打印机**

A computer printer that can print fullcolor output. Most color printers can also produce blackandwhite output. 一种计算机打印机，它能打印全彩色的输出结果。大部分彩色打印机都能产生黑白输出。

color saturation *n.* **颜色饱和度**

The amount of a hue contained in a color; the more saturation, the more intense the color. *See also* color model, HSB. 在一种颜色中色调的量，饱和度越高，则这种颜色越浓。参阅 color model，HSB。

color scanner *n.* **彩色扫描仪**

A scanner that converts images to a digitized format and is able to interpret color. Depth of color depends on the scanner's bit depth its ability to transform color into 8, 16, 24, or 32 bits. High-end color scanners, commonly used when output is to be printed, are able to encode information at a high resolution or number of dots per inch (dpi). Low end color scanners encode information at a resolution of 72 dpi and are commonly used for computer screen images not intended for

printing. *See also* resolution (definition 1), scanner. 一种能将图像转换成数字格式并能解释颜色的扫描仪。颜色的深度取决于扫描仪的位深度，即将颜色转换成 8 位、16 位、24 位和 32 位的能力。高性能彩色扫描仪能以很高的分辨率或称点(数)每英寸(dpi)对信息进行编码，它的输出通常用于印刷。而低性能的彩色扫描仪以 72dpi 的分辨率对信息编码，它们通常用于不需打印的计算机屏幕图像。参阅 resolution (第 1 个释义)，scanner。

color separation *n.* 分色法；颜色分离文件

1. The process of printing the colors in a document as separate output files, each of which is to be printed using a different-colored ink. There are two types of color separation: spot color separation and process color separation. *See also* color model, process color, spot color. 一种印刷方法，在印刷一个文件的各种颜色时，把它看成许多单独的输出文件，每个输出文件用不同颜色的墨水进行印刷。颜色分离法有两种类型：点色分离和过程颜色分离。参阅 color model, process color, spot color。

2. One of the output files produced by a color document, to be printed in its own color of ink. 指由彩色文档产生的任一输出文件，使用其自身颜色的墨水来印刷(出这种文件)。

color space *n.* 颜色空间

A means of describing color in digital environments. RGB is the most common color space on the Web, and with other color, the most common color space viewed on computer displays, while CMYK is the main color space for desktop publishing and other digital print media. 数字环境中描述颜色的一种方式。RGB(红、绿、蓝)是万维网上最常用的颜色空间，也是计算机显示器上最常用的颜色空间，而 CMYK(青、品红、黄、黑)是桌面出版和其他数字印刷介质上主要的颜色空间。

color supertwist nematic display *n.* 彩色超扭曲向列型显示器

See(见) supertwist display.

color table *n.* 颜色表

See(见) color look-up table.

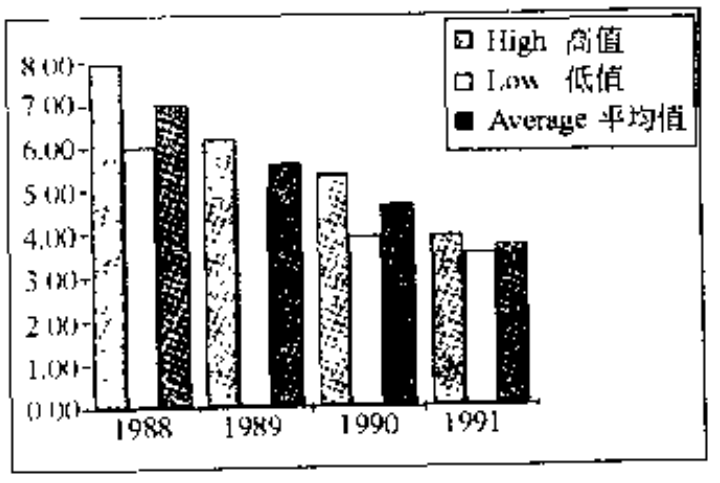
column *n.* 栏，列

1. A series of items arranged vertically within some type of framework—for example, a continuous series of cells running from top to bottom in a spreadsheet, a set of lines of specified width on a printed page, a vertical line of pixels on a video screen, or a set of values aligned vertically in a table or matrix. *Compare* row. 在一些类型的结构中，垂直排列的一系列的项目。例如，电子数据表中从顶到底的一系列的连续单元、打印页上一组指定宽度的线、在视频屏幕上的一根垂直的像素线、表或矩阵中一组垂直排列的数值。比较 row。

2. In a relational database management system, the name for an attribute. The collection of column values that form the description of a particular entity is called a *tuple* or *row*. A column is equivalent to a field in a record in a nonrelational file system. *See also* entity, field (definition 1), row, table (definition 2). 在关系数据库管理系统中，指一个属性的名称。对一个特定实体进行描述的全部列值称作多元组或行。一列等同于非关系型文件系统中的记录的字段。参阅 entity, field (第 1 个释义)，row, table (第 2 个释义)。

column chart *n.* 柱形图

A bar chart in which values are displayed and printed as vertical bars. See the illustration. *See also* bar chart. 一种数值被显示和打印成垂直条的条形图。参阅本条目的图例。参阅 bar chart。



Column chart

.com *n.* 公司的域名；DOS 文件扩展名，可执行文件

1. In the Internet's Domain Name System, the top-level domain that identifies addresses operated by commercial organizations. The domain name .com appears as a suffix at the end of the address.

See also DNS (definition 1), domain (definition 3). Compare .edu, .gov, .mil, .net, .org. 在因特网的域名系统中，指明其地址属于商业组织的那些顶级域。域名.com按后缀的形式跟在地址的后面。参阅 DNS（第1个释义），domain（第3个释义）。比较 .edu, .gov, .mil, .net, .org。

2. In MS-DOS, the file extension that identifies a command file. *See also* COM (definition 3). 在MS-DOS中，表示一个命令文件的文件扩展名。参阅 COM（第3个释义）。

COM *n.* **串行通信口；组件对象模型；DOS 文件扩展名；计算机输出缩微胶卷**

1. A name reserved by the MS-DOS operating system for serial communications ports. For example, if a modem is connected to one serial port and a serial printer to another, the devices are identified as COM1 and COM2 by the operating system. 指 MS-DOS 操作系统为串行通信口所保留的名称。例如，调制解调器与一个串行口连接，而串行打印机与另一个串行口相连，则操作系统就将这两个设备分别定义为 COM1 和 COM2。

2. Acronym for **C**omponent **O**bject **M**odel. A specification developed by Microsoft for building software components that can be assembled into programs or add functionality to existing programs running on Microsoft Windows platforms. COM components can be written in a variety of languages, although most are written in C++, and can be unplugged from a program at runtime without having to recompile the program. COM is the foundation of the OLE (object linking and embedding), ActiveX, and DirectX specifications. *See also* ActiveX, component (definition 2), DirectX, OLE. 为 Component Object Model 的缩略语。它是由微软开发的用于构造软件组件的一种规范。组件可以并入程序或是向运行在 Microsoft Windows 平台的已存在的程序添加新的功能。COM 组件大部分用C++语言编写，但是也可以用其他许多语言编写；它能随时从正在运行的程序中脱离开而无须重新编译此程序。COM 是 OLE（对象的链接和嵌入）、ActiveX 和 DirectX 等规范的基础。参阅 ActiveX, component（第2个释义），DirectX，OLE。

3. The extension reserved by MS-DOS for a type of executable binary (program) file limited to a single 64-kilobyte (KB) segment. COM files are often used for utility programs and short routines. They are not supported in OS/2. MS-DOS 为一种可执行的二进制文件所保留的扩展名。这种文件被限制在单个 64KB 大的（程序）段中，一般用于实用程序和较短的例程。OS/2 不支持 COM 文件。

4. Acronym for **c**omputer-**o**utput **m**icrofilm. Microfilm that can record data from a computer. 为 computer-output microfilm 的缩略语。可以记录从计算机输出的数据的缩微胶卷。

COM1 *n.* **第1号串（行通信）口**

A serial communications port in Wintel systems. COM1 is usually specified by the I/O range 03F8H, is usually associated with interrupt request line IRQ4, and in many systems is used to connect an RS232 serial mouse. *See also* IRQ. Wintel 系统的一个串行通信口。COM3 常被指定为 03F8（十六进制），属于输入输出的范围，并与 IRQ4 中断请求线相关，在许多系统中用它来连接 RS232 串行鼠标。参阅 IRQ。

COM2 *n.* **第2号串（行通信）口**

A serial communications port in Wintel systems. COM2 is usually specified by the I/O range 02F8H, is usually associated with interrupt request line IRQ3, and in many systems is used to connect a modem. *See also* IRQ. Wintel 系统的一个串行通信口。COM2 常被指定为 02F8（十六进制），属于输入输出的范围，并与 IRQ3 中断请求线相关，在许多系统中用它来连接调制解调器。参阅 IRQ。

COM3 *n.* **第3号串（行通信）口**

A serial communications port in Wintel (Windows running on an Intel chip) systems. COM3 is usually specified by the I/O range 03E8H, is usually associated with interrupt request line IRQ4, and in many systems is used as an alternative to COM1 or COM2 if the latter is being used by some other peripheral. *See also* IRQ, port, Wintel. Wintel 系统的一个串行通信口。COM3 常被指定为 03E8（十六进制），属于输入输出的范围，并与 IRQ4 中断请求线相关，在许多系统中，当 COM1

或 COM2 被其他外设使用时，COM3 可用作 COM1 或 COM2 的一个替代接口。参阅 IRQ, port, Wintel。

combinatorial explosion *n.* 组合爆炸

A condition inherent in certain types of mathematical problems in which small increases in the problem's size (number of data items or parameters of the operation) lead to enormous increases in the time required to obtain a solution. *See also* combinatorics. 指某类数学问题所固有的一种特性，即当问题的大小(数据项或操作参数的数量)稍有增加时就会导致在问题获得解决时，所耗时间的巨大增加。参阅 combinatorics。

combinatorics *n.* 组合数学

A branch of mathematics related to probability and statistics, involving the study of counting, grouping, and arrangement of finite sets of elements. Combinatorics involves the two concepts of combinations and permutations. A combination is the grouping of elements taken from a larger set without regard to the order of the elements in each group; for example, taking two elements at a time from a set of four objects (A, B, C, and D) creates six combinations of objects: AB, AC, AD, BC, BD, and CD. A permutation is a grouping of elements taken from a larger set with regard to the order of the elements. For example, in making permutations of two objects from the same set of four objects, there would be four candidates to choose from for the first selection (A), and three left over to choose from for the second selection (B), or 12 permutations in all: AB, AC, AD, BA, BC, BD, CA, CB, CD, DA, DB, DC. *See also* combinatorial explosion. 有关概率和统计的一个数学分支，研究对元素的有限集合的计算、分组和排列。组合数学包含两个概念：组合和排列。组合指从一个大集合中取出元素对它们进行分组，而不考虑元素在每个组中的顺序。例如，从有 4 个对象(A、B、C 和 D)的集合中每次取出两个元素，可以建立对象的 6 种组合：AB、AC、AD、BC、BD 和 CD。排列指从一个大集合中取出元素对它们进行分组，同时考虑元素在每个组中的顺序。例如，在同一个有 4 个对象的集合中对两个对象进行排列，在第 1 次进行选择时，有 4 种可供选择；在第 2 次进行选择时，只剩 3 种可供选择，或者说总共有 12 种排列：AB、AC、AD、BA、BC、BD、CA、CB、CD、DA、DB、DC。参阅 combinatorial explosion。

COM callable wrapper *n.* COM 可调用(对象)包

A proxy object generated by the runtime so that existing COM applications can use managed classes, including .NET Framework classes, transparently. *Acronym:* CCW. 一种由运行系统产生的代理对象，可使现有的 COM 应用程序透明地使用托管类，包括 .NET 架构中的类。缩略为 CCW。

COMDEX *n.* 计算机展交会

Any of a series of annual computer trade shows operated by Softbank COMDEX, Inc. One of these shows takes place in Las Vegas each November and is the largest computer trade show in the United States. 由 Softbank COMDEX 公司举办的一系列年度的计算机交易展示会。每年 11 月在 Las Vegas 举办的展交会是美国最大的一个计算机交易展示会。

Comité Consultatif International Télégraphique et Téléphonique *n.* 国际电报电话咨询委员会

See(见) CCITT.

comma-delimited file *n.* 逗号分隔文件

A data file consisting of fields and records, stored as text, in which the fields are separated from each other by commas. Use of comma-delimited files allows communication between database systems that use different formats. If the data in a field contains a comma, the field is further surrounded with quotation marks. 一种由字段和记录组成，以文本形式存储，且字段间用逗号分隔的数据文件。使用逗号分隔文件允许使用不同格式的数据库系统间进行通信。如果字段内的数据包含逗号，则用引号把该字段括起来。

command *n.* 命令

An instruction to a computer program that, when issued by the user, causes an action to be carried out. Commands are usually either typed at the keyboard or chosen from a menu. 对计算机程序发出的一个指令。当用户发出命令时，就会产生一个动作。命令通常用键盘输入或从选单中选择。

command buffer *n.* 命令缓冲区

An area in memory in which commands entered by the user are kept. A command buffer can enable the user to repeat commands without retyping them completely, edit past commands to change some argument or correct a mistake, undo commands, or obtain a list of past commands. *See also* history, template (definition 4). 一块保存用户输入命令的内存区域。命令缓冲区可使用户重复使用命令，而不需完全重敲它们，也可编辑过去的命令以改变参数或改正错误，还可取消命令或得到一个曾经使用过的命令的列表。参阅 history, template (第 4 个释义)。

command button *n.* 命令按钮

A control shaped like a pushbutton in a dialog box in a graphical user interface. By clicking a command button, the user causes the computer to perform some action, such as opening a file that has just been selected using the other controls in the dialog box. 在图形用户界面中，对话框中的一个形如按钮的控件。通过单击命令按钮用户可使计算机执行一些动作。例如，打开一个刚刚通过对话框中别的控件所选择的文件。

COMMAND.COM *n.* DOS 命令解释程序

The command interpreter for MSDOS. *See also* command interpreter. MS-DOS 的命令解释程序。参阅 command interpreter。

command-driven *adj.* 【修】命令驱动

Accepting commands in the form of code words or letters, which the user must learn. *Compare* menu-driven. 以代码字或字母的形式接受命令，用户必须学习这些命令。比较 menu-driven。

command-driven system *n.* 命令驱动系统

A system in which the user initiates operations by a command entered from the console. *Compare* graphical user interface. 一种用户通过在控制台上输入命令来启动操作的系统。比较 graphical user interface。

command interpreter *n.* 命令解释程序

A program, usually part of the operating system, that accepts typed commands from the keyboard and performs tasks as directed. The command interpreter is responsible for loading applications and directing the flow of information between applications. In OS/2 and MS-DOS, the command interpreter also handles simple functions, such as moving and copying files and displaying disk directory information. *See also* shell[1]. 一种程序，通常是操作系统的一部分，它接收从键盘上输入的命令并按其所指定的来执行任务。命令解释程序负责装入应用程序并指挥应用程序间的信息流动。在 OS/2 和 MS-DOS 中，命令解释程序还执行一些简单的功能，如移动和拷贝文件，显示磁盘目录信息等。参阅 shell[1]。

Command key *n.* 命令键

On the original Macintosh keyboard, a key labeled with the special symbol, sometimes called the propeller or puppy foot. This key is found on one or both sides of the Spacebar, depending on the version of the Apple keyboard. The key serves some of the same functions as the Control key on IBM keyboards. *See also* Control key. 在最初的 Macintosh 的键盘上，一个标有特殊符号的键，有时称作推进器或"小狗"脚。根据 Apple 键盘的不同版本，该键位于空格键的一边或两边。该键与 IBM 键盘上的 Control 键的一些功能相同。参阅 Control key。

command language *n.* 命令语言

The set of keywords and expressions that are accepted as valid by the command interpreter. *See also* command interpreter. 被命令解释程序所确认的关键字和表达式的集合。参阅 command interpreter。

command line *n.* 命令行

A string of text written in the command language and passed to the command interpreter for execution. *See also* command language. 用命令语言书写的并被传给命令解释程序执行的一串文本。参阅 command language。

command-line interface *n.* 命令行界面

A form of interface between the operating system and the user in which the user types commands, using a special command language. Although systems with command-line interfaces are usually considered more difficult to learn and use than those with graphical interfaces, command-based systems are usually programmable; this gives them flexibility unavailable in graphics-based

systems that do not have a programming interface. *Compare* graphical user interface. 在操作系统和用户间的一种界面形式，它要求用户用专门的命令语言输入命令。与具有图形界面的系统相比，虽然具有命令行界面的系统通常被认为较难以学习和使用，但是基于命令的系统通常是可以编程的，这就给它们带来了在基于图形的没有编程接口的系统中所没有的灵活性。比较 graphical user interface。

command mode *n.* 命令方式

A mode of operation in which a program waits for a command to be issued. *Compare* edit mode, insert mode. 一种程序等待命令发出的操作方式。比较 edit mode, insert mode。

command processing *n.* 命令处理

See(见) command-driven system.

command processor *n.* 命令处理器

See(见) command interpreter.

command prompt window *n.* 命令提示窗口

A window displayed on the desktop used to interface with the MS-DOS operating system. MS-DOS commands are typed at an entry point identified by a blinking cursor. *See also* MS-DOS. 一种显示在桌面上的窗口，用作和 MS-DOS 操作系统交互的接口。用户可在由闪烁光标所标示的输入点键入 MS-DOS 命令。参阅 MS-DOS。

command shell *n.* 命令解释程序

See(见) shell[1].

command state *n.* 命令状态

The state in which a modem accepts commands, such as a command to dial a telephone number. *Compare* online state. 调制解调器处于接受命令(如一个拨打电话号码的命令)的状态。比较 online state。

comment *n.* 注释

Text embedded in a program for documentation purposes. Comments usually describe what the program does, who wrote it, why it was changed, and so on. Most programming languages have a syntax for creating comments so that they can be recognized and ignored by the compiler or assembler. *Also called*: remark. *See also* comment out. 为对程序进行说明而加入到程序中的文本。注释通常说明程序做什么、谁编写的程序以及为什么修改等等。大多数编程语言都有生成注释的语法，以便它们能被编译程序或汇编程序所识别并忽略。也称为 remark。参阅 comment out。

comment out *vb.* 【动】注出

To disable one or more lines of code from a program temporarily by enclosing them within a comment statement. *See also* comment, conditional compilation, nest. 把程序中一行或多行代码暂时放入注释语句中，使它们无法执行。参阅 comment, conditional compilation, nest。

Commerce Interchange Pipeline *n.* 商务交换管道(技术)

See(见) CIP.

commerce server *n.* 商业服务系统

An HTTP server designed for conducting online business transactions. Data is transferred between the server and Web browser in an encrypted form to keep information such as credit card numbers reasonably secure. Commerce servers are typically used by online stores and companies that are set up for mail order business. The wares or services offered by the store or company are described and displayed in photographs on the store or company Web site and users can order directly from the site using their Web browser. A number of companies market commerce servers, including Netscape, Microsoft, and Quarterdeck. *See also* HTTP server (definition 1), Secure Sockets Layer, Web browser. 一种设计用于完成网上商业交易的 HTTP 服务系统。数据以加密的形式在服务系统和 Web 浏览器之间传送，以保证像信用卡数据这样的信息的高度安全。商业服务系统通常由开展邮购业务的网上商场和公司使用。商场或公司所提供的货物或服务通常在它们的 Web 站点上以图形方式来描述和显示，用户可以通过自己的 Web 浏览器从这些站点上直接定货。许多公司都销售商业服务系统，包括 Netscape、Microsoft 和 Quarterdeck。参阅 HTTP server (第 1 个释义), Secure Sockets Layer, Web browser。

commercial access provider *n.* 商业访问提供者

See(见) ISP.

Commercial Internet Exchange *n.* 商用因特网交易所

A nonprofit trade organization of public Internet

service providers. In addition to the usual representational and social activities, the organization also operates an Internet backbone router that is accessible to its members. *Acronym*: CIX. *See also* backbone (definition 1), ISP, router. 公共因特网服务提供商的一个非盈利性质的贸易组织。除了平常的展示和社会活动外，该组织还管理一个其成员可访问的因特网骨干路由器。缩略为 CIX。参阅 backbone（第 1 个释义），ISP，router。

commercial off-the-shelf board *n.* 现有商用板

A hardware board or platform that is readily available in the industry for purchase and can be used for development or test purposes. *Also called*: COTS board. 工业中的一种常备的硬件（电路）板或平台，可用于产品开发或测试。也称为 COTS board。

Common Access Method *n.* 公共访问方法

A standard developed by Future Domain and other SCSI vendors allowing SCSI adapters to communicate with SCSI peripherals regardless of the particular hardware used. *See also* SCSI. 由 Future Domain 和其他 SCSI 厂商所开发的一个标准，它允许 SCSI 适配器和 SCSI 设备互相通信而不考虑它们所使用的特殊硬件。参阅 SCSI

Common Application Language *n.* 公共应用语言

See（见）CAL.

common carrier *n.* 公众通信公司

A communications company (e. g., a telephone company) that provides service to the public and is regulated by governmental organizations. 一个由政府组织管理的向公众提供服务的通信公司（如电话公司）。

Common Client Interface *n.* 公共客户接口

A control interface begun with the X Windows version of NCSA Mosaic whereby other programs can control the local copy of a Web browser. The X Windows and Windows versions of NCSA Mosaic can communicate with other programs via TCP/IP. The Windows version is also capable of OLE communication. *Acronym*: CCI. *See also* Mosaic, OLE, TCP/IP, X Window System. 最初在 NCSA Mosaic 的 X Windows 中出现的一个控制接口，通过它其他程序可以控制 Web 浏览器的一个本地副本。X Windows 和 NCSA Mosaic 的 Windows 版本可以通过 TCP/IP 与其他程序通信。Windows 版本的公共客户接口还具有 OLE 通信能力。缩略为 CCI。参阅 Mosaic，OLE，TCP/IP，X Window System。

Common Gateway Interface *n.* 公共网关接口

See（见）CGI（第 1 个释义），CGI script.

Common Hardware Reference Platform *n.* 公共硬件参考平台

A specification describing a family of machines, based on the PowerPC processor, that are capable of booting multiple operating systems, including Mac OS, Windows NT, AIX, and Solaris. *Acronym*: CHRP. *See also* PowerPC. 对基于 PowerPC 处理器的一系列机器的详细说明。这些机器能引导包括 Mac OS、Windows NT、AIX 和 Solaris 在内的多种操作系统。缩略为 CHRP。参阅 PowerPC。

Common Indexing Protocol *n.* 通用索引（编制）协议

See（见）CIP.

Common Information Model *n.* 通用信息模型

See（见）CIM（第 1 个释义）.

Common Internet File System *n.* 公共因特网文件系统

A standard proposed by Microsoft that would compete directly with Sun Microsystems' Web Network File System. A system of file sharing of Internet or intranet files. *Acronym*: CIFS. 由微软公司建议的一种标准，它可与 Sun 微系统公司的 Web 网络文件系统直接竞争。公共因特网文件系统是一个可以共享因特网文件或内联网文件的文件系统。缩略为 CIFS。

common language runtime *n.* 通用语言运行系统

The engine at the core of managed code execution. The runtime supplies managed code with services such as cross-language integration, code access security, object lifetime management, and debugging and profiling support. 托管代码执行程序核心的引擎。这种系统给托管代码提供如下服务：跨语言集成、代码访问安全机制、对象生命期管理以及调试和配置支持。

common language runtime host *n.* 通用语言运行系统主机（软件）

An unmanaged application that uses a set of APIs,

called the hosting interfaces, to integrate managed code into the application. Common language runtime hosts often require a high degree of customization over the runtime that is loaded into the process. The hosting interfaces allow common language runtime hosts to specify settings that configure the garbage collector, select the appropriate build for their environment (server versus workstation), and so on. Common language runtime hosts often support an extensibility model that allows the end user to dynamically add new pieces of functionality, such as a new control or a user-written function. These extensions are typically isolated from each other in the process using application domains and custom security settings. Examples of common language runtime hosts include ASP.NET, Microsoft Internet Explorer, and a host to run executables launched from the Windows Shell. 一种非托管的应用程序，使用一系列 API，调用主机接口，将托管代码集成为应用程序。通用语言运行系统主机(软件)需要高度个性化装入过程的运行系统 主机接口允许通用语言运行系统主机(软件)作出详细设置，以配置碎片收集程序、选择合适的编译环境(服务器-工作站)等等。通用语言运行系统主机(软件)通常支持扩展模型，该模型允许最终用户动态增加新的功能部件，如新的控件或用户编写的操作程序。这些扩展功能在使用应用程序区域和安全设置的过程中常常互相独立。通用语言运行系统主机(软件)的例子如 ASP.NET、微软的 IE 浏览器以及能运行从 Windows Shell(命令解释)程序中启动的可执行程序的主机。

Common Language Specification *n.* 通用语言规范

See(见) CLS.

Common LISP *n.* 公共列表处理语言

Short for **Common List Processing**. A formalized and standardized version of the LISP programming language. Because LISP is in the public domain, a number of different versions of the language have evolved, and Common LISP was made a standard to give programmers a definitive source for LISP. *See also* LISP, programming language, standard (definition 1). LISP 编程语言的一个正式的标准的版本。因为 LISP 处于公共领域中，所以该语言发展出来许多个不同的版本，公共 LISP 为程序员提供了一个 LISP 权威性的出处。参阅 LISP, programming language, standard (第 1 个释义)。

Common Object Request Broker Architecture *n.* 公共对象请求中介体系结构

See(见) CORBA.

common type system *n.* 公用类型系统

The specification that determines how the runtime defines, uses, and manages types. 决定运行时如何定义、使用及管理各种类型的规约。

Common User Access *n.* 公共用户访问

A set of standards for management of user interfaces as part of IBM's Systems Application Architecture (SAA). Common User Access is designed to facilitate development of applications that are compatible and consistent across different platforms. *Acronym*: CUA. *See also* standard (definition 1), user interface. IBM 系统应用体系结构(SAA)中管理用户接口的一组标准。公共用户访问是为了促进开发在不同平台上都能兼容和一致的应用程序而设计的。缩略为 CUA。参阅 standard (第 1 个释义), user interface。

communications *n.* 通信学[技术]

The vast discipline encompassing the methods, mechanisms, and media involved in information transfer. In computer-related areas, communications involves data transfer from one computer to another through a communications medium, such as a telephone, microwave relay, satellite link, or physical cable. Two primary methods of computer communications exist: temporary connection of two computers through a switched network, such as the public telephone system, and permanent or semipermanent linking of multiple workstations or computers in a network. The line between the two is indistinct, however, because microcomputers equipped with modems are often used to access both privately owned and public-access network computers. *See also* asynchronous transmission, CCITT, channel (definition 2), communications protocol, IEEE, ISDN, ISO/OSI model, LAN, modem, network, synchronous transmission. *Compare* data transmission, telecommunications, teleprocess. 在信息传输领域中的一门涉及方

法、机制和介质的庞大学科。在与计算机相关的领域中，通信包括通过通信介质（如电话线、微波中继站、卫星链路及物理电缆等）将数据从一台计算机传向另一台计算机。计算机通信有两种主要的方法：一是借助交换网络在两个计算机间建立暂时的连接，例如公共电话系统；二是网络上的多个工作站或计算机间的永久或半永久的连接。然而两者间界限并不明显，因为配上了调制解调器的微机可以访问专用的或公用的网络计算机。参阅 asynchronous transmission, CCITT, channel（第 2 个释义）, communications protocol, IEEE, ISDN, ISO/OSI model, LAN, modem, network, synchronous transmission。比较 data transmission, telecommunications, teleprocess。

Communications Act of 1934 *n.* 1934 年通信法

See（见）FCC.

Communication Satellite Corporation *n.* 通信卫星公司

Corporation created by the U. S. government to provide international satellite services for telecommunications. *Acronym*: COMSAT. 由美国政府创办的公司，为电信提供国际卫星服务。缩略为 COMSAT。

communications channel *n.* 通信信道

See（见）channel（第 2 个释义）.

communications controller *n.* 通信控制器

A device used as an intermediary in transferring communications to and from the host computer to which it is connected. By relieving the host computer of the actual tasks of sending, receiving, deciphering, and checking transmissions for errors, a communications controller helps to make efficient use of the host computer's processing time that might be better used for noncommunications tasks. A communications controller can be either a programmable machine in its own right or a nonprogrammable device designed to follow certain communications protocols. *See also* front-end processor (definition 2). 用于与其相连的主计算机间进行信息传输的一个中间设备。通过把主计算机从发送、接收、译码和检测传输错误的实际工作中解脱出来，通信控制器帮助有效地使用主计算机的处理时间，这些时间更应该用于处理非通信任务。通信控制器既可以是可编程设备，也可以是根据某种通信协议设计的不可编程设备。参阅 front-end processor（第 2 个释义）。

communications link *n.* 通信链路

The connection between computers that enables data transfer. 两台计算机间用于数据传输的连接通路。

communications network *n.* 通信网络

See（见）network.

communications parameter *n.* 通信参数

Any of several settings required in order to enable computers to communicate. In asynchronous communications, for example, modem speed, number of data bits and stop bits, and type of parity are parameters that must be set correctly to establish communication between two modems. 使计算机能够通信而必须设置的参数。例如，在异步通信中必须正确设置以下参数：调制解调器的速度、数据位和停止位的个数以及校验类型等，才能在两个调制解调器间建立通信。

communications port *n.* 通信口

See（见）COM.

communications program *n.* 通信程序

A software program that enables a computer to connect with another computer and to exchange information. For initiating communications, communications programs perform such tasks as maintaining communications parameters, storing and dialing phone numbers automatically, recording and executing logon procedures, and repeatedly dialing busy lines. Once a connection is made, communications programs can also be instructed to save incoming messages on disk or to find and transmit disk files. During communication, these types of programs perform the major, and usually invisible, tasks of encoding data, coordinating transmissions to and from the distant computer, and checking incoming data for transmission errors. 能使计算机间建立连接并交换信息的一种软件程序。为开始通信，通信程序必须完成诸如保持通信参数、自动存储和拨打电话号码、记录和执行登录过程以及占线重拨等任务。一旦连接建立，通信程序还可以把收到的信息保存在盘上，或者找到并发送磁盘文件。在通信过程中，通信程序通常都能完成如下大部分任务：数据编码、协

调与远程计算机的传输、检验收到的数据中的传送错误等，这些任务通常是看不见的。

communications protocol *n.* 通信协议

A set of rules or standards designed to enable computers to connect with one another and to exchange information with as little error as possible. The protocol generally accepted for standardizing overall computer communications is a seven-layer set of hardware and software guidelines known as the OSI (Open Systems Interconnection) model. A somewhat different standard, widely used before the OSI model was developed, is IBM's SNA (Systems Network Architecture). The word *protocol* is often used, sometimes confusingly, in reference to a multitude of standards affecting different aspects of communication, such as file transfer (for example, XMODEM and ZMODEM), handshaking (for example, XON/XOFF), and network transmissions (for example, CSMA/CD). *See also* ISO/OSI model, SNA. 一组规则和标准，用以确保计算机间互联，并在尽可能少发生错误的前提下交换信息。广泛被接受、用作标准化整个计算机通信的协议就是一组七层的软件硬件准则，称之为开放系统互连(OSI)模型。在OSI之前曾被广泛使用的一种略有差别的标准是IBM的SNA(系统网络体系结构)。"protocol"一词经常用于描述影响通信的不同方面的多个标准，这些方面包括文件传输(例如XMODEM和ZMODEM)、握手(例如XON/XOFF)和网络传输(例如CSMA/CD)等，有时也造成混淆。参阅ISO/OSI model, SNA。

communications satellite *n.* 通信卫星

A satellite stationed in geosynchronous orbit that acts as a microwave relay station, receiving signals sent from a ground-based station (earth station), amplifying them, and retransmitting them on a different frequency to another ground-based station. Initially used for telephone and television signals, communications satellites can also be used for high-speed transmission of computer data. Two factors affecting the use of satellites with computers, however, are propagation delay (the time lag caused by the distance traveled by the signal) and security concerns. *See also* downlink, uplink. 一种位于地球同步轨道充当微波中继站的人造卫星，它接收并放大来自地面站(地球站)的信号，再以不同的频率转发到其他的地面站。最初，它用来为电话和电视信号服务，但它还能用在计算机数据的高速传输方面。但是，有两个因素影响人造卫星在计算机行业的应用，一个是传播延迟(由于信号传输距离引起的时间延迟)，另一个是安全考虑。参阅downlink, uplink。

communications server *n.* 通信服务器

A gateway that translates packets on a local area network (LAN) into asynchronous signals, such as those used on telephone lines or in RS-232-C serial communications, and allows all nodes on the LAN access to its modems or RS-232-C connections. *See also* gateway, RS-232-C standard. 一种将局域网(LAN)上的数据包转换为异步信号的网关，例如用在电话线或RS-232-C串口通信上的网关，通过它使得局域网上的所有网点都能访问调制解调器或RS-232-C接口。参阅gateway, RS-232-C standard。

communications slot *n.* 通信插槽

On many models of the Apple Macintosh, a dedicated expansion slot for network interface cards. *Acronym*: CS. 在Apple公司的多种型号的Macintosh机上，一种为网络接口卡预留的专用扩展槽，缩略为CS。

communications software *n.* 通信软件

The software that controls the modem in response to user commands. Generally such software includes terminal emulation as well as file transfer facilities. *See also* modem, terminal emulation. 控制调制解调器响应用户命令的软件。通常，这种软件包括终端仿真和文件传输工具。参阅modem, terminal emulation。

communications system *n.* 通信系统

The combination of hardware, software, and data transfer links that make up a communications facility. 构成一种通信手段的硬件、软件和数据传输链路的组合。

Communications Terminal Protocol *n.* 通信终端协议

A terminal protocol that enables a user at a remote location to access a computer as if the remote computer were directly connected (hardwired) to the

computer. *Acronym*: CTERM. 能使远程用户访问本地计算机的一种终端协议，使用它就好像远程计算机直接和本地计算机(通过硬件线路)相连--样。缩略为 CTERM。

community antenna television *n.* 公用天线电视，有线电视

See(见) CATV.

COMNET Conference & Expo *n.* 通信网络业会议与博览会

Conference and exposition for the communications networking industry. The conference features educational sessions and exhibitions on technical and business issues affecting communications networks. 通信网络业的会议和展览会。会议主要形式有教育会议、技术展览和影响通信网络发展的商务问题研究等。

compact disc *n.* 光碟；光碟工艺

1. An optical storage medium for digital data, usually audio. A compact disc is a nonmagnetic, polished metal disc with a protective plastic coating that can hold up to 74 minutes of high-fidelity recorded sound. The disk is read by an optical scanning mechanism that uses a high-intensity light source, such as a laser, and mirrors. *Also called*: optical disc. 一种存储数字数据(通常是音频信息)的光学存储介质。光碟是一种非磁性的、带有塑料保护膜的抛光金属盘，能够存储长达74分钟的高保真声音记录。通过光学扫描机可以从光碟上读取数据，这种扫描机使用一种高密度光源(例如激光、反射镜)。也称为 optical disc.

2. A technology that forms the basis of media such as CD-ROM, CD-ROM/XA, CD-I, CD-R, DVI, and PhotoCD. These media are all compact disc based but store various types of digital information and have different read/write capabilities. Documentation for compact disc formats can be found in books designated by the color of their covers. For example, documentation for audio compact discs is found in the Red Book. *see also* CD-I, CD-R, CD-ROM, CD-ROM/XA, DVI, Green Book (definition 2), Orange Book (definition 2), PhotoCD, Red Book (definition 2). 构成诸如 CD-ROM、CD-ROM/XA、CD-I、CD-R、DVI 和 PhotoCD 这类介质的一种工艺。这些介质都是光碟存储介质，但可以存储各种不同类型的数字信息，且具有不同读写能力。光碟格式的资料可以在以不同颜色封面作为标志的技术资料中找到。例如，音频格式的资料可以在红皮书中找到。参阅 CD-I, CD-R, CD-ROM, CD-ROM/XA, DVI, Green Book (第 2 个释义), Orange Book (第 2 个释义), PhotoCD, Red Book (第 2 个释义)。

3. *See*(见) CD.

compact disc-erasable *n.* 可擦写光碟(技术)

See(见) CD-E.

compact disc-interactive *n.* 交互式光碟

See(见) CD-I.

compact disc player *n.* 光碟机[播放设备]

See(见) CD player.

compact disc-recordable *n.* 可记 录光碟

See(见) CD-R.

compact disc-recordable and erasable *adj.* 【修】可记录可擦写光碟

See(见) CDR/ E.

compact disc-rewritable *n.* 可重写光碟

See(见) CD RW.

CompactFlash *n.* CompactFlash 存储器[卡]

Plug-in memory devices designed by the CompactFlash Association for use in digital cameras and, eventually, other devices for storing and transporting digital data, sound, images, and video. CompactFlash devices are small cards 1.7×1.4×0.13 inches (43×36×3.3 mm) in size. They are based on nonvolatile flash technology, so they do not rely on batteries or other power to retain information. *See also* digital camera. 指 CompactFlash 存储卡联合会设计的一种插件式存储器件，它开始是提供数码相机使用的器件，最终用于存储和传输数字数据、声音、图像和视频的其他设备中。CompactFlash 器件是一些尺寸为 1.7×1.4×0.13英寸(43×36×3.3mm)的小卡。它们基于非易失性的闪存技术，因此不使用电池或其他电源以保持信息。参阅 digital camera。

CompactFlash Association *n.* CompactFlash 存储卡联合会

A nonprofit association that developed and promotes the CompactFlash specification. Founded in October 1995, it has a membership that includes

3COM, Eastman Kodak Company, Hewlett-Packard, IBM, and NEC, among other corporations. *See also* CompactFlash. 开发并促进 CompactFlash 规范使用的一种非赢利性联合会。创建于 1995 年 10 月，它的成员中包含了 3COM、Eastman Kodak Company、Hewlett-Packard、IBM 和 NEC 等公司。参阅 CompactFlash。

compaction *n.* 压缩(技术)

The process of gathering and packing the currently allocated regions of memory or auxiliary storage into as small a space as possible, so as to create as much continuous free space as possible. *Compare* dispersion, file fragmentation (definition 1). 尽可能缩小当前内存或辅助存储器中的已分配空间的技术或过程，也就是说，尽可能创造出更多的连续自由空间。比较 dispersion, file fragmentation (第 1 个释义)。

compact model *n.* 压缩模型[式]

A memory model of the Intel 80x86 processor family. The compact model allows only 64 kilobytes (KB) for the code of a program but up to 1 megabyte (MB) for the program's data. *See also* memory model. 为 Intel 80x86 处理器系列中的一种内存模型，只允许 64KB 的程序代码，却支持高达 1MB 的程序数据。参阅 memory model

CompactPCI *n.* CompactPCI 规范

An open bus specification for industrial computing needs developed by the PCI Industrial Computer Manufacturers Group (PICMG). CompactPCI is based on the desktop-computing PCI bus but differs in a number of respects, including a pin-and-socket connector and a design that allows for front loading and removal of cards. CompactPCI is intended for applications such as industrial automation, military systems, and real-time data acquisition. It is suitable for high-speed communications devices, such as routers, and allows for hot-plugging. *See also* hot plugging, PCI local bus. 由 PCI 工业计算机制造商组织(PICMG)开发的满足工业计算需求的开放式总线规范。CompactPCI 基于桌面计算的 PCI 总线，但在很多方面又与 PCI 总线不同，包括插针插座连接器和卡从前端装入和拆除的设计。CompactPCI 是为诸如工业自动化、军事系统和实时数据获取等应用设计的。它也适合于高速通信设备(例如路由器)，并适用于热插拔。参阅 hot plugging, PCI local bus。

comparator *n.* 比较器

A device for comparing two items to determine whether they are equal. In electronics, for example, a comparator is a circuit that compares two input voltages and indicates which is higher. 一种可以比较两个项目以确定是否相等的设备或器件。例如，在电子技术中，比较器是比较两个输入电压以指出哪一个电位更高的电路。

compare *vb.* 【动】比较

To check two items, such as words, files, or numeric values, so as to determine whether they are the same or different. In a program, the outcome of a compare operation often determines which of two or more actions is taken next. 检查两项内容(如单词、文件或数值等)，以判定它们是否相等或不同。在程序中，比较操作的结果输出通常在两个或更多个动作中决定下一步将要产生的动作。

comparison criteria *n.* 比较准则[依据]

A set of search conditions that is used to find data. Comparison criteria can be a series of characters that you want to match, such as "Northwind Traders", or an expression, such as ">300". 一组用于查找数据的搜索条件。比较准则可以是一串要求匹配的字符，例如"Northwind Traders"，也可以是一个表达式，例如">300"。

compatibility *n.* 兼容性

1. The degree to which a computer, an attached device, a data file, or a program can work with or understand the same commands, formats, or language as another. True compatibility means that any operational differences are invisible to people and programs alike. 计算机、外部设备、数据文件、程序等能在一起工作或能理解同一命令、格式或语言的程度。真正的兼容指任何操作上的不同对人和类似的程序都是看不到的。

2. The extent to which two machines can work in harmony. Compatibility (or the lack thereof) between two machines indicates whether, and to what degree, the computers can communicate, share data, or run the same programs. For example, an Apple Macintosh and an IBM PC are

generally uncompatible because they cannot communicate freely or share data without the aid of hardware and/ or software that functions as an intermediary or a converter. 两台机器协同工作的程度。两台机器之间的兼容性表示两台计算机间是否可以通信，共享数据或运行同一程序以及程度如何。例如，一台 Apple Macintosh 机和一台 IBM PC 机之间通常是不兼容的，因为如果没有起中介作用与具有转换功能的硬件或软件的帮助，它们之间不能自由通信或共享数据。

3. The extent to which a piece of hardware conforms to an accepted standard (for example, IBM compatible or Hayes-compatible). In this sense, compatibility means that the hardware ideally operates in all respects like the standard on which it is based. 硬件对一广泛接受的标准（比如与 IBM 兼容、与 Hayes 兼容）的符合程度。从这个意义上说，兼容是指硬件在各方面的操作都与它所基于的标准一样。

4. In reference to software, harmony on a task-oriented level among computers and computer programs. Computers deemed software compatible are those that can run programs originally designed for other makes or models. Software compatibility also refers to the extent to which programs can work together and share data. In another area, totally different programs, such as a word processor and a drawing program, are compatible with one another if each can incorporate images or files created using the other. All types of software compatibility become increasingly important as computer communications, networks, and program-to-program file transfers become near-essential aspects of microcomputer operation. *See also* downward compatibility, upward-compatible. 在软件术语中，兼容性是指计算机之间或计算机程序之间在面向任务一级上的协调性。软件兼容的计算机是指可以运行为其他机器而设计的程序的计算机。软件兼容性也指程序能够共同工作和共享数据的程度。在另一个领域，两个完全不同的程序，如字处理程序和绘图程序，如果两个程序可以互相调用另一个程序建立的图像或文件，则说它们是互相兼容的。随着计算机通信、网络和程序间文件传输均变为微机操作的基本功能，所有类型软件的兼容性也就变得更为重要。参阅 downward compatibility, upward compatible。

compatibility box *n.* 兼容盒

See（见）DOS box（第 1 个释义）.

compatibility mode *n.* 兼容方式

A mode in which hardware or software in one system supports operations of software from another system. The term often refers to the ability of advanced operating systems designed for Intel microprocessors (for example, OS/2 and Windows NT) to run MSDOS software or to the ability of some UNIX workstations and of some Apple Macintosh systems to run MSDOS software. 一个系统中的硬件或软件能支持来自另一种系统的软件操作的一种方式。这个术语通常指在专为 Intel 微处理器设计的高级操作系统（例如 OS/2 和 Windows NT）中运行 MS-DOS 软件的能力，或指某些 UNIX 工作站和一些 Apple Macintosh 系统运行 MS-DOS 软件的能力。

Competitive Local Exchange Carrier *n.* 有竞争力的本地交换运营商

See（见）CLEC.

compile *vb.* 【动】编译

To translate all the source code of a program from a high level language into object code prior to execution of the program. Object code is executable machine code or a variation of machine code. More generally, *compiling* is sometimes used to describe translating any highlevel symbolic description into a lower-level symbolic or machine-readable format. A program that performs this task is known as a *compiler*. *See also* compiler (definition 2), compile time, high-level language, machine code, source code. *Compare* interpret. 在程序运行前，把用高级语言编写的程序源代码翻译成目标代码。目标代码是可执行的机器代码或者是机器代码的变形。更一般地说，编译的过程有时用于描述如何将高级符号说明翻译成低级符号或翻译成机器可读的格式。能够完成这种任务的程序被称作编译程序。参阅 compiler（第 2 个释义）, compile time, high-level language, machine code, source code。比较 interpret。

compile-and-go *adj.* 【修】编译并执行

Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of a development environment that automatically runs a program after compiling it. *See also* compile, execute. 用于修饰或说明开发环境的一种特性，即在编译后就自动运行该程序。参阅 compile, execute。

compiled Basic *n.* 编译 Basic

Any version of Basic that is translated into machine code prior to execution by a compiler. Basic has traditionally been an interpreted language (translated and executed statement by statement); because compiled Basic generally produces faster-executing programs, it is the technology of choice for professional Basic programmers. *See also* Basic, compiled language, interpreted language. 在执行前，用编译程序将程序翻译成机器代码的任何版本的 Basic(语言)。传统上的 Basic 是一种解释性的语言(翻译一句，执行一句)；由于编译 Basic 通常可以生成执行速度较快的程序，所以，它是专业 Basic 编程人员选用的技术。参阅 Basic, compiled language, interpreted language。

compiled language *n.* 编译语言

A language that is translated into machine code prior to any execution, as opposed to an interpreted language, which is translated and executed statement by statement. *See also* compiler (definition 2). *Compare* interpreted language. 一种必须在执行前先翻译成机器代码的语言，不像解释语言那样逐句翻译逐句执行。参阅 compiler (第 2 个释义)。比较 interpreted language。

compiler *n.* 编译器，编译程序

1. Any program that transforms one set of symbols into another by following a set of syntactic and semantic rules. 按照(或说遵循)一组语法和语义规则，可以将一组符号转换成另一组符号的任何程序。

2. A program that translates all the source code of a program written in a high-level language into object code prior to execution of the program. *See also* assembler, compile, high-level language, interpreted language, language processor, object code. 在程序执行前，一种可以把高级语言写的所有源程序代码翻译成目标代码的程序。参阅 assembler, compile, high-level language, interpreted language, language processor, object code。

compile time *n.* 编译时间[刻]

1. The amount of time required to perform a compilation of a program. Compile time can range from a fraction of a second to many hours, depending on the size and complexity of the program, the speed of the compiler, and the performance of the hardware. *See also* compiler (definition 2). 编译一段程序所用的时间。编译时间可以从几分之一秒到几小时不等，这取决于被编译程序的大小和复杂程度、编译器的速度以及硬件性能。参阅 compiler (第 2 个释义)。

2. The point at which a program is being compiled (i. e., most languages evaluate constant expressions at compile time but evaluate variable expressions at run time). *See also* link time, run time. 程序被编译过程中所处的某一点(例如，大多数语言对常量表达式在编译时赋值，对变量表达式在执行时赋值)。参阅 link time, run time。

compile-time binding *n.* 编译时绑定

Assignment of a meaning to an identifier (such as a function name or a constant) in a program at the time the program is compiled rather than at the time it is run. *Compare* run-time binding. 指在程序被编译(而不是在程序运行)时，给程序中某一个标识符(例如某个函数名或某个常数)赋予特定的含义。比较 run-time binding。

complement *n.* 补码

Loosely, a number that can be thought of as the mirror image of another number written to the same base, such as base 10 or base 2. Complements are commonly used to represent negative numbers. Two types of complements are encountered in computer-related contexts: radix-minus-1 complements and true complements. A radix-minus-1 complement is known in the decimal system as a nine's complement and in the binary system as a one's complement. True complements are known in the decimal system as ten's complement and in binary as two's complement-a form commonly used to represent negative numbers in processing. *See also* complementary operation, nine's complement, one's complement, ten's

complement, two's complement. 不严格地将一种可被视为基于相同的数制基(如十进制的 10 或二进制的 2)中另一个数的"镜像"的数。通常用补码来表示负数。有两类补码会出现在与计算机相关的上下文中,基数减 1 补码和真补码。基数减 1 补码是十进制系统中 9 的补码和二进制中 1 的补码。真补码是十进制系统中的 10 的补码和二进制中 2 的补码——在处理时,常用来表示负数的形式。参阅 complementary operation, nine's complement, one's complement, ten's complement, two's complement。

complementary metal-oxide semiconductor *n.* 互补金属氧化物半导体

See(见) CMOS.

complementary operation *n.* 求反运算

In Boolean logic, an operation that produces the opposite result from that of another operation performed on the same data. For example, if A is true, NOT A (its complement) is false. *See also* Boolean algebra. 在布尔代数中,一种可以产生与同样数据的其他运算相反的运算。例如,如果 A 是真,NOT A(它的反码)就是假。参阅 Boolean algebra。

completeness check *n.* 完整性校验

A survey to determine that all data required in a record is present. *Compare* consistency check. 一种判断记录中所需要的全部数据是否都存在的检验。比较 consistency check。

complex instruction set computing *n.* 复杂指令集计算(技术)

See(见) CISC.

complex number *n.* 复数

A number of the form $a + bi$, where a and b are real numbers and i is the square root of -1, called the imaginary unit. Complex numbers can be plotted as points on a two-dimensional plane called the complex plane. The a number is plotted along the plane's horizontal axis (the real axis), and the b number is plotted along the vertical axis (the imaginary axis). *Compare* real number. 一种以 a + bi 形式表示的数,其中 a 和 b 是实数,i 是-1 的平方根,称之为虚数单位。在称为复平面的二维平面坐标系中,复数可以描绘为一个点,用复平面中的横轴(实轴)上的坐标表示数 a,用立轴(虚轴)上的坐标表示数 b。比较 real number。

comp. newsgroups *n.* 新闻组

Usenet newsgroups that are part of the comp. hierarchy and have the prefix comp. These newsgroups are devoted to discussions of computer hardware, software, and other aspects of computer science. Comp. newsgroups are one of the seven original Usenet newsgroup hierarchies. The other six are misc., news., rec., sci., soc., and talk. *See also* newsgroup, traditional newsgroup hierarchy, Usenet. 作为 comp. hierarchy 一部分并带有 comp 前缀的 Usenet 新闻组。这些新闻组用来讨论计算机硬件、软件和计算机科学的其他领域。Comp. newsgroups 是七个原始 Usenet 新闻组之一。其余六个分别是 misc.、news.、rec.、sci.、soc. 和 talk.。参阅 newsgroup, traditional newsgroup hierarchy, Usenet。

component *n.* (组成)部分,部[构,组]件

1. A discrete part of a larger system or structure. 大系统或结构(中)的一种可以分立的部分。

2. An individual modular software routine that has been compiled and dynamically linked, and is ready to use with other components or programs. *See also* compile, component software, link (definition 1), program, routine. 一种经过编译和动态链接的单独的模块式软件例程,已准备好,可和其他的部件或程序协同工作。参阅 compile, component software, link (第 1 个释义), program, routine。

3. In Sun Microsystem's J2EE network platform, an application-level software unit supported by a container. Components are configurable at deployment time. The J2EE platform defines four types of components: enterprise java beans, Web components, applets, and application clients. *See also* applet, container (definition 3), Enterprise JavaBeans, J2EE. 在 Sun Microsystem 公司的 J2EE 网络平台中,一种由某个容件[器]所支持的应用程序级的软件单元。(软件的)构件可在使用时进行配置。J2EE 平台规定了四类构件:企业 java "豆"(对象)、Web(万维网)构件、应用小程序以及应用(系统中的)客户子系统。参阅 applet, container (第 3 个释义), Enterprise JavaBeans, J2EE。

Component Object Model *n.* 组件对象模型(规范)

See(见) COM (第 2 个释义).

Component Pascal *n.* 构件式 Pascal 语言

A Pascal derivative designed for programming software components for .NET and JVM platforms. *See also* Oberon, Pascal. 一种 Pascal 语言的分支,设计这种语言主要是为.NET 和 JVM 平台编制软件构件。参阅 Oberon, Pascal。

component software *n.* 软件组件

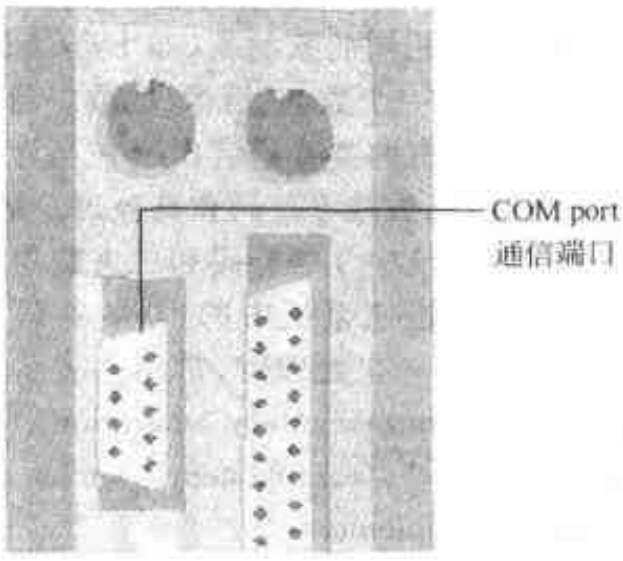
Modular software routines, or components, that can be combined with other components to form an overall program. A programmer can use and reuse an existing component and not have to understand its inner workings, just how to have another program or component call it and pass data to and from it. *Also called*: componentware. *See also* component, program, routine. 能够和其他组件组合在一起构成一个完整的程序的模块化软件例程或组件。程序员可以多次使用某个现存的组件而无须知道它内部是如何工作的,只需知道其他程序或组件如何调用它以及如何与它进行数据交换就可以了。也称为 componentware。参阅 component, program, routine。

componentware *n.* 组件

See(见) component software.

COM port 或 comm port *n.* 通信端口

Short for **communications port**, the logical address assigned by MS-DOS (versions 3.3 and later) and Microsoft Windows (including Windows 9x and Windows NT) to each of the four serial ports on an IBM Personal Computer or a PC compatible. COM ports also have come to be known as the actual serial ports on a PC's CPU where peripherals, such as printers, scanners, and external modems, are plugged in. See the illustration. *See also* COM (definition 1), input/output port, serial port. 由 MS-DOS(第 3.3 版或以上)和微软公司的 Windows 系统(包括 Windows 9x 和 Windows NT)指定的 IBM PC 机和 PC 兼容机上的四个串行端口的逻辑地址。通信端口也被当作外设(如打印机、扫描仪和外接调制解调器)插入 PC 中 CPU 的实际串行端口。参阅本条目的图例。参阅 COM (第 1 个释义), input/output port, serial port。



COM port

composite display *n.* 复合显示(器)

A display, characteristic of television monitors and some computer monitors, that is capable of extracting an image from a composite signal (also called an *NTSC signal*). A composite display signal carries on one wire not only the coded information required to form an image on the screen but also the pulses needed to synchronize horizontal and vertical scanning as the electron beam sweeps back and forth across the screen. Composite displays can be either monochrome or color. A composite color signal combines the three primary video colors (red, green, and blue) in a color burst component that determines the shade of color displayed on the screen. Composite color monitors are less readable than either monochrome monitors or the RGB color monitors that use separate signals (and wires) for the red, green, and blue components of the image. *See also* color burst, color monitor, monochrome display, NTSC, RGB monitor. 一种能够从复合信号(也称作 NTSC 信号)中解析出图像来的显示器,即具有电视监视器和计算机监视器的特征。在一条线路上运载的复合显示信号,不仅含有在屏幕上显示图像所需的编码信息,而且还包含当电子束在屏幕上来回扫描时,同步水平和垂直扫描所需的脉冲。复合显示器既可以是单色的,也可以是彩色的。复合彩色信号组合三种基本的视觉颜色(红色、绿色和蓝色)到颜色产生器件,以决定在屏幕上显示颜色的明暗程度。复合彩色监视器的清晰度不如单色监

视器或 RGB 彩色监视器，RGB 监视器使用图像中的红、绿和蓝色成分作为单独的信号。参阅 color burst, color monitor, monochrome display, NTSC, RGB monitor。

composite key *n.* 组合关键字

A key whose definition consists of two or more fields in a file, columns in a table, or attributes in a relation. 由文件的两个或更多的字段、表中的多个列或关系中的多个属性构成的关键字。

composite video display *n.* 复合视频显示器

A display that receives all encoded video information (including color, horizontal synchronization, and vertical synchronization) in one signal. A composite video signal under NTSC (National Television System Committee) standards is generally required for television sets and videotape recorders. *See also* NTSC. *Compare* RGB monitor.
一种能够接收一个信号中的所有编码视频信息(包括颜色、水平同步和垂直同步信号)的显示器。通常，电视机和录像机需要符合 NTSC(美国国家电视制式委员会)标准的复合视频信号。参阅 NTSC。比较 RGB monitor。

compound document *n.* 复合文档

A document that contains different types of information, each type created with a different application; for example, a report containing both charts (created with a spreadsheet) and text (created with a word processor) is a compound document. Although a compound document is visually a single, seamless unit, it is actually formed of discrete objects (blocks of information) that are created in their own applications. These objects can either be physically *embedded* in the destination document, or they can be *linked* to it while remaining in the originating file. Both embedded and linked objects can be edited. Linked objects, however, can be updated to reflect changes made to the source file. *See also* ActiveX, OLE, OpenDoc. 包含不同信息的文档，每种文档由不同的应用程序创建，例如一张包含图表(由电子制表软件创建)和文本(由字处理器创建)的报表就是复合文档。虽然复合文档是单个的、连接好的单元，但它实际上是由离散的对象(信息块)所组成。这些信息块分别由不同的应用程序创建，可以将它们嵌入到复合文档中，或仍在原始文件中保存的同时将它们链接到复合文档中。嵌入和链接的对象都可以被编辑，但对源文件的更改能反映在链接的对象上。参阅 ActiveX, OLE, OpenDoc。

compound statement *n.* 复合语句

A single instruction composed of two or more individual instructions. 由两条或多条单独指令组成的单个指令。

compress[1] *n.* 压缩程序

A proprietary UNIX utility for reducing the size of data files. Files compressed with this utility have the extension .Z added to their names. 用于减小数据文件大小的一种 UNIX 专用的实用程序。用这种工具压缩的文件在它们的名字后面带有 .Z 的扩展名

compress[2] *vb.* 【动】压缩

To reduce the size of a set of data, such as a file or a communications message, so that it can be stored in less space or transmitted with less bandwidth. Data can be compressed by removing repeated patterns of bits and replacing them with some form of summary that takes up less space; restoring the repeated patterns decompresses the data. Lossless compression methods must be used for text, code, and numeric data files; lossy compression may be used for video and sound files. *See also* lossless compression, lossy compression.
指减小一组数据(如文件或通信信息)的大小，以便用较少的空间存储数据或用较低的带宽传输数据。数据压缩可通过去掉重复格式的位，而用一些占用空间较小的简洁形式取而代之；在解压缩时，恢复重复的模式。对文本、编码和数字数据文件的压缩必须使用无损压缩方式；而对视频和音频文件的压缩则可以使用有损压缩。参阅 lossless compression, lossy compression。

compressed digital video *n.* 压缩数字视频

See(见) CDV (第 1 个释义).

compressed disk *n.* 压缩磁盘

A hard disk or floppy disk whose apparent capacity to hold data has been increased through the use of a compression utility, such as Stacker or DoubleSpace. *See also* data compression. 通过使用压缩工具(如 Stacker 或 Double Space)而增加数

据存储量的一种硬盘或软盘。参阅 data compression。

compressed drive *n.* 压缩硬盘

A hard disk whose apparent capacity has been increased through the use of a compression utility, such as Stacker or Double Space. *See also* compressed disk, data compression. 通过使用压缩工具(如 Stacker 或 Double Space)使存储容量增加的一种硬盘。参阅 compressed disk, data compression。

compressed file *n.* 压缩文件

A file whose contents have been compressed by a special utility program so that it occupies less space on a disk or other storage device than in its uncompressed (normal) state. *See also* installation program, LHARC, PKUNZIP, PKZIP, utility program. 一种内容已被专用程序所压缩的文件。与未压缩前(正常状态)相比,压缩后的文件将占用更少的磁盘空间或其他存储设备上的空间。参阅 installation program, LHARC, PKUNZIP, PKZIP, utility program。

Compressed Read-Only File System *n.* 压缩式只读文件系统,填鸭式文件系统

See(见) cramfs.

Compressed SLIP *n.* 压缩串行线因特网协议

Short for **Compressed** Serial Line Internet Protocol. A version of SLIP using compressed Internet address information, thereby making the protocol faster than SLIP. *Acronym*: CSLIP. *See also* SLIP. 为 **Compressed** Serial Line Internet Protocol 的缩写。一种使用压缩的因特网地址信息的 SLIP 版本,因此比原 SLIP 协议的速度要快。缩略为 CSLIP。参阅 SLIP。

compression *n.* 压缩

See(见) data compression.

compressor *n.* 压缩器

A device that limits some aspect of a transmitted signal, such as volume, in order to increase efficiency. 限制传输信号中的某些方面(诸如强度等),以提高传输效率的一种设备。

CompuServe *n.* CompuServe 公司

An online information service that is a subsidiary of America Online. CompuServe provides information and communications capabilities, including Internet access. It is primarily known for its technical support forums for commercial hardware and software products and for being one of the first large commercial online services. CompuServe also operates various private network services. 隶属于美国在线公司的一家提供信息和通信能力(包括因特网访问)的在线信息服务商。它以为商业硬件和软件产品所提供的技术支持论坛和作为第一流大型商业在线服务商之一而著称。同时,它也经营各种专用网络服务。

computational intelligence *n.* 计算智能(学)

The study of the design of intelligent agents whose reasoning is based on computational methods. The central scientific goal of computational intelligence is to understand the principles that make intelligent behavior possible, in natural or artificial systems. An intelligent agent is flexible to changing environments and changing goals-it learns from experience, and it makes appropriate choices given perceptual limitations and finite computation. The central engineering goal of computational intelligence is to specify methods for the design of useful, intelligent artifacts. *See also* agents (definition 2), artificial intelligence, autonomous agent. 如何设计智能主体(或代理程序)的研究(或分支)学科,这些智能体的推理基于各种计算方法。计算智能学的中心科学目标是理解既定的原理,使智能行为在自然或人工系统中是可能的。智能主体可灵活地改变环境以及改变目标——它(善于)从经验中学习,从而在给定的感性限制和有限计算下作出合适的选择。计算智能学的中心工程目标是为有用的、智能的人造产品的设计规定若干方法。参阅 agents (第 2 个释义), artificial intelligence, autonomous agent。

computation-bound *adj.* 【修】计算受限

Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of a situation in which the performance of a computer is limited by the number of arithmetic operations the

microprocessor must perform. When a system is computation-bound, the microprocessor is overloaded with calculations. *Also called*: CPU-bound. 用于修饰或说明一种状态特性，在该状态下计算机的性能受限于微处理器必须完成的算术运算的次数。当系统处于受限计算的状态时，说明微处理器的计算负担过重。也称为 CPU-bound。

compute *vb.* 【动】计算

1. To perform calculations. 进行计算。
2. To use a computer or cause it to do work. 使用计算机或使计算机工作。

computer *n.* 计算机

Any device capable of processing information to produce a desired result. No matter how large or small they are, computers typically perform their work in three well-defined steps: (1) accepting input, (2) processing the input according to predefined rules (programs), and (3) producing output. There are several ways to categorize computers, including class (*ranging* from microcomputers to supercomputers), generation (first through fifth generation), and mode of processing (analog versus digital). See the table. *See also* analog, digital (definition 2), integrated circuit, large-scale integration, very-largescale integration. 能够处理信息以输出预定结果的任何设备。不管其大小，计算机通常都按明确定义的三个步骤来执行任务：(1)接收输入，(2)根据预定义的规则(程序)处理输入，(3)产生输出。计算机的分类有几种方式，包括按等级(从微机到超级计算机)、按代(第一代到第五代)和按处理方式(模拟或数字)等。参阅本条目的表。参阅 analog, digital (第 2 个释义), integrated circuit, large-scale integration, very-largescale integration。

Table C.1 ways to categorize computers

Class	Computers can be classified as supercomputers, mainframes, superminicomputers, minicomputers, workstations, microcomputers, or PDAs. All other things (for example, the age of the machine) being equal, such a categorization provides some indication of the computer's speed, size, cost, and abilities.
Generation	First-generation computers of historic significance, such as UNIVAC, introduced in the early 1950s, were based on vacuum tubes. Second-generation computers, appearing in the early 1960s, were those in which transistors replaced vacuum tubes. Third-generation computers, dating from the 1960s, were those in which integrated circuits replaced transistors. Fourth-generation computers, appearing in the mid-1970s, are those, such as microcomputers, in which largescale integration (LSI) enabled thousands of circuits to be incorporated on one chip. Fifth-generation computers are expected to combine very-large-scale integration (VLSI) with sophisticated approaches to computing, including artificial intelligence and true distributed processing.
Mode of processing	Computers are either analog or digital. Analog computers, generally used in scientific pursuits, represent values by continuously variable signals that can have any of an infinite number of values within a limited range at any particular time. Digital computers, the type most people think of as computers, represent values by discrete signals-the bits representing the binary digits 0 and 1.

表 C.1 计算机分类法

等级	计算机可被分成巨型机、大型机、超级小型机、小型机、工作站、微机或 PDA(掌上计算机)。所有其他的方面(例如机器的年代)是同等的，这种分类法能够提供有关计算机的速度、大小、价格和性能的一些情况。
代	带有划时代意义的第一代计算机(例如 UNIVAC)，出现在 50 年代初，是基于真空管的。第二代计算机出现于 60 年代初，其中用晶体管代替了真空管。第三代计算机从 60 年代开始出现，其中用集成电路代替了晶体管。第四代计算机出现于 70 年代中期，例如微型计算机，其中使用了可将上千个电路集中于一块芯片的大规模集成电路(LSI)。第五代计算机可望将超大规模集成电路(VLSI)与尖端技术方法相结合以用于计算，包括人工智能和真正的分布式处理。
模式	计算机或者是模拟的或者是数字的。模拟计算机通常用于科学研究，用连续变化的信号来表示值，这些信号在任何特定时间可以有无限个值中的任何一个。数字计算机，即大多数人认为是计算机的类型，用离散信号——表示二进制数字 0 和 1 的位——来表示值。

续表

处理方式	计算机要么是模拟的要么是数字的。通常用于科学目的的模拟计算机用连续变化的信号表示数值，在任何特定的时刻，在有限的范围内，可以取任何无限个值中的任何一个；而数字计算机，就是人们通常认为的计算机，用离散信号表示数值，而离散信号就是由二进制数字 0 和 1 组成的位串。

computer-aided design *n.* 计算机辅助(的)设计

See(见) CAD.

computer-aided design and drafting *n.* 计算机辅助(的)设计与制图

See(见) CADD.

computer-aided design/computer-aided manufacturing *n.* 计算机辅助(的)设计与计算机辅助(的)制造

See(见) CAD/CAM.

computer-aided engineering *n.* 计算机辅助(的)工程

See(见) CAE.

computer-aided instruction *n.* 计算机辅助(的)教学

See(见) CAI.

computer-aided learning *n.* 计算机辅助(的)学习

See(见) CAL.

computer-aided manufacturing *n.* 计算机辅助(的)制造

See(见) CAM (第 1 个释义).

computer-aided testing *n.* 计算机辅助(的)测试

See(见) CAT (第 1 个释义).

Computer and Business Equipment Manufacturers Association *n.* 计算机和商业设备制造商协会

See(见) CBEMA.

computer art *n.* 计算机艺术

A broad term that can refer either to art created on a computer or to art generated by a computer, the difference being whether the artist is human or electronic. When created by human beings, computer art is done with painting programs that offer a range of linedrawing tools, brushes, shapes, patterns, and colors. Some programs also offer predrawn figures and animation capabilities. 一个含义广泛的术语，可以指在计算机上创作的艺术，也可以指由计算机产生的艺术。这两者的区别在于艺术家是人还是电子计算机。当人进行计算机艺术创作时，人可以使用绘图程序、绘图程序提供一系列的画线工具、刷子、形状、花样及颜色。一些程序还提供已画好的图像和动画功能。

computer-assisted diagnosis *n.* 计算机辅助(的)诊断

The use of computers by physicians in diagnosing patient conditions. Medical application programs can help to determine the cause, symptoms, and treatment of a problem as well as to maintain a record of a patient's medical history and test results. *See also* expert system. 医生使用计算机来诊断病人的病情。医学应用程序能协助确认病因、症状、对病情进行处理和记录病人的病史及化验结果。参阅 expert system。

computer-assisted instruction *n.* 计算机辅助(的)教学

See(见) CAI.

computer-assisted learning *n.* 计算机辅助(的)学习

See(见) CAL.

computer-assisted teaching *n.* 计算机辅助(的)教学

See(见) CAI.

computer-augmented learning *n.* 计算机辅助(的)学习

See(见) CAL.

computer-based learning *n.* 基于计算机的学习

See(见) CBL.

computer-based training *n.* 基于计算机的培训

See(见) CBT.

computer center *n.* 计算中心

A centralized location that contains computers, such as mainframes or minicomputers, along with associated equipment for providing data processing services to a group of people. 一种配备有计算机(诸如大型机或小型机)，以及相关设备的集中部门，它能为一批人员提供数据处理服务。

computer conferencing *n.* 计算机会议

Person-to-person interaction through the use of computers located in different places but connected through communications facilities. 通过使用位于不同的地点、但由通信工具相连的计算机进行人与人之间的交流。

computer control console *n.* 计算机控制台

See(见) system console.

computer crime *n.* 计算机犯罪

The illegal use of a computer by an unauthorized individual, either for pleasure (as by a computer hacker) or for profit (as by a thief). *See also* hacker (definition 2). 指未经允许的个人非法使用计算机，不管这样做是为了好玩（如计算机捣乱者），还是为了金钱利益（如窃贼）。参阅 hacker（第 2 个释义）。

computer-dependent *adj.* 【修】与计算机有关的

See(见) hardware-dependent.

Computer Emergency Response Team *n.* 计算机紧急响应组

See(见) CERT.

computer engineering *n.* 计算机工程

The discipline that involves the design and underlying philosophies involved in the development of computer hardware. 涉及计算机硬件开发中的设计和基本原理的学科。

computer family *n.* 计算机系列

A term commonly used to indicate a group of computers that are built around the same microprocessor or around a series of related microprocessors and that share significant design features. For example, the Apple Macintosh computers, from the original Macintosh (introduced in 1984) to the Quadra, represent a family designed by Apple around the Motorola 68000, 68020, 68030, and 68040 microprocessors. Computer families tend to parallel microprocessor families, but this is not always the case. For instance, Macintoshes are no longer made with 680x0 processors, and the Macintosh family has "extended" to another generation: the Power Macs, based on the PowerPC microprocessor. 一个术语，通常用来描述一系列的计算机，这些计算机都使用了相同的微处理器或一系列相关的微处理器，并且它们都具有相同的设计特点。例如，Apple Macintosh 计算机，从最初的 Macintosh（1984 年生产）到 Quadra，代表了 Apple 公司用 Motorola 68000、68020、68030 和 68040 微处理器设计的一个产品系列。虽然计算机系列有向并行微处理器系列发展的趋势，但是情况也并不总是这样。例如，Macintosh 计算机就不再使用 680x0 处理器，而是扩展到另一代：Power Macs，一种基于 PowerPC 微处理器的计算机。

computer game *n.* 计算机游戏

A class of computer program in which one or more users interacts with the computer as a form of entertainment. Computer games run the gamut from simple alphabet games for toddlers to chess, treasure hunts, war games, and simulations of world events. The games are controlled from a keyboard or with a joystick or other device and are supplied on disks, on CD-ROMs, as game cartridges, on the Internet, or as arcade devices. 一类计算机程序，一个或多个用户使用它可以与计算机进行交互作为一种娱乐。计算机游戏包括以小孩为对象的简单字母游戏，到棋类、寻宝、战争游戏和国际事件的模拟。游戏通过键盘或游戏杆或其他设备控制。游戏可放在磁盘或 CD-ROM 上，也可以由游戏卡或可连到计算机上的装置提供。

computer graphics *n.* 计算机图形学

The display of "pictures," as opposed to only alphabetic and numeric characters, on a computer screen. Computer graphics encompasses different methods of generating, displaying, and storing information. Thus, computer graphics can refer to the creation of business charts and diagrams; the display of drawings, italic characters, and mouse pointers on the screen; or the way images are generated and displayed on the screen. *See also* graphics mode, presentation graphics, raster graphics, vector graphics. 通常指在计算机屏幕上显示图形，而不只是显示数字和字符。计算机图形学包括产生、显示和存储信息的不同方法。因此，计算机图形学可以指商业表格和图形的产生；也可以指图画、斜体字和鼠标指针在屏幕上的显示；或者可以指在屏幕上产生和显示图像的方法。参阅 graphics mode, presentation graphics, raster graphics, vector graphics。

Computer Graphics Interface *n.* 计算机图形接口

A software standard applied to computer graphics devices, such as printers and plotters. Computer Graphics Interface is an offshoot of a widely recognized graphics standard called GKS (Graphical Kernel System), which provides applications programmers with standard methods of creating, manipulating, and displaying or printing computer graphics. *Acronym*: CGI. *See also* Graphical

Kernel System. 应用于计算机图形设备(如打印机和绘图仪)的一种软件标准。计算机图形接口是一个广泛使用的标准 GKS(图形核心系统)的分支。GKS 为应用程序的设计者提供了建立、处理和显示或打印计算机图形的标准方法。缩略为 CGI。参阅 Graphical Kernel System。

Computer Graphics Metafile *n.* 计算机图形元文件

A software standard related to the widely recognized GKS (Graphical Kernel System) that provides applications programmers with a standard means of describing a graphic as a set of instructions for re-creating it. A graphics metafile can be stored on disk or sent to an output device; Computer Graphics Metafile provides a common language for describing such files in relation to the GKS standard. *Acronym*: CGM. *See also* Graphical Kernel System. 一种与广泛认可的 GKS 标准相关的软件标准。它为应用程序设计者提供了将图形描述成一组指令以便重新创建图形的标准方法。图形元文件能存储在磁盘上或传送给一个输出设备;计算机图形元文件提供了一个通用语言,用于描述这种与 GKS 标准相关的文件。缩略为 CGM。参阅 Graphical Kernel System。

computer-independent language *n.* 独立于计算机的语言

A computer language designed to be independent of any given hardware platform. Most high-level languages are intended to be computer-independent; actual implementations of the languages (in the form of compilers and interpreters) tend to have some hardware-specific features and aspects. *See also* computer language. 一种独立于任何给定的硬件平台的计算机语言。大部分高级语言都试图成为独立于计算机的语言,但这些语言的实际实现(形式为编译程序和解释程序)往往仍与特定硬件的特性和情况有关。参阅 computer language。

computer-input microfilm *n.* 计算机输入缩微胶卷

See(见) CIM (第 2 个释义).

computer instruction *n.* 计算机指令;计算机教学

1. An instruction that a computer can recognize and act on. *See also* machine instruction. 计算机能够识别并执行的指令。参阅 machine instruction。

2. The use of a computer in teaching. *See also* CAI. 使用计算机进行教学。参阅 CAI。

computer-integrated manufacturing *n.* 计算机集成制造

See(见) CIM (第 1 个释义).

computer interface unit *n.* 计算机接口设备

See(见) interface (第 3 个释义).

computerized axial tomography *n.* 计算机化轴向层面 X 射线摄影法

See(见) CAT (第 3 个释义).

computerized mail *n.* 计算机化邮件

See(见) e-mail[1].

computer language *n.* 计算机语言

An artificial language that specifies instructions to be executed on a computer. The term covers a wide spectrum, from binary-coded machine language to high-level languages. *See also* assembly language, high-level language, machine code. 一种用于规定在计算机上执行的指令的人工语言。该术语涵盖了从二进制代码的机器语言到高级语言的一个很广的范围。参阅 assembly language, high-level language, machine code。

computer letter *n.* 计算机信函

See(见) form letter.

computer literacy *n.* 计算机知识

Knowledge and an understanding of computers combined with the ability to use them effectively. On the least specialized level, computer literacy involves knowing how to turn on a computer, start and stop simple application programs, and save and print information. At higher levels, computer literacy becomes more detailed, involving the ability of power users to manipulate complex applications and, possibly, to program in languages such as Basic or C. At the highest levels, computer literacy leads to specialized technical knowledge of electronics and assembly language. *See also* power user. 对计算机的理解和认识以及有效使用计算机的能力。在最低的专业级中,计算机知识指知道如何打开计算机、如何运行和终止简单的应用程序以及如何存储和打印信息。在高一些的级别中,计算机知识指的更加具体,它包括使用复杂的应用程序的能力,可能还包括使用诸如 Basic 和 C 等编程语言进行编程的

能力。在最高级中，计算机知识将包括电子学和汇编语言的专业技术知识。参阅 power user。

computer-managed instruction *n.* 计算机管理教学

See(见) CMI.

computer name *n.* 计算机名(称)

In computer networking, a name that uniquely identifies a computer to the network. A computer's name cannot be the same as any other computer or domain name on the network. It differs from a user name in that the computer name is used to identify a particular computer and all its shared resources to the rest of the system so that they can be accessed. *Compare* alias (definition 2), user name. 在计算机网络技术中，为唯一地识别一台联网计算机而赋予该计算机的一个名称。一个计算机的名称不能和网络上任何其他计算机的名称或域名相同。它也不同于用户名，一个计算机名称要用来识别一台计算机和它的共享资源，以便于系统的其他部分可以访问它。比较 alias (第 2 个释义)，user name。

computer network *n.* 计算机网络

See(见) network.

computer-output microfilm *n.* 计算机输出缩微胶卷

See(见) COM (第 4 个释义).

computerphile *n.* 计算机迷

A person who is immersed in the world of computing, who collects computers, or whose hobby involves computing. 沉浸于计算世界、全身心投入计算机或者说嗜好计算的人。

computer power *n.* 计算机能力

The ability of a computer to perform work. If defined as the number of instructions the machine can carry out in a given time, computer power is measured in millions of instructions per second (MIPS) or millions of floating-point operations per second (MFLOPS). Power is measured in other ways too, depending on the needs or objectives of the person evaluating the machine. By users or purchasers of computers, power is often considered in terms of the machine's amount of random access memory (RAM), the speed at which the processor works, or the number of bits (8, 16, 32, and so on) handled by the computer at one time. Other factors enter into such an evaluation, however; two of the most important are how well the components of the computer work together and how well they are matched to the tasks required of them. For example, no matter how fast or powerful the computer, its speed will be hampered during operations involving the hard disk if the hard disk is slow (for example, with an access time of 65 milliseconds or higher). *See also* access time (definition 2), benchmark1, MFLOPS, MIPS. 计算机完成工作的能力。如果以机器在给定时间内能完成指令的数量来定义，那么，计算机效率可以用百万条指令/秒(MIPS)和百万次浮点运算/秒(MFLOPS)来衡量。能力也可以用其他的方式衡量，这取决于人们对计算机的需要或评价它的目的。对计算机用户和购买商来说，通常根据机器的随机存储器容量、处理器的工作速度、或计算机一次所能处理的位数(如 8、16、32 等)来评定。然而，评估中还有其他的因素，其中最重要的两点是：计算机各部件协同工作的情况和各部件与所要执行的任务相匹配的情况。例如，无论计算机的速度多快，效率多高，如果硬盘的速度很慢(例如一次访问时间为 65ms 或更长)，那么，在进行包含有硬盘的操作时，计算机的速度也会受到限制。参阅 access time (第 2 个释义)，benchmark1，MFLOPS，MIPS。

Computer Press Association *n.* 计算机新闻协会

A trade organization of journalists, broadcasters, and authors who write or report about computer technology and the computer industry. 撰写或报道计算机技术和计算机工业的新闻记者、广播者和作家组成的一个商业化组织。

Computer Professionals for Social Responsibility *n.* 关心社会责任的计算机专业人员组织

See(见) CPSR.

computer program *n.* 计算机程序

A set of instructions in some computer language intended to be executed on a computer so as to perform some task. The term usually implies a selfcontained entity, as opposed to a routine or a library. *See also* computer language. *Compare* library (definition 1), routine. 用某种计算机语言编写的一组指令，这组指令在计算机上执行，

以完成一些任务。这个术语通常表明一个独立的实体，与例程或(程序)库不一样。参阅 computer language。比较 library (第 1 个释义)，routine。

computer-readable *adj.* 【修】计算机可读

Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of information that can be interpreted and acted on by a computer. Two types of information are referred to as computer-readable: bar codes, magnetic tape, magneticink characters, and other formats that can be scanned in some way and read as data by a computer; and machine code, the form in which instructions and data reach the computer's microprocessor. 用于修饰或说明一种信息，这种信息能被计算机解释并执行。有两种类型的信息可被看作是计算机可读的：一类是能通过扫描片由计算机当作数据读入的信息，如条形码、磁条、磁墨水字符等；另一类是机器码，作为计算机的微处理器处理的指令和数据。

computer revolution *n.* 计算机革命

The societal and technological phenomenon involving the swift development and widespread use and acceptance of computers specifically single-user personal computers. The impact of these machines is considered revolutionary for two reasons. First, their appearance and success were rapid. Second, and more important, their speed and accuracy produced a change in the ways in which information can be processed, stored, and transferred. 有关计算机(特别是单用户个人计算机)快速发展和广泛使用与接受的社会现象和技术现象。这些机器带来的影响被认为是革命性的出于两个原因。第一，它们的出现和成功非常迅速。第二，也是更重要的，它们的速度和精确度在某些方面改变了信息处理、存储和传输的方式。

computer science *n.* 计算机科学

The study of computers, including their design, operation, and use in processing information. Computer science combines both theoretical and practical aspects of engineering, electronics, information theory, mathematics, logic, and human behavior. Aspects of computer science range from programming and computer architecture to artificial intelligence and robotics. 对计算机的研究，包括计算机的设计、操作和在处理信息时的应用。计算机科学将工程学、电子学、信息理论、数学、逻辑学和人类行为等学科的理论和实际结合起来。计算机科学的范围涉及从程序设计和计算机体系结构到人工智能和机器人(技术)。

computer security *n.* 计算机安全

The steps taken to protect a computer and the information it contains. On large systems or those handling financial or confidential data, computer security requires professional supervision that combines legal and technical expertise. On a microcomputer, data protection can be achieved by backing up and storing copies of files in a separate location, and the integrity of data on the computer can be maintained by assigning passwords to files, marking files read-only to avoid changes to them, physically locking a hard disk, storing sensitive information on floppy disks kept in locked cabinets, and installing special programs to protect against viruses. On a computer that many people have access to, security can be maintained by requiring personnel to use passwords and by granting only approved users access to sensitive information. *See also* bacterium, encryption, virus. 为保护计算机及其所存储信息所采取的措施。在大型系统或那些处理金融或机密数据的系统中，计算机安全要求有专门的监督设施，把法律和专门技术相结合。在微机上，数据保护可通过在另外的地方备份和存储文件副本来实现，而在计算机上的数据的完整性，则要通过以下几方面来维护：给文件加上口令、将文件标识成只读以防止被修改、对硬盘进行物理加锁、将敏感信息存储在软盘上并保存在加锁的柜子中以及安装专用的防病毒程序等等。在许多人可以访问的计算机上，维持安全的方法是要求有关人员使用口令以及只允许合法人员访问机密信息。参阅 bacterium, encryption, virus。

computer simulation *n.* 计算机模拟

See(见) simulation.

computer system *n.* 计算机系统

The configuration that includes all functional components of a computer and its associated hardware. A basic microcomputer system includes a console, or system unit, with one or more disk drives, a monitor, and a keyboard. Additional

hardware, called *peripherals*, can include such devices as a printer, a modem, and a mouse. Software is usually not considered part of a computer system, although the operating system that runs the hardware is known as system software. 包括计算机所有功能部件和相关硬件的配置。一个基本的微机系统包括一个控制台或系统单元、一个或多个磁盘驱动器、一个监视器以及一个键盘。附加的硬件叫做外设,可以包括打印机、调制解调器和鼠标等设备。虽然控制计算机硬件运行的操作系统称作系统软件,但是软件通常不被认为是计算机系统的一部分。 译者注:这个定义是从狭义上讲的。实际上,计算机系统应该包括软件,否则不成"系统",无法使用! IBM、美国国家标准及 ISO 的定义中皆包括"软件"。

computer telephone integration *n.* **计算机电话集成**

A process allowing computer applications to answer incoming calls, provide database information on-screen at the same time the call comes in, automatically route and reroute calls by dragand-drop, automatically dial and speed-dial outgoing calls from a computer-resident database, and identify incoming customer calls and transfer them to predetermined destinations. *See also* drag-and-drop. 一种处理过程,由计算机应用程序回答呼叫、在呼叫进入的同时在屏幕上提供数据库信息,提供拖放来对呼叫进行自动线路选择和反复线路选择、根据一个驻留计算机的数据库进行自动向外拨号和快速呼叫以及识别输入的客户呼叫并将它们传送到预定的接收方。参阅 drag-and-drop。

Computer Telephony Expo *n.* **计算机电话技术博览会**

See(见) CT Expo.

computer typesetting *n.* **计算机排版**

Typesetting operations that are partially or totally controlled by computers. Partial control can involve the transmittal of text directly from the source to the typesetter, without a paste-up stage. Full computerization can include the digitization of all graphics, which would then also be transmitted directly to the typesetter and regenerated without paste-up. 部分或全部由计算机控制的排版操作。部分控制包括直接将文本从源处传到排字机,而无需粘接阶段。全部计算机化包括所有图形的数字化,以及将数字化后的文件直接传送到排字机重新生成,也无需粘接。

computer users' group *n.* **计算机用户组**

See(见) user group.

computer utility *n.* **计算机实用程序**

See(见) utility.

computer virus *n.* **计算机病毒**

See(见) virus.

computer vision *n.* **计算机视觉(处理)**

The processing of visual information by a computer. Computer vision is a form of artificial intelligence that creates a symbolic description of images that are generally input from a video camera or sensor in order to convert the images to digital form. Computer vision is often associated with robotics. *Acronym*: CV. *See also* artificial intelligence, robotics. 使用计算机对视觉信息的处理。计算机视觉处理是人工智能的一种形式,它给从摄像机或传感器输入的图像建立符号描述,以便将图像转换成数字信息。计算机视觉处理通常与机器人科学有关。缩略为 CV。参阅 artificial intelligence, robotics。

Computer Vision Syndrome *n.* **计算机视觉综合症**

A change in a user's vision caused by prolonged exposure to computer monitors. Symptoms of Computer Vision Syndrome (CVS) can include blurred vision, dry, burning eyes, focusing problems, and headaches. CVS may be controlled with regular breaks from the computer, use of monitor filters or color adjustments, or adjustments to eyeglass prescriptions. *Acronym*: CVS. 一种视觉疾病,由用户长期注视计算机显示器所致。计算机视觉综合症(CVS)的症状主要包括:视觉模糊、眼睛发干、灼痛、聚焦困难、头痛等。有规律地离开计算机休息、使用显示器过滤屏、颜色调节器或使用眼镜调节器都可以缓解这些症状。缩略为 CVS。

COM recorder *n.* **计算机输出缩微胶卷记录器**

Short for computer output microfilm recorder. A device that records computer information on microfilm. 为 computer output microfilm recorder 的缩写。一种将计算机信息记录在缩微胶卷上的设备。

COMSAT *n.* **通信卫星公司**

See(见) Communication Satellite Corporation.

CON *n.* 控制台

The logical device name for *console*; reserved by the MS-DOS operating system for the keyboard and the screen. The input-only keyboard and the output-only screen together make up the console and represent the primary sources of input and output in an MS-DOS computer system. 控制台的逻辑设备名,是 MS-DOS 操作系统为键盘和屏幕保留的名字。仅能输入的键盘和仅能输出的屏幕组成了一个控制台,表示是 MS-DOS 计算机系统的主要输入和输出源。

concatenate *vb.* 【动】连接,并置

To join sequentially (for example, to combine the two strings "hello" and "there" into the single string "hello there"). *See also* character string. 顺序连接(例如组合两个字符串"hello"和"there"成为一个字符串"hello there")。参阅 character string。

concatenated data set *n.* 并置数据集

A group of separate sets of related data treated as a single unit for processing. 一组由相关数据组成的独立集合,可被作为单个单元进行处理。

concentrator *n.* 集线器

A communications device that combines signals from multiple sources, such as terminals on a network, into one or more signals before sending them to their destination. *Compare* multiplexer (definition 2). 一种通信设备,将从多个源处(比如网络中的多个终端)发来的信号在发送到目的地之前组合成一个或多个信号。比较 multiplexer (第 2 个释义)。

conceptual schema *n.* 概念模式

In a database model that supports a three-schema architecture (such as that described by ANSI/X3/SPARC), a description of the information contents and structure of a database. A conceptual schema (also known as a *logical schema*) provides a model of the total database, thus acting as an intermediary between the two other types of schemas (internal and external) that deal with storing information and presenting it to the user. Schemas are generally defined using commands from a DDL (data definition language) supported by the database system. *See also* internal schema, schema. 在一个支持三级模式体系结构(例如由 ANSI/X3/SPARC 所描述的)的数据库模型中,对信息内容和数据库结构的一种描述。概念模式(也称作逻辑模式)提供了一个完整的数据库模型,因此常用作另外两类模式(内部和外部)的中间模式,这两种模式用于存储信息和把信息传送给用户。一般采用数据库系统支持的 DDL 语言(数据定义语言)中的命令来定义模式。参阅 internal schema, schema。

concordance *n.* 词语出处索引

A list of words that appear in a document, along with the contexts of the appearances. 一种在文档中出现的单词的列表,并伴随着出现该单词的上下文。

concrete class *n.* 基类

In object-oriented programming, a class in which objects can be created. *See also* class (definition 1). *Compare* abstract class. 在面向对象的程序设计中,能够创建对象的类。参阅 class (第 1 个释义)。比较 abstract class。

concurrent *adj.* 【修】并发,并行,同时

Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of a computer operation in which two or more processes (programs) have access to the microprocessor's time and are therefore carried out nearly simultaneously. Because a microprocessor can work with much smaller units of time than people can perceive, concurrent processes appear to be occurring simultaneously but in reality are not. 用于描述一种计算机操作,在这种操作中两个或多个进程(程序)几乎同时占用微处理器的时间并被执行。由于微处理器能在远小于人所能感觉到的时间单位内工作,因此,并发操作看起来好像是同时发生的,而实际上却不是这样。

concurrent execution *n.* 并发执行

The apparently simultaneous execution of two or more routines or programs. Concurrent execution can be accomplished on a single process or by using time-sharing techniques, such as dividing programs into different tasks or threads of execution, or by using multiple processors. *Also called*: parallel execution. *See also* parallel algorithm, processor, sequential execution, task,

thread (definition 1), time-sharing. 从表面上看,两个或更多个例程或程序的同时执行。并发执行可以通过使用分时技术在单处理器上实现,例如将程序分解成不同的任务或线程,也可以通过使用多处理器实现。也称为 parallel execution。参阅 parallel algorithm, processor, sequential execution, task, thread (第 1 个释义), time-sharing。

concurrent operation *n.* **并发操作**

See(见) concurrent.

concurrent processing *n.* **并发处理**

See(见) concurrent.

concurrent program execution *n.* **并发程序执行**

See(见) concurrent.

Concurrent Versions System *n.* **并行版本系统**

See(见) CVS (第 2 个释义).

condensed *adj.* **【修】压缩,紧排**

Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of a font style, supported in some applications, that reduces the width of each character and then sets the characters closer together than their normal spacing. Many dot-matrix printers have a feature that causes the printer to reduce the width of each character and print them closer together, resulting in more characters fitting on a single line. *Compare* expanded. 用于修饰或说明某些应用程序所支持的一种字体格式的风格,这种风格减少每个字符的宽度并使字符排列比正常情况下要更紧密些。许多点阵打印机都具有这种功能,即减少每一个字符的宽度,并把字符打印的更加紧密,以便在一行上容纳更多的字符。比较 expanded。

condition *n.* **条件**

The state of an expression or a variable (for example, when a result can be either true or false, or equal or not equal). 表达式或变量的状态。例如,一个结果可以是真或是假,或是相等或是不相等。

conditional *adj.* **【修】条件的**

Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of an action or operation that takes place based on whether or not a certain condition is true. *See also* Boolean expression, conditional statement. 用于修饰或说明一个动作或操作的发生是基于某个条件是否满足的。参阅 Boolean expression, conditional statement。

conditional branch *n.* **条件转移**

In a program, a branch instruction that occurs when a particular condition code is true or false. The term is normally used in relation to low-level languages. *See also* branch instruction, condition code. 在程序中,当一个特定条件代码是真或假时,才执行的一种转移指令。这个术语通常用于低级语言。参阅 branch instruction, condition code。

conditional compilation *n.* **条件编译**

Selective compilation or translation of source code of a program based on certain conditions or flags; for example, sections of a program specified by the programmer might be compiled only if a DEBUG flag has been defined at compilation time. *See also* comment out. 根据特定的条件或标志有选择地编译或翻译程序中的源代码。例如,由程序员指定的程序中一部分,在编译时只在有 DEBUG 标志的情况下才能进行编译。参阅 comment out。

conditional expression *n.* **条件表达式**

See(见) Boolean expression.

conditional jump *n.* **条件转移**

In a program, a jump instruction that occurs when a particular condition code is true or false. The term is normally used in relation to low-level languages. *See also* condition code, jump instruction.

在程序中,只有当一个特定条件代码为真或假时才执行的一种转移指令。该术语通常用于低级语言。参阅 condition code, jump instruction。

conditional statement *n.* **条件语句**

A programming-language statement that selects an execution path based on whether some condition is true or false (for example, the IF statement). *See also* case statement, conditional, IF statement, statement. 一种编程语言语句,根据某条件为真或假(例如 IF 语句)来选择执行路径。参阅 case statement, conditional, IF statement, statement。

conditional transfer *n.* **条件转移**

A transfer of the flow of execution to a given location in a program based on whether a particular condition is true. The term is usually used in relation to high-level languages. *See also* conditional

statement. 根据某特定条件是否为真而决定将执行流转到程序的某个指定位置。这个术语常用于高级语言。参阅 conditional statement。

condition code *n.* 条件码,特征码

One of a set of bits that are set *on* (1, or true) or *off* (0, or false) as the result of previous machine instructions. The term is used primarily in assembly or machine language situations. Condition codes are hardware-specific but usually include carry, overflow, zero result, and negative result codes. *See also* conditional branch. 根据先前的机器指令的执行结果而置成开(1 或真)或关(0 或假)的一组二进制位中的一位。这个术语主要用于汇编语言或机器语言中。条件码是和特定硬件相关的,但通常包括进位、溢出、0 结果和负结果代码。参阅 conditional branch。

conditioning *n.* 调节

The use of special equipment to improve the ability of a communications line to transmit data. Conditioning controls or compensates for signal attenuation, noise, and distortion. It can be used only on leased lines, where the path from sending to receiving computer is known in advance. 使用专用设备来提高通信线路传输数据的能力。它可对信号衰减、噪声和失真进行控制和补偿。它仅用在事先就知道发送计算机和接收计算机之间的路径的租借的专用线路上。

conductor *n.* 导体

A substance that conducts electricity well. Metals are good conductors, with silver and gold being among the best. The most commonly used conductor is copper. *Compare* insulator, semiconductor. 一种导电很好的物质。金属是良导体,其中银和金是属于最好之列。最常用的导体是铜。比较 insulator, semiconductor。

Conference on Data Systems Languages *n.* 数据系统语言会议

See(见) CODASYL.

CONFIG.SYS *n.* 系统配置文件

A special text file that controls certain aspects of operating-system behavior in MS-DOS and OS/2. Commands in the CONFIG.SYS file enable or disable system features, set limits on resources (for example, the maximum number of open files), and extend the operating system by loading device drivers that control hardware specific to an individual computer system. 在 MS-DOS 和 OS/2 中,能控制某些操作系统工作状态的一个特殊的文本文件。CONFIG.SYS 中的命令能允许或禁止系统的某些功能,能限定资源(如打开文件的最大数目),以及通过向个人计算机系统装入控制专门硬件的设备驱动程序而扩展操作系统。

configuration *n.* 配置;结构

1. In reference to a single microcomputer, the sum of a system's internal and external components, including memory, disk drives, keyboard, video, and generally less critical add-on hardware, such as a mouse, modem, or printer. Software (the operating system and various device drivers), the user's choices established through configuration files such as the AUTOEXEC.BAT and CONFIG.SYS files on IBM PCs and compatibles, and sometimes hardware (switches and jumpers) are needed to "configure the configuration" to work correctly. Although system configuration can be changed, as by adding more memory or disk capacity, the basic structure of the system its architecture remains the same. *See also* AUTOEXEC.BAT, CONFIG.SYS. 对单个微机来讲,配置指一个系统内部和外部的全部组件的总和,包括内存、磁盘驱动器、键盘、显示器和其他非关键性的附加硬件,如鼠标、调制解调器和打印机。软件(操作系统和各种设备驱动程序)、通过 IBM PC 及其兼容机上的配置文件 AUTOEXEC.BAT 和 CONFIG.SYS 建立的用户选择以及有的硬件(如开关和跳线),都需要进行配置以使它正常工作。虽然系统配置能够改变,比如通过增加内存和磁盘容量,但是系统的基本结构 —体系结构却是保持不变的。参阅 AUTOEXEC.BAT, CONFIG.SYS。

2. In relation to networks, the entire interconnected set of hardware, or the way in which a network is laid out the manner in which elements are connected. 在网络中指硬件的全部互连集,或网络的布局方式— -各个部分的连接方式。

configuration file *n.* 配置文件

A file that contains machine-readable operating specifications for a piece of hardware or software

or that contains information on another file or on a specific user, such as the user's logon ID. 一种文件，包含机器可以识别的有关硬件或软件的操作说明，或包含有关另一文件或特定用户的信息，如用户登录标识符。

congestion *n.* （网络）拥塞

The condition of a network when the current load approaches or exceeds the available resources and bandwidth designed to handle that load at a particular location in the network. Packet loss and delays are associated with congestion. 当前负荷接近或超过网络中某一处可用资源和带宽设计容量时的一种网络状态。数据包丢失、延迟都与（网络）拥塞有关。

connect charge *n.* 连接费用

The amount of money a user must pay for connecting to a commercial communications system or service. Some services calculate the connect charge as a flat rate per billing period. Others charge a varying rate based on the type of service or the amount of information being accessed. Still others base their charges on the number of time units used, the time or distance involved per connection, the bandwidth of each connected session, or some combination of the preceding criteria. *See also* connect time. 连接商用通信系统或服务系统时，用户必须支付的一笔费用。一些服务系统在计算连接费用时，以固定的费率按时间收费；而其他的则根据服务类型或所访问的信息总量按变动的费率收费。也有一些服务公司根据使用的时间单位的数目、或每次连接的时间或距离、或每次连接的带宽、或前面各项的组合来决定他们的收费。参阅 connect time。

connection *n.* 连接

A physical link via wire, radio, fiberoptic cable, or other medium between two or more communications devices. 使用电线、无线电、光缆或其他介质在两个或更多的通信设备之间建立的一种物理联系或链接。

connection-based session *n.* 基于连接的话路

A communications session that requires a connection to be established between hosts prior to an exchange of data. 一种通信话路，需要在各主机之间建立起连接（关系）之后才可以进行数据的交换。

connectionism *n.* 连接（模型）

A model in artificial intelligence that advocates using highly parallel, specialized processes that compute simultaneously and are massively connected. Thus, the connectionist approach would not use a single high-speed processor to compute an algorithm, but would break out many simple specialized processing elements that are highly connected. Neural networks are classic examples of connectionism in that each "neuron" in the network may be assigned to a single processor. *See also* algorithm, artificial intelligence, neural network. 人工智能中的一种模型，主张高度并行、专门的并行计算过程并进行大规模连接。因此，连接的方法不会使用一个单一的高速处理器去处理算法，而是把它分成很多简单的、专门的、高度连接的处理单元。神经网络是经典的连接模型的例子，因为网络中的每个"神经元"都可以称作是一个单独的处理器。参阅 algorithm, artificial intelligence, neural network。

connectionless *adj.* 【修】无连接方式

In communications, of, pertaining to, or characteristic of a method of data transmission that does not require a direct connection between two nodes on one or more networks. Connectionless communication is achieved by passing, or routing, data packets, each of which contains a source and destination address, through the nodes until the destination is reached. *See also* node (definition 2), packet (definition 2). *Compare* connectionoriented. 在通信技术中，用于描述一种数据传输的方式，这种方式不需要在一个或多个网络中的两个网点间建立直接的连接。这种非连接方式的通信通过传送或路由数据包来实现，每一个数据包都包含源地址和目的地址，数据包经过许多站点直到到达目的地。参阅 node（第 2 个释义），packet（第 2 个释义）。比较 connectionoriented。

connectionless session *n.* 无连接话路

A communications session that does not require a connection to be established between hosts prior to an exchange of data. 一种在数据交换之前无需在两台交换机之间建立连接的通信话路。

connection-oriented *adj.* 【修】面向连接

C

In communications, of, pertaining to, or characteristic of a method of data transmission that requires a direct connection between two nodes on one or more networks. *Compare* connectionless. 在通信中,用于修饰或说明在一个或多个网络上的两个网点之间需要直接连接的一种数据传输方式。比较 connectionless。

connection pooling *n.* **连接池(技术,方法)**

A resource optimization feature of ODBC (Open Database Connectivity) 3 that results in more efficient sharing of database connections and objects. Connection pooling maintains open collections (pools) of database connections that can be used and reused by applications without the need to open and close a connection for each request. This is particularly important for Web-based applications. Connection pooling enables sharing among different components, maximizes performance, and minimizes the number of idle connections. *See also* ODBC. 为 ODBC 3.0(开放数据库互连)的一个资源优化特性,它使得数据库连接和对象的共享更为高效。连接池技术保持开放连接,应用程序可以使用和重用数据库连接,而不需要为每一个请求都打开和关闭一个连接。这一点对基于万维网的应用程序尤为重要。连接池技术可以实现不同组件间的共享、最大化系统性能以及最小化空连接的数目。参阅 ODBC。

connectivity *n.* **连接性**

1. The nature of the connection between a user's computer and another computer, such as a server or a host computer on the Internet or a network. This may describe the quality of the circuit or telephone line, the degree of freedom from noise, or the bandwidth of the communications devices. 一台用户计算机和其他的计算机(例如和网络或因特网上的服务器或主机)连接的特性。该特性用来描述电路或电话线的质量、抗噪音的能力或通信设备的带宽。

2. The ability of hardware devices or software packages to transmit data between other devices or packages. 硬件设备或软件包同其他的设备或软件包之间传输数据的能力。

3. The ability of hardware devices, software packages, or a computer itself to work with network devices or with other hardware devices, software packages, or a computer over a network connection. 硬件设备、软件包或计算机自身同网络设备或其他的硬件设备、软件包或通过网络连接的计算机之间协同工作的能力。

connectoid *n.* **拨号网络图标**

In Windows 9x and Windows NT, an icon representing a dial-up networking connection that will also execute a script for logging onto the network dialed. 在 Windows 9x 和 Windows NT 中,代表拨号网络连接的图标,单击这个图标将会执行一段登录拨号网络的过程。

connector *n.* **连接器;连接符**

1. In hardware, a coupler used to join cables or to join a cable to a device (for example, an RS-232-C connector used to join a modem cable to a computer). Most connector types are available in one of two genders-male or female. A male connector is characterized by one or more exposed pins; a female connector is characterized by one or more receptacles-sockets or jacks-designed to accept the pins on the male connector. *See also* DB connector, DIN connector. 在硬件技术中,用来连接电缆和电缆或连接电缆和设备的一种耦合器(例如,用来连接调制解调器电缆和计算机的 RS-232-C 连接器)。大多数连接器分插头和插座两类。插头(式连接器)的特点是有一个或多个伸出的针;而插座(式连接器)有一个或多个插孔,用来承接插头(式连接器)的插针。参阅 DB connector, DIN connector。

2. In programming, a circular symbol used in a flowchart to indicate a break, as to another page. 在程序设计中,一种用在流程图中标明断点的环形符号,它表示本页内容未完,在另一页继续。

connect time *n.* **连接时间**

The amount of time during which a user is actively connected to a remote computer. On commercial systems, the connect time is one means of calculating how much money the user must pay for using the system. *See also* connect charge. 计算机用户与远程计算机实际连通的时间。在商业系统中,连接时间是计算用户使用系统付费的一种方法。参阅 connect charge。

consistency check *n.* **一致性检验**

A survey to verify that items of data conform to certain formats, bounds, and other parameters and are not internally contradictory. *Compare* completeness check. 验证数据项是否符合某种格式、限制和其他参数，且不存在内在矛盾的验证检查方式。比较 completeness check。

console *n.* 控制台

1. A control unit, such as a terminal, through which a user communicates with a computer. In microcomputers, the console is the cabinet that houses the main components and controls of the system, sometimes including the screen, the keyboard, or both. With the MS-DOS operating system, the console is the primary input (keyboard) and primary output device (screen), as evidenced by the device name CON. *See also* CON, system console. 一种控制单元，例如终端，用户通过它和计算机通信。在微机中，控制台指放置系统的主要部件和控制部件的机箱，有时包括屏幕、键盘，或两者皆有。使用 MS-DOS 操作系统时，控制台就是主输入设备（键盘）和主输出设备（屏幕），用设备名 CON 表示。参阅 CON，system console。

2. *See*(见) game console.

console game *n.* 控制台游戏

A special-purpose computer system designed specifically for the home user to play video games. A game console typically includes a CPU, one or more game controllers, audio output, and a video output that connects to a television set. Individual games and memory cards are supplied on plug-in cartridges or compact discs. Many recent versions are 128-bit systems and also include a modem for online gaming over the Internet. Well-known console games include Microsoft Xbox, Sony PlayStation 2, Nintendo GameCube, and Sega Dreamcast. *Also called*: game console. *Compare* arcade game. *See also* computer game, Dreamcast, GameCube, PlayStation, Xbox. 一种特殊用途的计算机系统，特别为家庭用户玩视频游戏而设计。一个典型的游戏控制台包括：一个 CPU（中央处理器）、一个或多个游戏控制器、音频输出装置和一个连到电视机上的视频输出装置。有插拔式盒带或压缩磁盘形式的个人游戏和存储卡。最近的很多版本都是 128 位系统，还包括一个调制解调器，可通过因特网玩在线游戏。著名的控制台游戏有：微软公司的 Xbox、索尼公司的 PlayStasion 2、任天堂公司的 GameCube 和 Sega 公司的 Dreamcast（梦播）。也称为 game console。比较 arcade game。参阅 computer game, Dreamcast, GameCube, PlayStation, Xbox。

constant *n.* 常量

A named item that retains a consistent value throughout the execution of a program, as opposed to a variable, which can have its value changed during execution. *Compare* variable.
在程序执行过程中保持固定值的命名项，它和变量不同，后者的值在程序执行过程中是可变的。比较 variable。

constant expression *n.* 常量表达式

An expression that is composed only of constants and, hence, whose value does not change during program execution. *Compare* variable expression.
一种仅仅由常量组成的表达式，因此，它的值在程序执行过程中不会发生变化。比较 variable expression。

constellation *n.* 并列模式

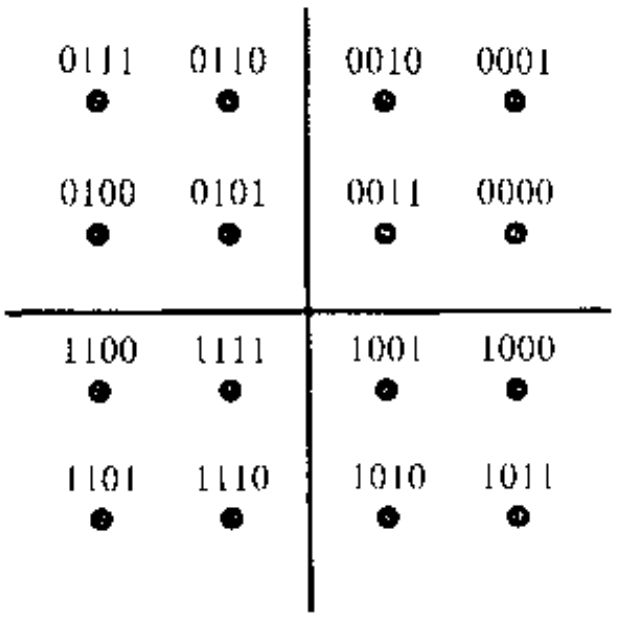
In communications, a pattern representing the possible states of a carrier wave, each of which is associated with a particular bit combination. A constellation shows the number of states that can be recognized as unique changes in a communications signal and thus the maximum number of bits that can be encoded in a single change (equivalent to 1 baud, or one event). See the illustration.
在通信技术中，表示载波可能的状态的一种模式，每一种模式和一个特定的二进制位组合有关。一种并列模式表明当通信信号发生唯一变化时能够识别的状态的数目，这也就是单一变化中能被编码的最大位数目（相当于 1 波特，或一个事件）。参阅本条目的图例。

constraint *n.* 约束

In programming, a restriction on the solutions that are acceptable for a problem.
在程序设计中，对一个问题所能够接受的解决方法的限制。

consultant *n.* 顾问

A computer professional who deals with client



Constellation

firms as an independent contractor rather than as an employee. Consultants are often engaged to analyze user needs and develop system specifications. 一类与客户共同处理问题的计算机专家，他是一个独立的签约者，而不是公司的雇员。顾问通常致力于分析用户需求和研制系统的规范。

Consumer Electronics Show *n.* 消费电子产品展览

Annual tradeshow of the consumer electronics industry, held in Las Vegas, Nevada. CES features exhibits of the latest consumer electronics products and conference events that focus on consumer trends and business strategies. *Acronym*: CES. 每年一次的消费电子行业的产品贸易展览会，在美国内华达州拉斯维加斯市举行。CES(消费电子产品展览会)的主要特征是展出最新消费电子产品，以及召开关于消费趋向和商务策略的会议。缩略为 CES。

contact manager *n.* 交往管理软件

A type of specialized database that allows a user to maintain a record of personal communication with others. Contact managers are widely used by salespeople and others who want to keep track of conversations, e-mail, and other forms of communication with a large number of current and prospective customers or clients. *See also* database. 一种特殊的数据库，它允许用户保存个人与其他人交往的记录。销售人员和其他想保存与大量当前以及未来客户谈话、电子邮件和其他交往形式的交往记录的人们都广泛使用各种交往管理软件。参阅 database。

container *n.* 容(纳文)件

1. In OLE terminology, a file containing linked or embedded objects. *See also* OLE. 在 OLE 技术用语中，一种包含链接的或嵌入的对象的文件。参阅 OLE。

2. In SGML, an element that has content as opposed to one consisting solely of the tag name and attributes. *See also* element, SGML, tag. 在 SGML 中，一种含有内容而不仅仅有标签名和属性的元素。参阅 element, SGML, tag。

3. In Sun Microsystem's J2EE network platform, an entity that provides life cycle management, security, deployment, and runtime services to components such as beans, Web components, applets, and application clients. Each type of container created (for example, EJB, Web, JSP, servlet, applet, and application client) also provides component-specific services. *See also* applet, component (definition 3), enterprise java bean, JSP, servlet. 在 Sun Microsystem 公司的 J2EE 网络平台中，一种可为各种构件(如豆形对象、万维网构件、应用小程序与应用客户系统)提供生存期管理、安全、调度以及运行时服务的实体。所创建的每类容件(例如 EJB、Web、JSP、服务小程序、应用小程序和应用客户系统)也提供各种构件专用的服务。参阅 applet, component (第 3 个释义), enterprise java bean, JSP, servlet。

container object *n.* 容器对象

An object that can logically contain other objects. For example, a folder is a container object. *See also* noncontainer object, object. 一种可以逻辑上包含各种其他对象的对象。例如，文件夹就是一种容器对象。参阅 noncontainer object, object。

content *n.* 内容

1. The data that appears between the starting and ending tags of an element in an SGML, XML, or HTML document. The content of an element may consist of plain text or other elements. *See also* element (definition 2), HTML, SGML, tag (definition 3). 在 SGML、XML 或 HTML 文本中，一个元素的开始标签和结束标签之间的数据。元素的内容可以由普通文本构成，也可以由其他元素构成。参阅 element (第 2 个释义), HTML, SGML, tag (第 3 个释义)。

2. The message body of a newsgroup article or e-mail message. 新闻组文章或电子邮件信息的主体部分。

3. The "meat" of a document, as opposed to its format or appearance. 相对于文档的格式和表面,内容是文档的"肉"。

content-addressed storage *n.* 内容寻址存储器

See(见) associative storage.

content aggregator *n.* 内容聚集商

1. Broadly, an organization or business that groups Internet-based information by topic or area of interest—for example, sports scores, business news, or online shopping—to provide users with a means of accessing that content from a single location. 广义上讲,指通过主题或感兴趣的领域(例如体育得分、商业新闻或在线购物等)将基于因特网的信息组合在一起的组织或企业。它们向用户提供从一个地方访问这些内容的方法。

2. In terms of push technology and multicasting, a service business that mediates between subscribers ("customers") and content providers by gathering and organizing information for broadcast over the Internet. Content aggregators supply subscribers with client software through which content providers broadcast (push) information via "channels" that allow users both to choose the kind of information they receive and to decide when they want it updated. *Also called*: channel aggregator. *See also* push, webcasting. *Compare* content provider. 在推(push)技术和多播技术的术语中,指通过采集和组织使用广播技术在因特网上传输的信息,对订阅者(用户)和内容提供商之间进行的调节的一种服务行业。内容聚集商向用户提供客户端软件,使用它用户可以接收通过信道传输的内容提供商的广播(推)信息,并且可以选择接收信息的中种类并决定何时对它进行更新。也称为 channel aggregator. *See also* push, webcasting. *Compare* content provider。

content caching *n.* 内容高速缓存(方法)

See(见) content delivery.

content delivery *n.* 内容投递[分发]

The process of caching the pages of a Web site on geographically dispersed servers to enable faster delivery of Web pages. When a page is requested at a URL that is content-delivery enabled, the content-delivery network routes the user's request to a cache server closer to the user. Content delivery frequently is used for high-traffic Web sites or for specific high-traffic events. *Also called*: content distribution, content caching. 把万维网网页缓存在不同地理位置的服务器上,以便快速传送的一种方法或处理过程。当在支持内容递送的URL上请求一个页面时,内容递送网络把用户的请求发送给离用户较近的一个高速缓存服务器。高流量网站经常使用内容递送法或用这种方法来处理高流量的特定事件。也称为 content distribution, content caching。

content distribution *n.* 内容投递[分发]

See(见) content delivery.

contention *n.* 争用

On a network, competition among nodes for the opportunity to use a communications line or network resource. In one sense, contention applies to a situation in which two or more devices attempt to transmit at the same time, thus causing a collision on the line. In a somewhat different sense, contention also applies to a free-for-all method of controlling access to a communications line, in which the right to transmit is awarded to the station that wins control of the line. *See also* CSMA/CD. *Compare* token passing. 在网络上,各工作站之间对使用一条通信线路或网络资源的竞争。在某种意义上,争用表示一种状态,在这种状态下,两个或更多的设备试图在同一时间传输数据,这样就会导致线路上的冲突。在另外的意义上,争用也提供了控制访问通信线路的一种自由竞争的方法。在这种方法中,能够获得对线路的控制权的工作站就有权通过线路去传输数据。参阅 CSMA/CD。比较 token passing。

Content Management Server *n.* 内容管理服务器[程序,系统]

Automated software application developed by Microsoft Corporation to assist nontechnical users in creating, tracking, and publishing content for Web sites. A workflow system delineates the tasks each user can perform, assigns content to individuals or groups, and allows users to monitor

the status of content with which they are associated. 微软公司开发的自动软件应用系统，帮助非技术型用户在网站上创建、追踪、发布信息。工作流系统描述了每个用户可以执行的任务、分配信息给个人或群组以及允许用户监视他们所关心的信息内容的状态。

Content Protection for Recordable Media *n.* 可录媒体的内容保护(技术)

See(见) CPRM.

content provider *n.* 内容提供商

1. Broadly, an individual, group, or business that provides information for viewing or distribution on the Internet or on private or semiprivate intranets or extranets. Content in this sense includes not only information but also video, audio, software, listings of Web sites, and product-specific materials such as online catalogs. 广义上来说，在因特网或专用、半专用内联网或外联网上提供信息以备浏览、分发的个人、群组、或企业。在这一意义上，内容不只包括信息，也包括视频、音频、软件、网站列表、和特定产品资料(如在线目录)

2. A service business that makes Internet information resources available to users. Content providers include online services such as America Online and CompuServe, Internet service providers (ISPs), and an increasing number of media companies representing television, long-distance telephone, and publishing industries. *See also* ISP, online information service. *Compare* content aggregator. 把因特网信息资源提供给用户的一种服务(行)业。内容提供商包括在线服务商，比如美国在线公司与 CompuServe 公司、因特网服务提供商(ISP)，还有越来越多的媒体公司，比如电视、长途电话以及出版等行业。参阅 ISP, online information service. *Compare* content aggregator。

Content Scrambling System *n.* 内容扰乱保密法系统

See(见) CSS.

contents directory *n.* 内容目录

A series of queues that contain the descriptors and addresses of routines located within a region of memory. 一串队列，其内包含位于一段内存中的例程的描述符和地址。

context-dependent *adj.* 【修】上下文相关

Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of a process or a set of data characters whose meaning depends on the surrounding environment. 用于描述一个进程或一组数据字符的意义依赖于其周围的环境。

context-sensitive help *n.* 上下文相关帮助

A form of assistance in which a program that provides on-screen help shows information to the user concerning the current command or operation being attempted. 一种帮助形式，能够提供屏幕显示帮助的程序向用户显示当前命令或正要执行的操作的有关信息。

context-sensitive menu *n.* 上下文相关选单

A menu that highlights options as available or unavailable depending on the context in which the option is called. The menus on Windows' menu bar, for example, are context sensitive; options such as copy are grayed out if nothing is selected. 一种选单，是否有高亮度选项取决于在此之前调用的选项。例如，Windows 系统的选单栏中的选单就是上下文相关选单，如果没有选择任何目标，则诸如"copy"(复制)这样的选项就显示为灰白色。

context switching *n.* 上下文转接[切换]

A type of multitasking; the act of turning the central processor's "attention" from one task to another, rather than allocating increments of time to each task in turn. *See also* multitasking, time slice. 一种类型的多任务处理，将中央处理器的"注意力"从一个任务转到另一个任务上，而不是将时间增量轮流分配给每一个任务。参阅 multitasking, time slice。

contextual search *n.* 上下文相关搜索

A search operation in which the user can direct a program to search specified files for a particular set of text characters. 一种搜索操作，用户能够指引一个程序去搜索特定文件以查找一组特定的文本字符。

contiguous *adj.* 【修】邻接

Having a shared boundary; being immediately adjacent. For example, contiguous sectors on a disk are data-storage segments physically located next to one another. 形容具有公共边界或直接相邻。例如，磁盘上的相邻扇区就是在物理上处于相邻位置的数据存储段。

contiguous data structure *n.* 相连的数据结构

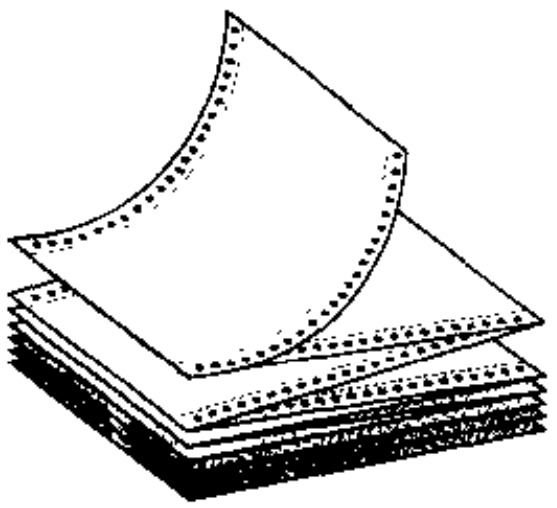
A data structure, such as an array, that is stored in a consecutive set of memory locations. *See also* data structure. *Compare* noncontiguous data structure. 一种数据结构(例如数组),数据存储在一组连续的存储区域中。参阅 data structure。比较 noncontiguous data structure。

continuous carrier *n.* 连续载波

In communications, a carrier signal that remains on throughout the transmission, whether or not it is carrying information. 通信技术中的一种载波信号,在整个传输过程中,该信号一直存在,而不管它是否载有信息。

continuous-form paper *n.* 连续格式纸

Paper in which each sheet is connected to the sheets before and after it, for use with most impact and ink-jet printers and some other printing devices designed with an appropriate paper-feed mechanism. The paper usually has holes punched along each side so that it can be pulled by a tractor-feed device. See the illustration. *See also* pin feed, sprocket feed, tractor feed. 其中的每张纸都与前一张纸和后一张纸相连的纸张,多用于击打式、喷墨式打印机和某些其他配有适当送纸装置的打印设备。这种纸通常沿两边打孔,以便于走纸器能带动纸。参阅本条目的图例。参阅 pin feed, sprocket feed, tractor feed。



Continuous-form paper

continuous processing *n.* 连续处理

The processing of transactions as they are input to the system. *Compare* batch processing (definition 3). 当事务处理任务一输入,系统就开始进行的事务处理。比较 batch processing (第 3 个释义)。

continuous speech recognition *n.* 连续语音识别技术

A type of automatic speech recognition (ASR) technology that responds to strings of words. Continuous speech recognition allows a user to speak in a natural voice without the need to slow down and enunciate each word separately. Continuous speech recognition software takes advantage of context in recognizing words, and thus will not operate at full efficiency if each word is spoken with distinct separation. *See also* ASR (definition 2). 一种对词序列做出响应的自动语音识别(ASR)技术。连续语音识别技术允许用户以自然语速说话,不必减慢速度,也不必清晰地发每个音。连续语音识别软件在识别语音时利用了语境知识,如果每个词都分开发音,那么它就不能保证完全的有效性。参阅 ASR (第 2 个释义)。

continuous-tone image *n.* 连续色调的图像

An image, such as a photograph, in which color or varying shades of gray are reproduced as gradients rather than as clustered or variably sized dots, as in traditional book or newspaper printing. Continuous-tone images can be viewed on an analog monitor (such as a television monitor), which accepts input as a continuously variable signal. They cannot be viewed on a digital monitor, which requires input broken into discrete units, nor can they be printed in books or newspapers, which represent illustrations as groups of dots. *See also* scan (definition 2), video digitizer. *Compare* halftone. 一种图像(例如照片),它的颜色或灰度变化能被再生成为有梯度变化的,而不是像传统的书或报纸的印刷那样,变成一片或大小不规则的点。连续色调的图像可在能接收连续变化的输入信号的模拟监视器(如电视屏幕)上显示,但是不能在数字监视器上显示,因为数字监视器需要离散式的输入信号。它也不能印刷在书或报纸上,因为书和报纸是以点阵来表示图像的。参阅 scan (第 2 个释义), video digitizer。比较 halftone。

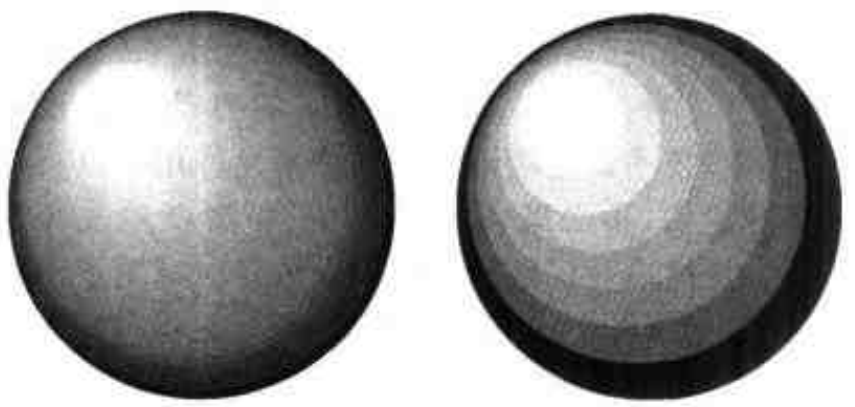
continuous-tone printer *n.* 连续色调打印机

A printer that produces an image using smoothly blended levels of continuous ink for gradations of gray or color. *Compare* dithering. 一种打印机,使用色彩等级缓慢变化的连续印色形成具有梯度变化的灰度和色彩来打印(即产生)图像。比较

dithering。

contouring *n.* 造型;多级分色法

1. In computer graphics, such as CAD models, the representation of the surface of an object its bumps and crannies. See the illustration. 在计算机图形学中(例如 CAD 模型),表示物体表面的方法——即表现它的凸起和缝隙。参阅本条目的图例。



Contouring

2. In image processing, the loss of detail that occurs in a shaded image when too few gradations of gray are used to reproduce a graphic, such as a photograph. In photography and graphic arts, this phenomenon is sometimes called *posterization*。在图像处理中,当用很少的图像灰度梯度复制像照片这样的图像时,灰度图像发生的细节丢失。在摄影和图形艺术中,这种现象有时称作"多色调分色法"。

contrast *n.* 对比度;对比度旋钮

1. The degree of difference between light and dark extremes of color on a monitor or on printed output。在监视器上或打印输出中,颜色介于最亮和最暗之间的差异程度。

2. The control knob by which the contrast of a monitor is changed. 控制监视器对比度变化的旋钮。

control *n.* 控制;控件

1. Management of a computer and its processing abilities so as to maintain order as tasks and activities are carried out. Control applies to measures designed to ensure error-free actions carried out at the right time and in the right order relative to other data-handling or hardware-based activities. In reference to hardware, control of system operations can reside in a data pathway called a *control bus*. In reference to software, *control* refers to program instructions that manage data-handling tasks. 对计算机及其处理能力的管理,以使各种任务和动作按顺序执行。控制表示的是,相对于其他数据处理和基于硬件的操作,能使操作准确无误地在正确的时间按正确的顺序得以完成的方法。对硬件而言,系统运行的控制可以存在于被称为控制总线的一条数据通道上。对软件而言,控制指的是管理数据处理任务的程序指令。

2. In a graphical user interface, an object on the screen that can be manipulated by the user to perform an action. The most common controls are buttons, which allow the user to select options, and scroll bars, which allow the user to move through a document or position text in a window. 在图形用户接口中,一种在屏幕上可由用户操纵以执行一个动作的对象。最常见的控件是按钮和滚动条,按钮允许用户选择选项,滚动条允许用户在文档中移动或在窗口中定位文本。

control break *n.* 控制中断

A transition in control of the computer that typically gives control of the CPU (central processing unit) to the user console or to some other program. 一种计算机控制权的转移,通常是将对中央处理器(CPU)的控制权交给用户控制台或某些其他程序。

Control-Break *n.* 中断键

See(见) Break key.

control bus *n.* 控制总线

The set of lines (conductors) within a computer that carry control signals between the CPU (central processing unit) and other devices. For example, a control bus line is used to indicate whether the CPU is attempting to read from memory or to write to it; another control bus line is used by memory to request an interrupt in case of a memory error. 计算机中的一组线(导线),负责在 CPU(中央处理器)和其他器件之间传递控制信号。例如,控制总线中的一条用来指明 CPU 是否准备对内存数据进行读写操作,而控制总线中的另一条则用来在内存发生错误时请求中断。

control character *n.* 控制(字)符

1. Any of the first 32 characters in the ASCII

character set (0 through 31 in decimal representation), each of which is defined as having a standard control function, such as carriage return, linefeed, or backspace. ASCII 字符集中的前 32 个字符(用十进制表示则是 0 到 31)中的任一个字符,其中每一个字符定义为一个标准的控制功能[操作],例如回车、换行或退格。

2. Any of the 26 characters Control-A through Control-Z (1 through 26 in decimal representation) that can be typed at the keyboard by holding the Control key down and typing the appropriate letter. The six remaining characters with control functions, such as Escape (ASCII 27), cannot be typed using the Control key. *Compare* control code. 从 Control-A 到 Control-Z 的 26 个字符(用十进制表示则是 1 到 26)中的任一个字符,它通过在键盘上同时按 Control 键和相应的字母(键)来实现。其余的 6 个具有控制功能的字符,如 Esc 键(ASCII 码为 27),不能用按 Control 键来实现。比较 control code。

control code *n.* 控制码

One or more nonprinting characters used by a computer program to control the actions of a device, used in printing, communications, and management of display screens. Control codes are mainly employed by programmers or by users to control a printer when an application program does not support the printer or one of its specialized features. In video, control codes are sent from a computer to a display unit to manipulate the appearance of text or a cursor on the screen. Popular video control code sets are ANSI and VT 100. *Also called*: escape sequence, setup string. *See also* control character. 一个或多个由计算机使用的用于控制设备操作的非打印字符,常用于打印、通信和显示屏的管理。当应用程序不支持打印机或它的一个特殊功能时,程序员或用户可使用控制代码来控制这个打印机。在视频显示中,计算机给显示器发送控制代码,来操纵屏幕上文本或光标的显示。常用的视频控制代码集是 ANSI 和 VT-100。也称为 escape sequence, setup string。参阅 control character。

control console *n.* 控制台

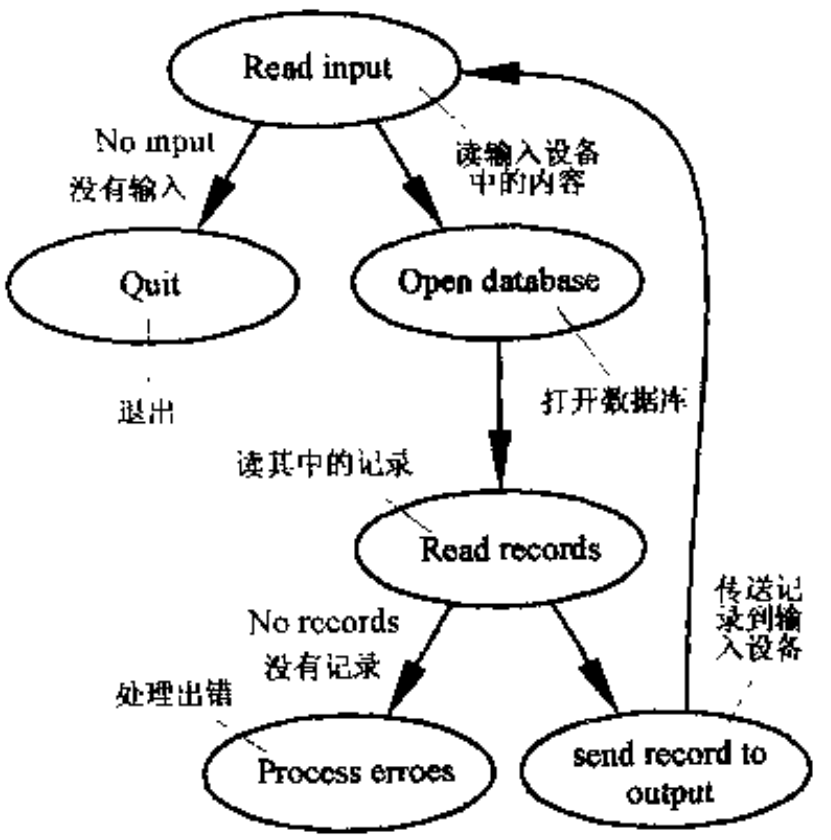
See(见) console.

control data *n.* 控制数据

Data that consists of information about timing and switching, used to synchronize and route other data or to manage the operation of a device such as a bus or a port. 由时序和交换信息组成的数据,用来同步或路由其他数据或者管理如总线或端口这类设备的操作。

control flow *n.* 控制流

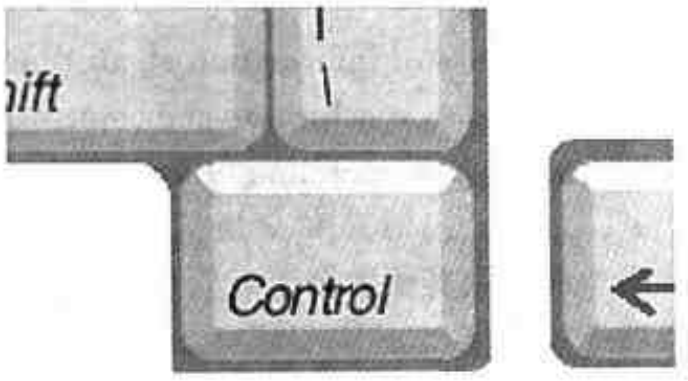
The tracing of all possible execution paths in a program, often represented in the form of a diagram. See the illustration. 程序中所有可能的执行路径的轨迹,通常以图的形式表示。参阅本条目的图例。



Control flow

Control key *n.* 控制键

A key that, when pressed in combination with another key, gives the other key an alternative meaning. In many application programs, Control (labeled CTRL or Ctrl on a PC keyboard) plus another key is used as a command for special functions. See the illustration. *See also* control character (definition 2). 一种键,当和另一个键共同按下时,赋予另外的这个键另一种含义。在许多应用程序中,Control 键(在 PC 键盘上标为 CTRL 或 Ctrl)加其他键可以用作一个具有特殊功能的命令。参阅本条目的图例。参阅 control character (第 2 个释义)。



Control key

controller *n.* **控制器**

A device that other devices rely on for access to a computer subsystem. A disk controller, for example, controls access to one or more disk drives, managing physical and logical access to the drive or drives. 一种设备，其他的设备必须通过它去访问一个计算机子系统。例如，磁盘控制器控制对一个或多个磁盘驱动器的访问，管理对该驱动器或几个驱动器的物理和逻辑访问。

control logic *n.* **控制逻辑**

The electronic circuitry that generates, interprets, and uses control data. 能产生、解释和使用控制数据的电子线路。

control panel *n.* **控制面板**

In Windows and Macintosh systems, a utility that allows the user to control aspects of the operating system or hardware, such as system time and date, keyboard characteristics, and networking parameters. 在 Windows 和 Macintosh 系统中的一种实用工具，允许用户控制操作系统或硬件，例如，系统时钟和日期、键盘特性和网络参数等。

control panel device *n.* **控制面板设备**

See(见) cdev.

control sequence *n.* **控制序列**

See(见) control code.

control signal *n.* **控制信号**

An electronic signal used to control internal or external devices or processes. 用于控制内部或外部设备、或处理过程的电子信号。

control statement *n.* **控制语句**

A statement that affects the flow of execution through a program. Control statements include conditional statements (CASE, IF-THEN-ELSE), iterative statements (DO, FOR, REPEAT, WHILE), and transfer statements (GOTO). *See also* conditional statement, iterative statement, statement, transfer statement.
在程序中影响执行流程的一种语句。控制语句包括条件语句(CASE，IF-THEN-ELSE)、循环语句(DO，FOR，REPEAT，WHILE)和转移语句(GOTO)。参阅 conditional statement, iterative statement, statement, transfer statement。

control strip *n.* **控制条[栏]**

1. An equipment calibration tool used to determine the corrections needed to restore accuracy by comparing recorded data against known values.
一种设备校准工具，用来将记录数据和已知的数值相比较以确定为恢复设备的精确度所要进行的校正。

2. A utility that groups shortcuts to commonly used items or information, such as time, battery power level, desktop items, and programs, in an easily accessible place. *See also* shortcut. 一种工具或公用程序，用来把常用项目或信息(如时间、电池能量、桌面控制项目和程序)分组构成快捷访问的图标。参阅 shortcut。

control structure *n.* **控制结构**

A portion of a program defined by the relationship between the statements, used in structured programming. There are three basic control structures: sequence, where one statement simply follows another; selection, where program flow depends on which criteria are met; and iteration, where an action is repeated until some condition occurs. 在结构化程序设计中，由语句间的关系定义的程序中的一部分。基本的控制结构有三种：顺序，即一条语句接一条语句执行；选择，程序流程依赖子符合的条件；循环，反复执行某一过程，直到某个条件发生。

control unit *n.* **控制器，控制单元**

A device or circuit that performs an arbitrating or regulating function. For example, a memory controller chip controls access to a computer's memory and is the control unit for that memory. 一种执行仲裁或管理功能的设备或电路。例如，内存控制器芯片控制对计算机内存的访问，也是内存的控制单元。

control variable *n.* **控制变量**

In programming, the variable in a control

statement that dictates the flow of execution. For example, the index variable in a FOR loop controls the number of times a group of statements are executed. *See also* control statement. 在程序设计中,控制语句中的用于控制执行流程的变量。例如,FOR循环控制语句中的指针变量控制一组指令执行的次数。参阅 control statement。

convenience adapter *n.* 方便(性)适配器

See(见) port replicator.

convention *n.* 规范,约定,协定

Any standard that is used more or less universally in a given situation. Many conventions are applied to microcomputers. In programming, for example, a language such as C relies on formally accepted symbols and abbreviations that must be used in programs. Less formally, programmers usually adopt the convention of indenting subordinate instructions in a routine so that the structure of the program is more easily visualized. National and international committees often discuss and arbitrate conventions for programming languages, data structures, communication standards, and device characteristics. *See also* CCITT, ISO, NTSC, standard (definition 1). 在一定的条件下,或多或少地被普遍使用的任何标准。有许多规范应用于微机上。例如,在程序设计中,一种语言(如C语言)依赖于在程序中必须使用的正式的符号和缩写。在不太正式的情况下,程序设计者通常会采用将例程中的下层指令缩进书写的规范,以使程序的结构更加形象化。国内和国际上的各种委员会经常对编程语言、数据结构、通信标准和设备特性的规范进行讨论和仲裁。参阅 CCITT, ISO, NTSC, standard (第1个释义)。

conventional memory *n.* 常规内存

The amount of RAM addressable by an IBM PC or compatible machine operating in real mode. This is typically 640 kilobytes (KB). Without the use of special techniques, conventional memory is the only kind of RAM accessible to MS-DOS programs. *See also* protected mode, real mode. *Compare* expanded memory, extended memory. IBM PC或其兼容机以实模式操作时可寻址内存的数量。通常这个数量是640KB。不使用特殊的技术,MS-DOS程序只能访问常规内存。参阅 protected mode, real mode。比较 expanded memory, extended memory。

convergence *n.* 汇聚;学科交叉;收敛

A coming together. Convergence can occur between different disciplines and technologies, as when telephone communications and computing converge in the field of telecommunications. It can also occur within a program, such as a spreadsheet, when a circular set of formulas are repeatedly recalculated (iterated), with the results of each iteration coming closer to a true solution. 一种汇到一起的现象。汇聚可以发生在不同的学科和技术之间,称为学科交叉,如在电信技术领域,电话通信技术和计算技术就存在学科交叉的现象。汇聚也可以发生在一个程序内,称为收敛,如在一个电子表格内,当不断重复地计算一组循环的公式时,每次循环的结果将不断逼近一个真实的解。

conversational *adj.* 【修】会话式

Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of the mode of operation, typical of microcomputers, in which the computer user and the system engage in a dialogue of commands and system responses. *See also* interactive. 用于修饰或说明一种操作模式,典型的就是在使用微机时,计算机用户和系统进行命令和系统响应的对话。参阅 interactive。

conversational interaction *n.* 会话式交互

Interaction in which two or more parties alternately transmit and receive messages from each other. *See also* interactive processing. 两方或多方之间交替传送和接收消息的交互方式。参阅 interactive processing。

conversational language *n.* 会话式语言

Any programming language that allows the programmer to instruct the computer in a conversational mode, as opposed to more formal, structured languages. For example, in a COBOL program, in order to execute a procedure called CHECK 10 times, a program would use the following statement: PERFORM CHECK 10 TIMES. 允许程序员以会话的方式控制计算机的任何程序设计语言,不同于那种正式的结构化的语言。例如,在一个 COBOL 程序中,为了执行一个叫做 CHECK 的过程 10 次,程序将使用以下的语句: PERFORM CHECK 10 TIMES。

C

conversational mode *n.* 会话方式

See(见) conversational.

conversion *n.* 转换

The process of changing from one form or format to another; where information is concerned, a changeover that affects form but not substance. Types of conversion include data (changing the way information is represented), file (changing a file from one format to another), hardware (changing all or part of a computer system), media (transferring data from one storage media to another), software (changing a program designed for one platform so that it runs on another), and system (changing from one operating system to another). 从一种形式或格式转到另一种形式或格式的过程。对信息而言,这种转换只影响形式而不影响本质。转换的类型包括:数据转换(改变信息表示的方式)、文件转换(将文件从一种格式转换成另一种格式)、硬件转换(改变全部或部分计算机系统)、介质转换(将数据从一种存储介质传输到另一种存储介质上)、软件转换(将设计用于一种计算机的程序转换或移动到另一台计算机上运行)和系统转换(从一种操作系统到另一种操作系统的转换)。

conversion table *n.* 转换表

A table listing a set of characters or numbers and their equivalents in another coding scheme. Common examples of conversion tables include ASCII tables, which list characters and their ASCII values, and decimal-to-hexadecimal tables. Several conversion tables are in Appendixes A-E. 一种对照表,表中列出一组字符或数字以及它们在另一种编码方案中相应的编码。转换表的一个常见例子是 ASCII 表,该表中列出了字符和它们的 ASCII 值。另一个常见的例子是十进制到十六进制的转换表。附录 A-E 给出了一些转换表。

converter *n.* 转换器

Any device that changes electrical signals or computer data from one form to another. For example, an analog-to-digital converter translates analog signals to digital signals. 将电子信号或计算机数据从一种形式转换为另一种形式的任何设备。例如,模数转换器将模拟信号转换为数字信号。

converter box *n.* 转换(器)盒

See(见) converter.

cookbook[1] *adj.* 【修】菜谱式

Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of a book or manual that presents information using a step-by-step approach. For example, a cookbook approach to programming might present a series of sample programs that the reader could analyze and adapt to his or her own needs. 描述一本书或手册使用循序渐进的方法来提供信息。例如,菜谱式的编程方法可能会提供一系列的样板程序,用户可以分析它并根据自己的需要进行修改。

cookbook[2] *n.* 菜谱式的书

A computer book or manual that presents information using a step-by-step approach. Most often, *cookbook* refers to a programming guide, but it can refer to a book that shows how to accomplish specialized tasks in an application. 一种采用循序渐进的方法来提供信息的计算机图书或手册。通常,菜谱式的书指的是编程指南,但它也可以指那种表示如何在应用中完成专门任务的书。

cooked mode *n.* 熟模式

One of two forms (the other being raw mode) in which an operating system such as UNIX or MS-DOS "sees" the handle, or identifier, for a characterbased device. If the handle is in cooked mode, the operating system stores each character in a buffer and gives special treatment to carriage returns, end-of-file markers, and linefeed and tab characters, sending a line of data to a device, such as the screen, only after it reads a carriagereturn or end-of-file character. In cooked mode, characters read from standard input are often automatically echoed (displayed) on the screen. *Compare* raw mode. 诸如 UNIX 或 MS-DOS 等操作系统看待基于字符的设备的句柄或标识符的两种方式之一(另一种为生模式)。如果句柄是熟模式,操作系统在缓冲区中存储每一个字符,并对回车符、文件结束符、换行符和制表符进行特殊处理,只在读到一个回车符或文件结束符之后,才发送一行数据给诸如屏幕这样的设备。在熟模式中,从标准输入读到的字符,通常自动显示在屏幕上。比较 raw mode。

cookie *n.* cookie 数据块;cookie 程序

1. A block of data that a server returns to a client in response to a request from the client. 服务器响应客户端请求而返回给客户端的一种数据块。
2. On the World Wide Web, a block of data that a Web server stores on a client system. When a user returns to the same Web site, the browser sends a copy of the cookie back to the server. Cookies are used to identify users, to instruct the server to send a customized version of the requested Web page, to submit account information for the user, and for other administrative purposes. 在万维网中,Web服务器存储在客户端系统中的一种数据块。当用户回到同样的 Web 站点时,浏览器发送该数据块的一个副本给服务器。Cookie 通常用来识别用户,指挥服务器发送所需 Web 页的用户化版本,并为用户或其他管理目的提交账目信息。
3. Originally an allusion to *fortune cookie*, a UNIX program that outputs a different message, or "fortune," each time it is used. On some systems, the cookie program is run during user logon. 原意是指"fortune cookie(幸运饼)",它是一个在每次使用时输出不同格言或"fortune(幸运)"的 UNIX 程序。在一些系统中,当用户登录时运行 cookie 程序。

cookie filtering tool *n.* **cookie 过滤工具**

A utility that prevents a cookie on a Web browser from relaying information about the user requesting access to a Web site. *See also* cookie (definition 2). 一种工具,它阻止 Web 浏览器上的 cookie 程序传播有关用户请求访问 Web 站点的信息。参阅 cookie (第 2 个释义)。

cookies policy *n.* **网上数据块策略**

A statement that describes a Web site's policy regarding cookies. The policy usually defines a cookie, explains the types of cookies used by the Web site, and describes how the Web site uses the information stored in the cookies. 一种描述某个万维网站点关于 cookie 使用策略的声明。该策略通常定义什么是 cookie、解释该万维网站点使用的 cookie 程序的类型、描述该万维网站点如何使用存储在 cookie 文件中的信息。

.coop *n.* **.coop 域名**

One of seven new top-level domain names approved in 2000 by the Internet Corporation for Assigned-Names and Numbers (ICANN). .coop is meant for use with the Web sites of nonprofit cooperatives. The seven new domain names became available for use in the spring of 2001. 因特网域名和地址管理机构(ICANN)2000 年通过的七个新顶级域名之一。.coop 域名用来表示非赢利合作机构的万维网站点。这七个新域名从 2001 年春开始生效。

cooperative multitasking *n.* **协作多任务处理**

A type of multitasking in which one or more background tasks are given processing time during idle times in the foreground task only if the foreground task allows it. This is the primary mode of multitasking in the Macintosh operating system. *See also* background1, context switching, foreground1, multitasking, time slice. *Compare* preemptive multitasking. 一种多任务处理类型,只有在前台任务允许的情况下才在前台任务的空闲时间内将处理器时间分配给一个或多个后台任务。这是 Macintosh 操作系统中多任务处理的主模式。参阅 background1, context switching, foreground1, multitasking, time slice。比较 preemptive multitasking。

cooperative processing *n.* **合作处理(方式)**

A mode of operation characteristic of distributed systems in which two or more computers, such as a mainframe and a microcomputer, can simultaneously carry out portions of the same program or work on the same data. *Compare* distributed processing. 分布式系统的一种操作方式,在这种方式中,两台或多台计算机(例如大型主机和微机)能同步执行同一程序中的某一部分或对同一数据进行工作。比较 distributed processing。

coordinate *n.* **坐标**

Any element in a group of references to a particular location, such as the intersection of a certain row and column. In computer graphics and displays, coordinates specify such elements as points on a line, the corners of a square, or the location of a pixel on the screen. In other computer applications, coordinates specify cells on a spreadsheet, data points on a graph, locations in memory, and so on. *See also* Cartesian coordinates, polar coordinates. 以一个特定位置为参照的一组元素

中的任一元素，例如，这个特定位置可以是某个行和列的交叉点。在计算机图形学和显示中，坐标确定了诸如线上的点、正方形的角或屏幕上像素的位置等元素。在其他的计算机应用中，坐标确定了电子表格的单元、图形上的数据点、内存的位置等等。参阅 Cartesian coordinates, polar coordinates。

coordinate dimensioning *n.* 坐标定位法

A form of spatial positioning in which a point is described, relative to a fixed reference, in terms of its distance and direction along predefined axes. *See also* Cartesian coordinates, threedimensional model, two-dimensional model. 空间定位的一种形式，一个点用相对于固定的参照点的距离和相对预定的轴向方向来描述(该点的空间位置)。参阅 Cartesian coordinates, threedimensional model, two-dimensional model。

coordinated universal time format *n.* 协调通用时间格式

See(见) Universal Time Coordinate.

coordinate pair *n.* 坐标(值)对

A pair of values representing the *x*-coordinate and *y*-coordinate of a point that are stored in a two-dimensional array that can contain coordinates for many points. 一种表示一个点的 *x* 坐标和 *y* 坐标的值对，存储在一个二维数组中，二维数组可以包含多个点的坐标值对。

COPPA *n.* 儿童在线隐私权保护法，COPPA 法

Acronym for Children's Online Privacy Protection Act. A U. S. federal law enacted in April 2000 and designed to protect the online privacy of children under the age of 13. COPPA requires Web sites that collect personal information from children under 13 to receive permission from parents or guardians first, and to monitor and supervise children's experiences with interactive Web elements such as chat rooms and e-mail. 为 Children's Online Privacy Protection Act 的缩略语。2000 年 4 月颁布的一部美国联邦法律，旨在保护 13 岁以下儿童的在线隐私权。COPPA 法案要求收集 13 岁以下儿童个人信息的万维网站点需事先得到父母或监护人的许可，并且监督和指导儿童使用万维网交互功能(比如聊天室和电子邮件)的网上行为。

copper chip *n.* 铜(导线)芯片

A microprocessor that uses copper (rather than the more common aluminum) to connect transistors in a computer chip. Copper chip technology, which was developed by IBM and introduced in 1997, can be expected to boost the speed of a microprocessor by as much as 33 percent. 在计算机芯片中用铜(而不是通常的铝)连接晶体管的微处理器。铜(导线)芯片由 IBM 开发并于 1997 年推出，有望将微处理器的速度提高 33%。

coprocessor *n.* 协处理器

A processor, distinct from the main microprocessor, that performs additional functions or assists the main microprocessor. The most common type of coprocessor is the floating-point coprocessor, also called a numeric or math coprocessor, which is designed to perform numeric calculations faster and better than the general-purpose microprocessors used in personal computers. *See also* floating-point processor. 一种不同于主微处理器的处理器，它执行附加的功能或协助主微处理器工作。最常见的协处理器是浮点协处理器，也称为数字或算术协处理器，它进行数字运算的速度比微机中的通用微处理器快很多也好得多。参阅 floating-point processor。

copy *vb.* 【动】复制，拷贝

To duplicate information and reproduce it in another part of a document, in a different file or memory location, or in a different medium. A copy operation can affect data ranging from a single character to large segments of text, a graphics image, or from one to many data files. Text and graphics, for example, can be copied to another part of a document, to the computer's memory (by means of a temporary storage facility such as the Windows or Macintosh Clipboard), or to a different file. Similarly, files can be copied from one disk or directory to another, and data can be copied from the screen to a printer or to a data file. In most cases, a copy procedure leaves the original information in place. *Compare* cut and paste, move. 复制信息，并在文档的不同部分、不同的文件或内存位置、不同的介质中重新生成。对数据进行复制操作的范围可以是单个字符到大

段文本、图形图像或一个到多个数据文件。例如，文本和图形能够拷贝到文件的其他部分，也可以拷贝到计算机内存中（利用诸如 Windows 或 Macintosh 的剪贴板之类的临时存储工具），或是不同的文件中。同样，文件可以从一个磁盘或目录拷贝到另一个磁盘或目录，数据也可以从屏幕拷贝到打印机或数据文件。在大多数情况下，复制操作（即复制过程）在原来的位置保留原始信息。比较 cut and paste, move。

copy disk *n.* 拷贝磁盘

An MS-DOS command to duplicate the contents of a floppy disk on a second disk. *See also* floppy disk, MS-DOS. 是 MS-DOS 中的一个命令，即将一个软盘的内容复制到另一个软盘上。参阅 floppy disk, MS-DOS。

copy holder *n.* 文件支架

An inclined clipboard or other such device designed to hold printed material so that it can be easily viewed by someone working at a computer keyboard. 一种倾斜的夹纸板或其他装置，用于夹住印刷好的资料以使在计算机键盘前工作的人可以很容易地看清其上的内容。

copyleft *n.* 复制权

See（见）General Public License.

copy program *n.* 复制程序

1. A program designed to duplicate one or more files to another disk or directory. 一种将一个或多个文件复制到其他磁盘或目录中的程序。

2. A program that disables or circumvents the copy-protection device on a computer program so that the software can be copied, often illegally, to another disk. *See also* copy protection. 一种程序，可以使计算机程序中的复制保护机构失效或克服了这种复制保护机构以使该软件能够复制到另一张磁盘上，这种复制一般是非法的。参阅 copy protection。

copy protection *n.* 复制保护

A software lock placed on a computer program by its developer to prevent the product from being copied and distributed without approval or authorization. 由计算机程序的开发者放在程序中的一种软件锁，以防止软件产品在未经许可或授权的情况下被复制或分发。

copyright *n.* 版权

A method of protecting the rights of an originator of a creative work, such as a text, a piece of music, a painting, or a computer program, through law. In many countries the originator of a work has copyright in the work as soon as it is fixed in a tangible medium (such as a piece of paper or a disk file); that rule applies in the United States for works created after 1977. Registration of a copyright, or the use of a copyright symbol, is not needed to create the copyright but does strengthen the originator's legal powers. Unauthorized copying and distribution of copyrighted material can lead to severe penalties, whether done for profit or not. Copyrights affect the computer community in three ways: the copyright protection of software, the copyright status of material (such as song lyrics) distributed over a network such as the Internet, and the copyright status of original material distributed over a network (such as a newsgroup post). The latter two involve electronic media that are arguably not tangible, and legislation protecting the information disseminated through electronic media is still evolving. *See also* fair use, General Public License. 通过法律保护创造性工作（如一篇文章、一段音乐、一幅图画或一个计算机程序）的原始创作者的权利的一种方法。在许多国家，作品一旦形成于实际的介质（例如一张纸或一个磁盘文件）中，它的原始作者就拥有了它的版权，在美国，这条规则适用于 1977 年以后创作的作品。版权的注册，或者版权符号的使用，不是创立版权所必须的，但却加强了作者的法律权利。不管是否出于赢利的目的，未经授权拷贝或分发拥有版权的作品都将受到严厉惩罚。版权在三个方面影响计算机界：软件的版权保护，在诸如因特网这样的网络上分发的材料（比如歌词）的版权状态和在网络上分发的原始材料（比如网络新闻组邮件）的版权状态。后面的两个方面涉及到电子媒体，而对电子媒体是不是实际的介质尚有争议。保护通过电子媒体传播的信息的立法正在逐步发展之中。参阅 fair use, General Public License。

CORBA *n.* 公共对象请求中介体系结构

Acronym for Common Object Request Broker Architecture. A specification developed by the Object Management Group in 1992 in which pieces of

programs (objects) communicate with other objects in other programs, even if the two programs are written in different programming languages and are running on different platforms. A program makes its request for objects through an *object request broker*, or *ORB*, and thus does not need to know the structure of the program from which the object comes. CORBA is designed to work in object-oriented environments. *See also* IIOP, object (definition 2), Object Management Group, object-oriented. 为 Common Object Request Broker Architecture 的缩略语。它是 1992 年由对象管理组并发的一组规范，在该规范中，一段程序(对象)同其他程序中的对象可以相互通信，即使两个程序是以不同的编程语言编写的且运行在不同的平台上。程序通过对象请求中介发出对象请求，因此不需要知道包含该对象的程序的结构。CORBA 用在面向对象的环境中。参阅 IIOP, object (第 2 个释义), Object Management Group, object-oriented。

core *n.* 磁心

One of the types of memory built into computers before random access memory (RAM) was available or affordable. Some people still use the term to refer to the main memory of any computer system, as in the phrase *core dump* -a listing of the raw contents of main memory at the moment of a system crash. *Compare* RAM. 用于计算机的一种存储器类型，它在随机存取存储器(RAM)可用(或出现)之前曾使用过。有些人还在使用这个术语表示计算机系统的主内存，如短语 core dump- 在系统毁坏的一瞬间，主内存原始内容的列表[清单]。比较 RAM。

core class *n.* 核心类

In the Java programming language, a public class or interface that is a standard member of the language. Core classes, at minimum, are available on all operating systems where the Java platform runs. A program written entirely in the Java programming language relies only on core classes. *See also* class (definition 1), object, object oriented programming. 在 Java 编程语言中，作为该语言的基本成员的一种公共类或接口程序。核心类，最起码，在所有运行 Java 平台的操作系统中都是可用的。完全用 Java 语言编写的程序只依赖于核心类。参阅 class (第 1 个释义), object, object oriented programming。

core program *n.* 核心程序

A program or program segment that is resident in random access memory (RAM). 驻留在随机存取存储器(RAM)中的一种程序或程序段。

coresident *adj.* 【修】同时驻留

Of or pertaining to a condition in which two or more programs are loaded in memory at the same time. 用来描述同时有两个或更多的程序装入内存的状态。

corona wire *n.* 电晕线

In laser printers, a wire though which high voltage is passed to ionize the air and transfer a uniform electrostatic charge to the photosensitive medium in preparation for the laser. 激光打印机中的一根电线，高电压通过它时，使空气电离，并向感光介质传输定量(即均匀)的静电荷，为激光的工作作好准备。

coroutine *n.* 协同例程

A routine that is in memory at the same time as, and frequently executed concurrently with, another. 与另一个例程同时驻留在内存中的一个例程，且常与另一个例程一起执行。

corrective maintenance *n.* 校正性维护

The process of diagnosing and correcting computer problems after they occur. *Compare* preventive maintenance. 在计算机发生故障后，对故障进行诊断和校正的过程。比较 preventive maintenance。

correspondence quality *n.* 信函[打印]质量

See(见) print quality.

corruption *n.* 毁坏

A process wherein data in memory or on disk is unintentionally changed, with its meaning thereby altered or obliterated. 一种过程，在该过程中，内存或磁盘上的数据意外地被更改，从而改变或删除了它们的意义。

cost-benefit analysis *n.* 成本效益分析

The comparison of benefits to costs for a particular item or action. Cost-benefit analysis is often used in MIS or IS departments to determine such things as whether purchasing a new computer

system is a good investment or whether hiring more staff is necessary. *See also* IS, MIS. 对一特定的项目或活动进行成本和效益的比较。成本效益分析经常用在 MIS 或 IS 部门中，用以决策诸如购买一个新计算机系统是否是一个好的投资，或是否有必要雇佣更多的员工等事情。参阅 IS, MIS。

coulomb *n.* 库仑

A unit of electrical charge equivalent to roughly 6.26×10^{18} electrons, with a *negative* charge being an excess of electrons and a *positive* charge being a deficiency of electrons. 电量的单位，1 库仑电量约相当于 6.26×10^{18} 个电子；负电量表示带有过剩的电子，正电量表示缺少电子。

counter *n.* 计数器

1. In programming, a variable used to keep count of something. 在程序设计中，指一个用于为某些事情进行计数的变量。

2. In electronics, a circuit that counts a specified number of pulses before generating an output. 在电子学中，指在产生输出前，计算某个脉冲数量的电路。

3. A device that keeps track of the number of visitors to a World Wide Web site. 一种记录访问万维网站点的用户数量的设备。

counting loop *n.* 计数循环

In a program, a group of statements that are repeated, thereby incrementing a variable used as a counter (for example, a program might repeat a counting loop that adds 1 to its counter until the counter equals 10). *See also* loop1 (definition 1). 程序设计中，一组被重复的语句，借此来增加一个作为计数器的变量值(例如，某程序会重复一个计数循环，每次给计数器加 1，直到计数器达到 10 为止)。参阅 loop¹(第 1 个释义)。

country code *n.* 国家代码

See(见) major geographic domain.

country-specific *adj.* 【修】国家专用

Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of hardware or software that uses characters or conventions *unique* to a particular country or group of countries. *Country-specific* does not necessarily refer to spoken languages, although it does allow for special characters (such as accent marks) that are language specific. Generally, the features considered country-specific include keyboard layout (including special-character keys), time and date conventions, financial and monetary symbols, decimal notation (decimal point or comma), and alphabetic sorting order. Such features are handled either by a computer's operating system (for example, by the Keyboard and Country commands in MS-DOS) or by application programs that offer options for tailoring documents to a particular set of national or international conventions. 描述硬件或软件使用专为某个或一组国家设计的字符或约定。尽管国家专用硬件或软件确实考虑到了语言专用的特殊字符(如重音符号)，但它们并不一定专指口语。通常，被认为是国家专用的特性有键盘的布局(包括特殊字符键)、时间和日期的约定、金融和货币的符号、小数表示法(十进制小数点或逗号)以及字母顺序等。这些特性可由计算机的操作系统处理(例如 MS-DOS 中的 Keyboard 和 Country 命令)，也可以由那些提供选项以便定制用于特定国家或国际约定的应用程序来处理。

courseware *n.* 课(程软)件

Software dedicated to education or training. 用于教育或培训的软件。

courtesy copy *n.* 抄送

See(见) cc.

CPA *n.* 计算机新闻协会

See(见) Computer Press Association.

CPCP *n.* 咖啡壶控制协议

See(见) HTCPCP.

cpi *n.* 字符(数)每英寸

See(见) characters per inch.

CP/M *n.* CP/M 操作系统

Acronym for Control Program/Monitor. A line of operating systems from Digital Research, Inc. (DRI), for microcomputers based on Intel microprocessors. The first system, CP/M-80, was the most popular operating system for 8080-and Z80-based microcomputers. Digital Research also developed CP/M-86 for 8086/8088-based computers, CP/M-Z8000 for Zilog Z8000-based computers, and CP/M-68K for Motorola 68000-based computers. When the IBM PC and MS-DOS were

introduced, common use of CP/M by end users dwindled. DRI continues to enhance the CP/M line, supporting multitasking with the Concurrent CP/M and MP/M products. *See also* MP/M.
为 Control Program/Monitor 的缩略语。出自 Digital Research 公司(DRI)的一个操作系统系列,它主要用于基于 Intel 微处理器的微机。该系列的第一个系统 CP/M-80 曾是基于 8080 和 Z80 的微机上最流行的操作系统。Digital Research 公司也开发了基于 8086/8088 的计算机使用的 CP/M-86、基于 Zilog Z8000 的计算机使用的 CP/M-Z8000 和基于 Motorola 68000 的计算机使用的 CP/M-68K。当 IBM-PC 和 MS-DOS 出现后,使用 CP/M 的最终用户减少了。DRI 仍在继续加强 CP/M 操作系统系列,用 Concurrent(并发)CP/M 和 MP/M 产品支持多任务处理。参阅 MP/M。

CPM *n.* **关键路径方法**
See(见) critical path method.

CPRM *n.* **可录媒体的内容保护(技术)**
Acronym for Content Protection for Recordable Media. Technology developed to control the use of copyrighted digital music and video material by blocking the transfer of protected files to portable media such as zip disks and smart cards. CPRM would be added to storage devices and provide data scrambling and identification codes to block the copying of copyrighted files. 为 Content Protection for Recordable Media 的缩略语。为控制使用受版权保护的数字音乐和视频资料而开发出来的技术,手段是阻断受保护文件的传送,不让传送到压缩磁盘和智能卡等便携式介质上去。可录媒体的内容保护技术可以集成到存储设备中,提供数据加密和身份确认码,以防止受版权保护文件被复制。

cps *n.* **字符(数)每秒**
See(见) characters per second.

CPSR *n.* **关心社会责任的计算机专业人员组织**
Acronym for Computer Professionals for Social Responsibility. A public advocacy organization of computer professionals. CPSR was originally formed out of concern over the use of computer technology for military purposes but has extended its interest to such issues as civil liberties and the effect of computers on workers. 为 Computer Professionals for Social Responsibility 的缩略语。一个计算机专业人员公众倡议组织。CPSR 最初的出现是出于对计算机技术用于军事目的的担心,但是现在它已将所关心的范围扩展到诸如市民权利和计算机对工人的影响这些问题了。

CPU *n.* **中央处理器**
Acronym for central processing unit. The computational and control unit of a computer. The CPU is the device that interprets and executes instructions. Mainframes and early minicomputers contained circuit boards full of integrated circuits that implemented the CPU. Single-chip central processing units, called *microprocessors*, made possible personal computers and workstations. Examples of single-chip CPUs are the Motorola 68000, 68020, and 68030 chips and the Intel 8080, 8086, 80286, 80386, and i486 chips. The CPU-or microprocessor, in the case of a microcomputer-has the ability to fetch, decode, and execute instructions and to transfer information to and from other resources over the computer's main data-transfer path, the bus. By definition, the CPU is the chip that functions as the "brain" of a computer. In some instances, however, the term encompasses both the processor and the computer's memory or, even more broadly, the main computer console (as opposed to peripheral equipment). See the illustration. *See also* microprocessor. 为 central processing unit 的缩略语。计算机的运算和控制单元,它也是解释和执行指令的部件。在大型机和早期的小型计算机内部含有用于实现中央处理器的、布满集成电路的多块电路板,单片中央处理器称作微处理器,它用于个人计算机和工作站,例如 Motorola 68000、68020 和 68030 芯片以及 Intel 8080、8086、80286、80386 和 i486 芯片。中央处理器(在微型计算机上称作微处理器)具有取指、译码和执行指令的基本功能,以及通过计算机的主要数据传输通道(总线),与其他部件交换信息。根据定义,中央处理器是具有计算机"大脑"功能的芯片。然而,在一些情况下,这一术语包括了处理器和计算机存储器两部分,有时范围更广,甚至包括了计算机中的主机控制台(对外设而言)。参阅本条目的图例。参阅 microprocessor。



CPU.

CPU-bound *adj.* 【修】CPU 受限

See(见) computation-bound.

CPU cache *n.* CPU 高速缓存

A section of fast memory linking the CPU (central processing unit) and main memory that temporarily stores data and instructions the CPU needs to execute upcoming commands and programs. Considerably faster than main memory, the CPU cache contains data that is transferred in blocks, thereby speeding execution. The system anticipates the data it will need through algorithms. *Also called*: cache memory, memory cache. *See also* cache, CPU, VCACHE. 一种连接 CPU(中央处理器)和内存的高速存储器区域,用于暂时存放 CPU 将要执行的指令和程序所需的数据和指令。CPU 高速缓存比主存的速度快很多,它包含按块进行传送的数据,因此加速了运行。系统通过算法来预计它所需要的数据。也称为 cache memory, memory cache。参阅 cache, CPU, VCACHE.

CPU cycle *n.* CPU 周期

1. The smallest unit of time recognized by the CPU (central processing unit)—typically a few hundred-millionths of a second. CPU(中央处理器)所能识别的最小的时间单位,通常为几亿分之一秒。

2. The time required for the CPU to perform the simplest instruction, such as fetching the contents of a register or performing a no-operation instruction (NOP). *Also called*: clock tick. CPU 执行一个最简单的指令(如取某寄存器的内容)或执行一个空操作指令(NOP)所需的时间。也称为 clock tick。

CPU fan *n.* CPU 风扇

An electric fan usually placed directly on a CPU (central processing unit) or on the CPU's heat sink to help dissipate heat from the chip by circulating air around it. *See also* CPU, heat sink. 一个直接放在 CPU(中央处理器)或 CPU 散热片上的电扇,它通过加速芯片周围空气流动来帮助芯片散热。参阅 CPU, heat sink。

CPU speed *n.* CPU 速度

A relative measure of the data-processing capacity of a particular CPU (central processing unit), usually measured in megahertz. *See also* CPU. 对某 CPU(中央处理器)处理数据的能力的一种相对的衡量标准,通常以兆赫兹为单位。参阅 CPU。

CPU time *n.* CPU 时间

In multiprocess ing, the amount of time during which a particular process has active control of the CPU (central processing unit). *See also* CPU, multiprocessing. 在多任务处理中,指某一特定任务有效控制 CPU(中央处理器)的时间总和。参阅 CPU, multiprocessing。

CR *n.* 回车

See(见) carriage return.

crack *vb.* 【动】非法闯入;解密

1. To gain unauthorized access to a network by breaching its security. 通过破坏网络的安全措施获得对网络的非授权访问。

2. To decipher encrypted information. 破解加密信息。

cracker *n.* 非法闯入者

A person who overcomes the security measures of a computer system and gains unauthorized access. The goal of some crackers is to obtain information illegally from a computer system or use computer resources. However, the goal of the majority is only to break into the system. *See also* hacker (definition 2). 一种破解了某计算机系统的安全措施并获得了非授权访问的人。某些非法闯入者的目的是非法获得计算机系统的信息或使用计算机资源,但是大多数非法闯入者的目的仅仅是为了进入系统。参阅 hacker (第 2 个释义)。

cradle *n.* 托架,支架,摇座

A receptacle used to recharge the batteries in some handheld or palm-size PCs or PDAs (personal digital assistants). Some cradles also serve as a means to connect these smaller devices with a desktop PC. Not all of these devices require a cradle to recharge or connect to a desktop system. *Also called*: dock, docking station. 用于对手持或手掌大小的 PC 机或 PDA(个人数字助理)中的电池进行充电的装置。有些也可以用于将这些小设备与桌面 PC 机相连。不是所有的这种设备都需要用插座进行充电或与桌面系统相连。也称为 dock, docking station。

cramfs *n.* 压缩式只读文件系统,填鸭式文件系统

Short for Compressed Read-Only File System and **cram** a filesystem onto a small ROM. A filesystem feature available with Linux version 2.4 systems. Cramfs are used in handheld Linux devices to compress and write applications to ROM or Flash memory. 为 Compressed Read-Only File System 和 **cram** a filesystem onto a small ROM 的缩写。可从 Linux2.4 版操作系统中得到的一种文件系统(功能部件)。压缩式只读文件系统用于安装 Linux 系统的手持式器件,可以把应用程序压缩并写入到 ROM 或闪存中去。(译者注:feature 本意是一种供可选用的功能部件,这儿指的是软件,而文件系统本身是个软件,所以"功能部件"四个字可有可无。)

crash[1] *n.* 失效

The failure of either a program or a disk drive. A program crash results in the loss of all unsaved data and can leave the operating system unstable enough to require restarting the computer. A disk drive crash, sometimes called a disk crash, leaves the drive inoperable and can cause loss of data. *See also* abend, head crash. 程序或磁盘驱动器的故障。程序失效会导致丢失全部未保存的数据并且使操作系统处于不稳定状态以致需要重新启动计算机。磁盘驱动器失效(有时称作磁盘失效)会导致磁盘无法操作和丢失数据。参阅 abend, head crash。

crash[2] *vb.* 【动】崩溃;撞击

1. For a system or program, to fail to function correctly, resulting in the suspension of operation. *See also* abend. 对一个系统或程序,指不能正确运行,导致操作被挂起。参阅 abend。

2. For a magnetic head, to hit a recording medium, with possible damage to one or both. 对磁头,指碰撞记录介质,有可能使其中之一或两者都损坏。

crash recovery *n.* 损坏恢复

The ability of a computer to resume operation after a disastrous failure, such as the failure of a hard drive. Ideally, recovery can occur without any loss of data, although usually some, if not all, data is lost. *See also* crash[1]. 计算机在遭受了灾难性损坏(如硬盘发生故障)后恢复运行的能力。从理论上讲,可以恢复到没有任何数据丢失,尽管通常都有一些(如果不是全部的话)数据会丢失。参阅 crash[1]。

crawl *vb.* 【动】扒

To compile and organize entries for a search engine by reading Web pages and related information. Crawling is typically performed by programs called "spiders." 通过阅读万维网上的网页(内容)和相关信息,为搜索引擎编辑组织各种条目。扒操作通常由称为"网络蜘蛛"的程序来执行。

crawler *n.* 网上浏览器

See(见) spider, Web browser.

Cray-1 *n.* Cray-1 型计算机

An early supercomputer developed in 1976 by Seymour Cray. Extremely powerful in its day, the 64-bit Cray-1 ran at 75 MHz and was capable of executing 160 million floating-point operations per second. *See also* supercomputer. 由 Seymour Cray 在 1976 年开发的一种早期超级计算机。在当时拥有极强的运算能力,它是 64 位的,在 75MHz 下工作,每秒钟能进行一亿六千万次浮点运算。参阅 supercomputer。

CRC *n.* 循环冗余检验

Acronym for cyclical (or cyclic) redundancy check. A procedure used in checking for errors in data transmission. CRC error checking uses a complex calculation to generate a number based on the data transmitted. The sending device performs the calculation before transmission and includes it in the packet that it sends to the receiving device. The receiving device repeats the same calculation after transmission. If both devices

obtain the same result, it is assumed that the transmission was error free. The procedure is known as a redundancy check because each transmission includes not only data but extra (redundant) error-checking values. Communications protocols such as XMODEM and Kermit use cyclical redundancy checking. 为 cyclical (or cyclic) redundancy check 的缩略语。一种检测数据传输中的错误的过程。CRC 检验根据传输的数据通过复杂的计算产生一个数。发送设备在传送数据前进行这个计算，然后将结果发送给接收设备。接收设备在接收后，重复同样的运算，如果两个设备的运算结果相同，就认为传输无误，这个过程被称为冗余检验是因为每次传输不仅包含数据而且包含额外(冗余)的差错检验值。诸如 XMODEM 和 Kermit 这样的通信协议就使用循环冗余检验。

create method *n.* 生成程序[方法]

In Java programming, a method defined in the home interface and invoked by a client to create an enterprise java bean. *See also* enterprise java bean, method. 在 Java 编程过程中，主接口程序中定义的一种例行程序，由客户系统调用并生成企业版 java"豆"型小程序。参阅 enterprise java bean, method。

creator *n.* 创建程序

On the Apple Macintosh, the program that creates a file. Files are linked to their creators by creator codes; this link enables the operating system to open the creator application when a document file is opened. 在 Apple 公司的 Macintosh 机器中，创建文件的程序。文件通过创建程序代码链接到它们的创建程序；当打开文本文件时，这个链接使得操作系统能打开其创建程序。

credentials *n.* 凭证

A set of information that includes identification and proof of identification that is used to gain access to local and network resources. Examples of credentials are user names and passwords, smart cards, and certificates. 一种信息的集合，包括身份和身份验证，用来获得对本机资源和网络资源的访问权。凭证有多种形式，例如用户名、口令、智能卡和证书等。

creeping featurism *n.* 爬行升级

The process by which features are added to a new version of a program by software developers until the program becomes unduly cumbersome and difficult to use. Generally, creeping featurism occurs as developers attempt to enhance the competitiveness of the program with each new release by adding new features. 指软件开发者不断地将一些功能加到程序的新版本中，直到程序变得过分繁琐很难使用的过程。通常，这个过程都是当开发者试图通过增加新的特点以加强新版程序的竞争力时才使用的。

crippled version *n.* 演示版

A scaled-down or functionally reduced version of hardware or software, distributed for demonstration purposes. *See also* demo. 从规模上缩小，功能上减弱的硬件或软件的版本，一般都是为了演示的目的。参阅 demo。

critical error *n.* 严重错误

An error that suspends processing until the condition can be corrected either by software or by user intervention (for example, an attempt to read to a nonexistent disk, an out-of-paper condition on the printer, or a checksum fault in a data message). 一种导致处理暂停，要软件或用户干预才能纠正的错误(例如，试图读一个不存在的磁盘、打印机中的纸用完了或者在数据信息中发生检验和错)。

critical-error handler *n.* 严重错误处理程序

A software routine that attempts to correct or achieve a graceful exit from a critical or threatening error. *See also* critical error, graceful exit. 一种软件例程，在发生关键性的或有威胁的错误时，可以纠正错误或从错误中安全退出来。参阅 critical error, graceful exit。

critical path method *n.* 关键路径法

A means of evaluating and managing a large project by isolating tasks, milestone events, and schedules and by showing interrelationships among them. The critical path for which this method is named is a line connecting crucial events, any of which, if delayed, affects subsequent events and, ultimately, completion of the project. *Acronym*: CPM. 通过把任务、重大事件和时间表进行分离，并表示出它们之间的相互

关系，来对一个大项目进行评估和管理的方法。命名这个方法的关键路径就是一条连接主要事件的线索，其中任何一个事件的拖延，都会影响以后的事件，并最终影响整个项目的完成。缩略为 CPM。

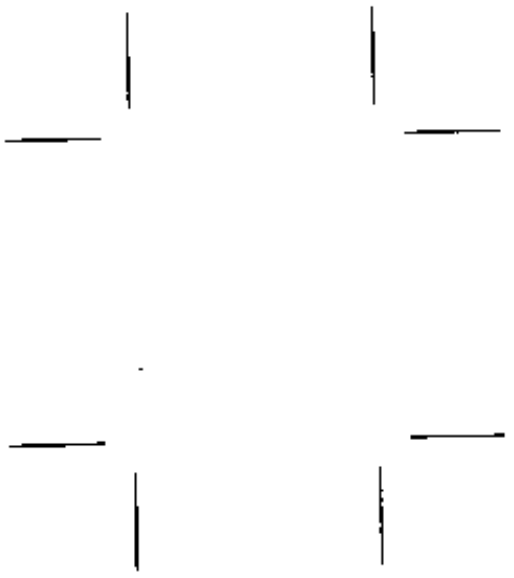
crop *vb.* 【动】剪切

In computer graphics, to cut off part of an image, such as unneeded sections of a graphic or extra white space around the borders. As in preparing photographs or illustrations for traditional printing, cropping is used to refine or clean up a graphic for placement in a document. 在计算机图形处理中，裁掉图像的某一部分，比如图形中不需要的部分，或周边多余的空白。在传统的印刷技术中，当准备照片或插图时，常用剪切来加工或修饰图形，以便放入文件中。

crop marks *n.* 剪切标记

1. Lines drawn at the edges of pages to mark where the paper will be cut to form pages in the final document. See the illustration. *See also* registration marks. 沿页的边缘画的线，在形成最终文档中的页时标明纸的剪切处。参阅本条目的图例。参阅 registration marks。

2. Lines drawn on photographs or illustrations to indicate where they will be cropped, or cut. *See also* crop. 在照片或插图上画的线，以指明要剪切的部分。参阅 crop。



Crop marks

cross-assembler *n.* 交叉汇编程序

An assembler that executes on one hardware platform but generates machine code for another. *See also* assembler, compiler, cross-compiler, cross development. 一种汇编程序，在一个硬件平台上运行，但产生另一个平台上用的机器代码。参阅 assembler, compiler, cross-compiler, cross development。

cross-check *vb.* 【动】交叉检验

To check the accuracy of a calculation by using another method to verify the result. *Compare* cross-foot. 用其他方法来检验运算的精确度，以确认结果。比较 cross-foot。

cross-compiler *n.* 交叉编译程序

A compiler that executes on one hardware platform but generates object code for another. *See also* assembler, compiler (definition 2), cross-assembler, cross development. 一种编译程序，在一个硬件平台上运行，但产生另一个平台用的目标代码。参阅 assembler, compiler（第 2 个释义），cross-assembler, cross development。

cross development *n.* 交叉开发

The use of one system to develop programs for a different type of system, often because the software development tools of the development system are superior to those of the target system. 用一个系统为另一个不同类型的系统开发程序，这通常是因为开发系统的软件开发工具比目标系统的工具高级。

cross-foot *vb.* 【动】交叉合计

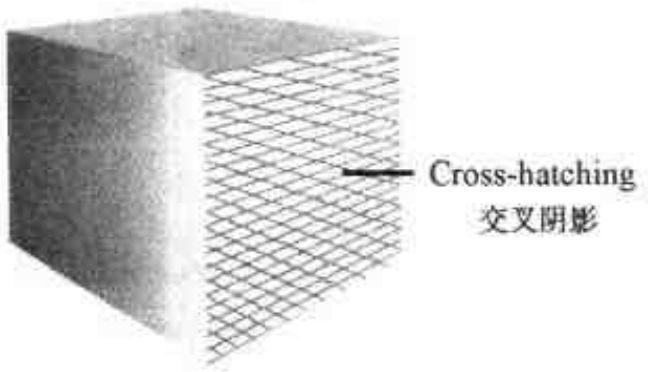
To check the accuracy of a total, as on a ledger sheet, by adding across columns and down rows, all figures contributing to the total. 检验合计结果的准确性，如在账单上，通过对每一行和每一列内容求和，最终得出总数。

cross hairs *n.* 十字准线

Intersecting lines used by some computer input devices to locate a particular *x*-*y*-coordinate. 一些计算机输入设备使用的用来定位特定 *x*-*y* 坐标的交叉线。

cross-hatching *n.* 交叉阴影

Shading made up of regularly spaced, intersecting lines. Cross-hatching is one of several methods for filling in areas of a graphic. See the illustration. 由间距固定的交叉线组成的阴影。交叉阴影是填充图形区域的一种方法。参阅本条目的图例。



Cross-hatching

cross-linked files *n.* **交叉链接文件**

In Windows 9x, Windows 3.*x*, and MS-DOS, a file-storage error occurring when one or more sections, or *clusters*, of the hard drive or a floppy disk have been erroneously allocated to more than one file in the file allocation table. Like lost clusters, cross-linked files can result from the ungraceful exit (messy or abrupt termination) of an application program. *See also* file allocation table, lost cluster. 在 Windows 9x、Windows 3. x 和 MS-DOS 中，当硬盘或软盘上的某些部分(或簇)，在文件分配表中错误地分配给一个以上的文件时，发生的一种文件存储错误。就像丢失簇一样，交叉链接的文件也可能是由于应用程序的非正常退出而产生的。参阅 file allocation table, lost cluster。

crossover cable *n.* **跨接电缆**

A cable used to connect two computers together for file sharing and personal networking. Crossover cables may be connected to Ethernet or FireWire ports. 一种用于把两台计算机连接在一起，以便文件共享和个人联网的电缆。跨接电缆可连接到因特网或法尔总线端口上。

cross-platform *adj.* **【修】交叉平台**

Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of a software application or hardware device that can be run or operated on more than one system platform. 用于修饰或说明软件应用程序或硬件设备能在一个以上的系统平台上运行或操作的特性。

cross-post *vb.* **【动】交叉散发[投寄]**

To copy a message or news article from one newsgroup, conference topic, e-mail system, or other communications channel to another—for example, from a Usenet newsgroup to a CompuServe forum or from e-mail to a newsgroup. 从新闻组、会议主题、电子邮件系统或其他通信渠道向另一处复制消息或新闻。例如，从友思网新闻组复制到 CompuServe 公告栏，或从电子邮件到一个新闻组。

cross-site scripting *n.* **跨站点编程(法)**

A security vulnerability of dynamic Web pages generated from a database in response to user input. With cross-site scripting, a malicious user introduces unwanted executable script or code into another user's Web session. Once running, this script could allow others to monitor the user's Web session, change what is displayed on the screen, or shut down the Web browser. Web sites that allow visitors to add comments or make other additions or changes to the pages are the most vulnerable to this flaw. Cross-site scripting is not restricted to the products of a particular vendor or a particular operating system. *See also* script. 为响应用户的输入信息，从数据库生成动态万维网网页时存在的一种安全漏洞。利用跨站点编写过程(程序)，恶意用户引入多余的过程或代码并把它们放入另一个用户的万维网话路中，该过程一旦运行，别人就能监视该用户的万维网话路、改变屏幕上的显示内容或者关闭万维网浏览器。允许访问者给网页添加评论，或增加、修改网页内容的万维网站点，在这方面最容易受到攻击。跨站点编写过程不受特定供应商或特定操作系统产品的限制。参阅 script。

crosstab query *n.* **交叉表查询**

A query that calculates a sum, an average, a count, or other type of total on records, and then groups the result by two types of information—one down the left side of the datasheet and the other across the top. 一种查询，对若干记录计算某一"求和值"平均值数量或其他类型的总计，然后将这些结果按两类内容分组：一类从数据表单的左边开始向右排，另一类从顶部开始往下排。

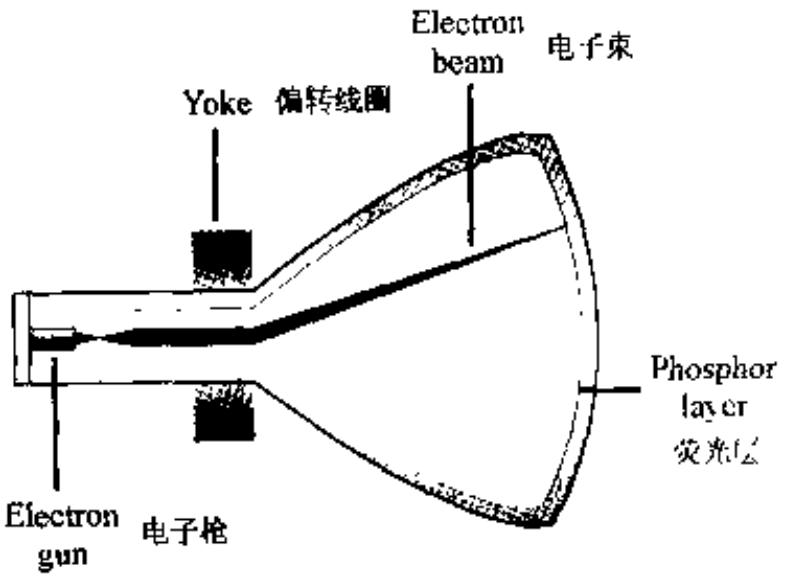
crosstalk *n.* **串扰**

Interference caused by a signal transferring from one circuit to another, as on a telephone line. 从一个电路到另一个电路传输信号时产生的干扰，例如电话线上产生的串音。

CRT *n.* **阴极射线管**

Acronym for cathode-ray tube. The basis of the

television screen and the standard microcomputer display screen. A CRT display is built around a vacuum tube containing one or more electron guns whose electron beams rapidly sweep horizontally across the inside of the front surface of the tube, which is coated with a material that glows when irradiated. Each electron beam moves from left to right, top to bottom, one horizontal scan line at a time. To keep the screen image from flickering, the electron beam refreshes the screen 30 times or more per second. The clarity of the image is determined by the number of pixels on the screen. See the illustration. *See also* pixel, raster, resolution (definition 1). 为 cathode-ray tube 的缩略语。阴极射线管是电视屏幕和标准微机显示屏的基础。CRT 显示由包含一个或多个电子枪的真空管产生，这些电子枪发出的电子束按水平方向迅速扫过真空管前面的涂有受激辐射发光物质的内表面。每一电子束从左扫到右，从上扫到下地移动，在某一时刻只有一条水平扫描线。为避免屏幕上图像闪动，电子束每秒要刷新屏幕 30 次或更多。图像的清晰度由屏幕的像素数决定。参阅本条目的图例。参阅 pixel, raster, resolution（第 1 个释义）。



CRT

Cutaway view of a CRT
CRT 的剖面图

CRT controller *n.* **CRT 控制器**

The part of a video adapter board that generates the video signal, including the horizontal and vertical synchronization signals. *See also* video adapter. 显示适配器电路板的一部分，用来产生视频信号，包括水平和垂直的同步信号。参阅 video adapter。

cruise *vb.* **【动】漫游**

See(见) surf.

crunch *vb.* **【动】密集处理**

To process information. *See also* number crunching. 处理信息。参阅 number crunching。

cryoelectronic *adj.* **【修】低温电子学[技术]**

Involving the use of superconducting electronics kept in a cryogenic environment at very low temperatures. 涉及，即用于描述或说明超导电子学或技术的应用(领域)，这种技术可使低温环境保持很低的温度。

crypto *n.* **密码术**

See(见) cryptography.

cryptoanalysis *n.* **密码分析**

The decoding of electronically encrypted information for the purpose of understanding encryption techniques. *See also* cryptography, encryption. 出于理解加密技术的目的，解码电子加密信息。参阅 cryptography, encryption。

CryptoAPI *n.* **CryptoAPI 加密接口**

An application programming interface (API) that is provided as part of Microsoft Windows. CryptoAPI provides a set of functions that allows applications to encrypt or digitally sign data in a flexible manner while providing protection for the user's sensitive private key data. Actual cryptographic operations are performed by independent modules known as cryptographic service providers (CSPs). *See also* application programming interface (API), cryptographic service provider, private key. 一种应用程序编程接口(API)，作为微软公司 Windows 操作系统的一部分提供给用户。CryptoAPI 提供一套函数，允许应用程序以各种方式对数据进行加密或数字签名，以保护用户的敏感私人关键数据。实际的加密操作由各种独立的模块(称之为加密服务供应程序(CSP))来执行。参阅 application programming interface (API), cryptographic service provider, private key。

cryptographic service provider *n.* **加密服务提供程序**

An independent module that performs

cryptographic operations, such as creating and destroying keys. A cryptographic service provider consists of, at a minimum, a DLL and a signature file. *Acronym*: CSP. 一种独立的(程序)模块,执行加密操作,例如创建或毁掉各种密钥。加密服务提供程序至少由一个 DLL 和一个签名文件所构成。缩略为 CSP。

cryptography *n.* 密码术

The use of codes to convert data so that only a specific recipient will be able to read it using a key. The persistent problem of cryptography is that the key must be transmitted to the intended recipient and may be intercepted. Public key cryptography is a recent significant advance. *Also called*: crypto. *See also* code[1] (definition 2), encryption, PGP, private key, public key. 使用编码转换数据以便只有特定的接收者能够使用密钥读懂它。密码术长期存在的问题是密钥必须传送给特定的接收者,这样它就有可能被截获。公钥密码学是近期的重大改进。也称为 crypto。参阅 code[1](第 2 个释义), encryption, PGP, private key, public key。

CSD *n.* 线路交换数据

See(见) circuit-switched data.

C shell *n.* C 命令解释程序,C 外壳程序

One of the command-line interfaces available under UNIX. The C shell is very usable but is not on every system. *Compare* Bourne shell, Korn shell. UNIX 下的一个命令行接口。该接口虽然非常有用,但不是在每个系统上都有。比较 Bourne shell, Korn shell。

CSLIP *n.* 压缩串行线因特网协议

See(见) Compressed SLIP.

CSMA/CA *n.* 带碰撞的载波监听多路接入(协议)

Acronym for Carrier Sense Multiple Access with Collision Avoidance. A protocol for controlling network access similar to CSMA/CD, in that nodes (stations) listen to the network and transmit only when it is free. But in CSMA/CA, nodes avoid data collisions by signaling their intention with a brief Request to Send (RTS) signal and then waiting for acknowledgment before actually transmitting. 为 Carrier Sense Multiple Access with Collision Avoidance 的缩略语。一种控制网络接入的协议,类似于带碰撞检测的载波侦听多路接入(协议),在那个网点(网站)监听该网络并当是空闲时进行传输。不过,使用 CSMA/CA 协议,各网点通过发信令,用简明的"请求发送"(RTS)信号说明发送意图,然后等待确认(可发送)后再进行实际的发送,来避免数据的碰撞(亦称:冲突)。

CSMA/CD *n.* 带有碰撞检测的载波监听多路接入(协议)

Acronym for Carrier Sense Multiple Access with Collision Detection. A network protocol for handling situations in which two or more nodes (stations) transmit at the same time, thus causing a collision. With CSMA/CD, each node on the network monitors the line and transmits when it senses that the line is not busy. If a collision occurs because another node is using the same opportunity to transmit, both nodes stop transmitting. To avoid another collision, both then wait for differing random amounts of time before attempting to transmit again. *Compare* token passing. 为 Carrier Sense Multiple Access with Collision Detection 的缩略语。一个用于处理由于两个或多个网点(站)同时传输而导致的冲突的网络协议。使用 CSMA/CD,网络上的每个网点都监听线路,当检测到线路不忙时就进行传输。如果另一个网点也使用同样的机会进行传输而发生冲突时,两个网点都停止传输。为避免再一次碰撞,它们两个都要在重新传输前等待一段不同的随机时间。比较 token passing。

CSO *n.* 计算服务办公室(系统)

Acronym for Computing Services Office. An Internet directory service that matches users' own names with e-mail addresses, generally at colleges and universities. The CSO service, which can be reached through Gopher, was originally developed at the Computing Services Office at the University of Illinois. 为 Computing Services Office 的缩略语。一种因特网目录服务(系统),用用户自己的名字来匹配他的电子邮件地址,它通常在学院和大学里使用。CSO 服务系统可以通过 Gopher 获得,它最初是由伊利诺斯州立大学的计算服务办公室开发的。

CSO name server *n.* **CSO 名字服务器**

A facility that provides e-mail directory information through the CSO system. *See also* CSO. 一种通过 CSO 系统提供电子邮件目录信息的设备。参阅 CSO。

CSR *n.* **连续语音识别技术**

See(见) continuous speech recognition.

CSS *n.* **级联(网页)类型表;内容扰乱保密法系统**

1. *See*(见) cascading style sheets.

2. Acronym for Content Scrambling System. An encryption feature added to DVDs distributed with approval of the MPAA. CSS looks for a matching region code on the DVD and the playback device. If the codes do not match (such as for a DVD purchased in Japan and a DVD player purchased in the United States), CSS will not allow the DVD to play. CSS also will not allow a DVD to be played on playback equipment not approved by the MPAA. *See also* deCSS, region code. 为 Content Scrambling System 的缩略语。一种加到 DVD 上的加密功能部件,这种 DVD 是按 MPAA(美国电影协会)的认可进行分销的。CSS 在该 DVD 上寻找区域代码以和播放器件相匹配(例如在日本购买的 DVD 和在美国购买的 DVD 播放器),如这些代码不匹配,CSS 就不允许播放该 DVD(上的内容),CSS 也不允许 DVD 在"未经 MPAA 认可的播放设备上"播放其中的内容。参阅 deCSS, region code。

CSS1 *n.* **级联(网页)类型表**

See(见) cascading style sheets.

CSTN display *n.* **CSTN 显示器**

See(见) supertwist display.

CSU *n.* **信道服务单元**

See(见) DDS.

.csv *n.* **文件扩展名**

The file extension for a comma-delimited text file. 用于标识以逗号为分隔符的文本文件的文件扩展名。

CSV *n.* **线路交换语音;(用)逗号分隔(的)值**

1. *See*(见) circuit-switched voice.

2. *See*(见) alternate circuit-switched voice. circuit-switched data.

3. Acronym for comma separated values. Filename extension assigned to text files containing tabular data of the sort stored in database fields. As the name indicates, individual data entries are separated by commas. *Compare* TSV. 为 comma separated values 的缩略语。包含数据库字段里存储的排序表格数据的文本文件的扩展名。就像其名称表明的一样,输入的数据项用逗号分隔。比较 TSV。

CTERM *n.* **通信终端协议**

See(见) Communications Terminal Protocol.

CT Expo *n.* **CT[计算机电话技术]博览会**

Acronym for Computer Telephony Expo. Annual exposition on data and communications issues involving the computer, telecommunications, and Internet industries. Held in Los Angeles, California, CT Expo features exhibits by hundreds of companies displaying their latest products and services, as well as conferences on a range of subjects affecting computer telephony. 为 Computer Telephony Expo 的缩略语。每年一次在美国加州洛杉矶市召开的博览会,展示包括计算机、电信技术和因特网行业的数据与电信系统。成千上万家公司在 CT 博览会展示他们各种最新的产品和服务,同时召开会议,研讨广泛的影响计算机电话技术的课题。

CTI *n.* **计算机电话集成**

Acronym for computer-telephony integration. The practice of using a computer to control one or more telephone and communications functions. 为 computer-telephony integration 的缩略语。用计算机控制一个或多个电话和通信系统功能的作法。

CTIA *n.* **(美国)蜂窝式电信与因特网协会**

See(见) Cellular Telecommunications and Internet Association.

CTIA Wireless *n.* **无线 CTIA[蜂窝式电信与因特网协会]**

Annual conference of the wireless data, mobile Internet, and handheld computing industries. Sponsored by the Cellular Telecommunications and Internet Association, CTIA Wireless showcases products and technical developments in the field of wireless communications and data. 无线数据、移动因特网和手持计算行业的年会。由蜂窝式电信与因特网协会(CTIA)主办,无线 CTIA 陈列(展

示）无线通信系统和数据领域中的各种产品和技术研发成果。

CTL *n.* 控制

Short for **control**. *See* control character (definition 2), Control key. 为 control 的缩写。见 control character（第 2 个释义），Control key。

CTO *n.* 首席技术官，技术主管

Acronym for Chief Technology Officer. A corporate executive in charge of managing a company's information technology (IT) architecture and other technological assets. The CTO's responsibilities may include oversight of IT centers, networks and intranet, applications, databases, Web presence, and other technological resources. 为 Chief Technology Officer 的缩略语。负责管理公司信息技术(IT)体系结构和其他技术资产的公司执行官。CTO 的职责可以包括监督[管]信息技术中心、网络和内联网、应用系统、数据库、万维网现场以及其他的技术资源。

CTRL 或 Ctrl *n.* 控制键

Short for **control**. A designation used to label the Control key on computer keyboards. *See also* control character (definition 2), Control key. 为 control 的缩写。常用于标识计算机键盘上的 Control 键。参阅 control character（第 2 个释义），Control key。

Ctrl+Alt+Delete *n.* Ctrl+Alt+Delete 键

A three-key combination used with IBM and compatible computers to restart (reboot) the machine. Pressing Ctrl + Alt + Delete (Control + Alternate+ Delete) causes a warm boot in MS-DOS-the computer restarts but does not go through all of the internal checks involved when power to the system is switched on (cold boot). In Windows 9x and Windows NT, Ctrl+Alt+Delete provides a dialog box from which the user may choose to shut down the computer or end any current tasks. IBM 及其兼容机上的一种三键组合，用于重新启动计算机。按下 Ctrl+ Alternae+Delete(Control+ Alternate+Delete)在 MS-DOS 中会导致热启动——重新启动计算机，但是却不用进行打开电源开机(冷启动)时所需进行的全部内部检查。在 Windows 9x 和 Windows NT 中，Ctrl+Alt+Delete 提供一个对话框，让用户选择是关机还是结束当前的任何任务。

Ctrl+C *n.* Ctrl+C 键；复制键

1. In UNIX, the key combination used to break out of a running process. 在 UNIX 中，该组合键用于中断运行中的程序。

2. The keyboard shortcut recognized by many programs (as in Windows) as an instruction to copy the currently selected item. 被许多程序(如在 Windows 中)所识别并用于对当前所选项目进行复制的一个快捷键。

Ctrl+S *n.* Ctrl+S 键；保存键

1. On systems in which a software handshake is used between terminals and a central computer, the key combination used to suspend output. Ctrl+Q will resume output after a Ctrl-S suspension. *See also* software handshake, XON/XOFF.

在终端和中央计算机间使用软件握手的系统中，该组合键用于挂起输出。而 Ctrl+Q 用于在 Ctrl+S 挂起后恢复输出。参阅 software handshake, XON/XOFF。

2. A keyboard shortcut recognized by many programs as an instruction to save the current document or file. 在许多程序中被当作保存当前文档或文件的指令的快捷键。

CTS *n.* 清除发送

Acronym for Clear To Send. In serial communications, a signal sent, as from a modem to its computer, to indicate that transmission can proceed. CTS is a hardware signal sent over line 5 in RS-232-C connections. *Compare* RTS. 为 Clear To Send 的缩略语。在串行通信中使用的一个信号(如从调制解调器送到计算机的信号)，用于指明传输可以开始了。在 RS-232-C 连接中，CTS 是在线 5 上发送的一个硬件信号。比较 RTS。

CUA *n.* 公共用户访问

See(见) Common User Access.

cube *n.* 立方体数据结构

An OLAP data structure. A cube contains dimensions (like Country/Region/City) and data fields (like Sales Amount). Dimensions organize types of data into hierarchies with levels of detail, and data fields measure quantities. OLAP(联机分析处理)系统中的一种数据结构。一个立方体结构包含多个维或度(如国家-地区-城市就是三个维)

和多个数据字段(如销售量)。其中,各个维把多种数据组织成详细描述的层级体系,数据字段描述数据的量化值。

Cube *n.* **Cube 方案,Cube 计算机**

A personal computer design introduced by Apple in 2000. The Cube featured a unique 8-by-8-by-8-inch transparent curved cube shape with the power supply outside the chassis to create a small and extremely quiet computer. The Cube offered the same G4 processor and features available on other Macintosh computers, but with fewer expansion options. Although the unique design drew notice for innovation, Apple discontinued manufacture of the Cube in 2001 after only one year of production. 一种个人计算机设计方案,由 Apple 公司于 2000 年推出。Cube 方案的主要特征是:独特的透明曲面型立方体外形,其长、宽、高均为 8 英寸,电源位于底盘外部,造就了这种计算机小巧而又极其安静的特点。Cube 方案也采用 G4 处理器,具有跟其他 Macintosh 计算机一样的功能,但是扩展的选项略少一些。虽然独特的设计富有创意,但是 Apple 公司在 2001 年停止了 Cube 计算机的生产,生产期只有一年。

CUI *n.* **字符用户接口**

See(见) character user interface.

CUL8R *n.* **过会儿见**

A fanciful shorthand notation meaning "See you later," sometimes seen in Internet discussion groups as a farewell by a participant temporarily leaving the group. 一种奇特的速记符号,意为"过会儿见"。在因特网的讨论组中,当一个成员暂时离开时,有时会见到这种用法。

curly quotes *n.* **花引号**

See(见) smart quotes.

current *n.* **电流**

The flow of electric charge through a conductor, or the amount of such flow. Current is measured in amperes. *See also* ampere, coulomb. *Compare* volt. 通过导体的电荷流或其流量。用安培来测量电流。参阅 ampere, coulomb。比较 volt。

current cell *n.* **当前单元**

See(见) active cell.

current directory *n.* **当前目录**

The disk directory at the end of the active directory path—the directory that is searched first for a requested file, and the one in which a new file is stored unless another directory is specified. *See also* path (definition 2). 在活动目录路径末端的磁盘目录,即除非另外指定一个目录,所需文件均首先在此目录下查找,新文件也存储在该目录下。参阅 path (第 2 个释义)。

current drain *n.* **电流;负载**

1. The current taken from a voltage source by its load (the object receiving the current). *Also called*: drain. 由负载(接受电流的物体)从电压源引出的电流。也称为 drain。

2. The load itself. For example, a flashlight bulb takes current from the battery; this current is the drain on the battery, and the bulb itself may also be called the drain. 负载本身。例如,闪光灯泡从电池上获得电流,这电流就是电池的电流,而灯泡本身也可以称为负载。

current location counter *n.* **当前位置计数器**

See(见) program counter.

current-mode logic *n.* **电流型逻辑(电路)**

A type of circuit design in which the transistors operate in unsaturated (amplifying) mode. 一种晶体管工作在非饱和(放大)模式下的电路设计类型。

cursor *n.* **光标**

1. A special on-screen indicator, such as a blinking underline or rectangle, that marks the place at which a keystroke will appear when typed. 屏幕上专用的一个指示符,如闪烁的下划线或矩形,在键入操作时,它指明击键操作将出现的位置。

2. In reference to digitizing tablets, the stylus (pointer or "pen"). 在数字化图形输入设备中的指示笔(指针或"笔")。

3. In applications and operating systems that use a mouse, the arrow or other on-screen icon that moves with movements of the mouse. 在使用鼠标的应用程序和操作系统中,指随鼠标的移动而移动的箭头或其他屏幕图标。

cursor blink speed *n.* **闪烁速度**

The rate at which a cursor on a screen flashes on and off. *See also* cursor (definition 1). 屏幕上光标开关闪烁的速率。参阅 cursor (第 1 个释义)。

cursor control *n.* 光标控制

The ability of a computer user to move the cursor to a specified location on the screen. Keys dedicated to cursor control include the left, right, up, and down arrow keys and certain others, such as Backspace, Home, and End. Pointing devices such as the mouse can also control cursor movements, often helping the user move the cursor long distances from place to place in a document. 计算机用户将光标移到屏幕上特定位置的能力。用于光标控制的键有：左、右、上、下箭头键和某些其他键，如 Backspace、Home 和 End 键。像鼠标这样的点击设备也可以控制光标的移动，它常帮助用户从文档的一个位置到另一个位置远距离地移动光标。

cursor key *n.* 光标键

See(见) arrow key.

CUSeeMe *n.* CUSeeMe 视频会议程序

A video conferencing program developed at Cornell University. It was the first program to give Windows and Mac OS users the ability to engage in real-time video conferencing over the Internet, but it requires a lot of bandwidth (at least 128 Kbps speed) to function properly. 在 Cornell 大学开发的一种视频会议程序。它是第一个为 Windows 和 Mac OS 的用户提供在因特网上进行实时视频会议能力的程序，但是它需要很大的带宽(至少 128 Kbps 的速度)，才能正确实现其功能。

custom control *n.* 定制控件

A control authored by a user or a third-party software vendor that does not belong to the .NET Framework class library. This is a generic term that includes user controls. A custom server control is used in Web Forms (ASP.NET pages). A custom client control is used in Windows Forms applications. 一种由用户或第三方软件商创作的控件，不属于 .NET 框架类库之中的控件。这是一种包括所有用户控件的泛称术语，各万维网表(Web Forms，即 ASP . NET 网页)使用定制服务器控件，而各 Windows Forms 的应用软件使用定制客户机控件。

customize *vb.* 【动】定制

To modify or assemble hardware or software to suit the needs or preferences of the user. Traditionally, hardware customizing ranges from designing an electronic circuit for a particular customer to putting together a computer facility tailored to a customer's special need. Software customizing usually means modifying or designing software for a specific customer. 为满足用户需要或性能要求而修改或装配硬件或软件。通常，硬件定制包括为满足特定用户的需要而设计电子线路到根据用户的特定需求对计算机工具进行裁剪。软件定制通常意味着为特定用户修改或设计软件。

custom queuing *n.* 定制队列(法)

A form of queuing on Cisco routers where the wide area network (WAN) link is divided into micropipes based on a percentage of the total bandwidth available on the pipe. *See also* bandwidth reservation. 思科(Cisco)公司路由器中的一种排队的方法，其中广域网(WAN)的链路分成许多微管，基于该微管可用总带宽的百分比。参阅 bandwidth reservation。

custom software *n.* 定制软件

Any type of program developed for a particular client or to address a special need. Certain products, such as dBASE and Lotus 1-2-3, are designed to provide the flexibility and tools required for producing tailor-made applications. *See also* CASE. 一类为满足特定客户的需要或适应特殊需求而开发的软件。某些产品(如 dBASE 和 Lotus 1-2-3)，能为生产定制应用程序而提供所需的灵活性和工具。参阅 CASE。

cut *vb.* 【动】剪切

To remove part of a document, usually placing it temporarily in memory so that the cut portion can be inserted (pasted) elsewhere. *Compare* delete. 将文档中的一部分移走，通常将移走的部分暂时放入内存以便再将它们插入(粘贴)到其他地方。比较 delete。

cut and paste *n.* 剪贴

A procedure in which the computer acts as an electronic combination of scissors and glue for reorganizing a document or for compiling a document from different sources. In cut and paste, the portion of a document to be moved is selected, removed to storage in memory or on disk, and then

reinserted into the same or a different document.
使计算机充当电子化剪刀和胶水的一种处理过程。它用于重新组建文档或把不同的资源编辑成一个文档。在剪贴过程中，文档中被移动的部分被选中，并将其移到内存或磁盘上，然后再将它们插入同一个文档或不同的文档中。

cut-through switch *n.* 捷径交换机[转接设备]
A network switch that routes packets immediately to the port associated with the packet's recipient. *See also* packet. 一种网络交换机，将数据包直接发送到与其接收方关联的端口。参阅 packet。

CV *n.* 计算机视觉
See(见) computer vision.

CVS *n.* 计算机视觉综合症；并行版本系统
1. *See*(见) Computer Vision Syndrome.
2. Acronym for Concurrent Versions System. An open-source network-transparent version control system which allows multiple developers to view and edit code simultaneously. Popular because the client-server function allows operation over the Internet. CVS maintains a single copy of the source code with a record of who initiated changes and when the changes were made. CVS was developed for the UNIX operating system and is commonly used by programmers working with Linux, Mac OS X, and other UNIX-based environments. 为 Concurrent Versions System 的缩略语。一种版本控制系统，具有开放源码、网络透明的特点，允许多个开发者同时浏览或编辑(程序)代码。之所以流行是因为允许客户机服务器系统的操作程序在因特网上运行。并行版本系统只保留一个源代码的副本，附带一个记录，写明是谁最早对源代码做了修改，以及什么时候做的修改。并行版本系统为 UNIX 操作系统而开发，为 Linux、Mac OS X 和其他基于 UNIX 环境的程序员所广泛使用。

CWIS *n.* 校园信息系统
See(见) campuswide information system.

cXML *n.* 商用扩展置标语言
Acronym for commerce **XML**. A set of document definitions for Extensible Markup Language (XML) developed for use in business-to-business e-commerce. cXML defines standards for product listings, allows for electronic requests and responses between procurement applications and suppliers, and provides for secure financial transactions via the Internet. 为 commerce **XML** 的缩略语。基于可扩展置标语言(XML)的一套文档定义(规范)，开发这种语言用于企业对企业之间的电子商务。商用 XML 语言定义了产品清单标准，允许采购应用系统与销售应用系统之间进行电子问答，保证金融交易在因特网上的安全性。

cyber- *prefix* 【前缀】计算机(化)，电脑(化)，电子
A prefix attached to "everyday" words in order to give them a computer-based or online meaning, as in cyberlaw (the practice of law either in relation to or through the use of the Internet) and cyberspace (the virtual online world). The prefix is derived from the word *cybernetics*, which refers to the study of mechanisms used to control and regulate complex systems, either human or machine. 计算机"日常"用语的前缀，赋予这些用语是基于计算机或在线的含义，就像在 cyberlaw(与因特网的使用有关的法律行为)和 cyberspace(虚拟在线世界)中一样。该前缀来源于单词 *cybernetics*，指对控制和调节复杂系统(人或机器)的机制的研究。

cyberart *n.* 计算机艺术作品
The artwork of artists who use computers to create or distribute their efforts. 使用计算机创作或分发的艺术作品。

cybercafe 或 cyber café *n.* 网上咖啡馆
1. A coffee shop or restaurant that offers access to PCs or other terminals that are connected to the Internet, usually for a per-hour or per-minute fee. Users are encouraged to buy beverages or food to drink or eat while accessing the Internet. 一种提供访问连接到因特网上的 PC 机或终端的咖啡馆或餐馆，通常是按小时或分钟计费。常鼓励用户在访问因特网时，购买饮料或食物。
2. A virtual café on the Internet, generally used for social purposes. Users interact with each other by means of a chat program or by posting messages to one another through a bulletin board system, such as in a newsgroup or on a Web site. 用于社会目的的一个因特网上的虚拟咖啡馆，用户通过聊天程序相互交流或通过一个公告栏系统(如新闻组或 Web 站点)相互交换信息。

cybercash *n.* 电子货币
See(见) e-money.

cyberchat *n.* 网上聊天

See(见) IRC.

cybercop *n.* 网上警察

A person who investigates criminal acts committed on line, especially fraud and harassment. 调查联机犯罪活动(尤指欺诈和骚扰)的人。

cyberculture *n.* 网络[网上]文化

The behavior, beliefs, customs, and etiquette that characterize groups of individuals who communicate or socialize over computer networks, such as the Internet. The cyberculture of one group can be vastly different from the cyberculture of another. 包含行为、信仰、风俗习惯和礼节等的网络文化，用于区分在计算机网络(例如因特网)上进行通信或社会交往的成员组。一组成员的网上文化可以与另一组截然不同。

Cyberdog *n.* 电子狗

Apple's Internet suite for Web browsing and e-mail, based on OpenDoc for easy integration with other applications. *See also* OpenDoc. Apple 公司的一个用于万维网浏览和电子邮件的因特网套件，它基于 OpenDoc，易于与其他应用程序进行集成。参阅 OpenDoc。

cyberlawyer *n.* 计算机律师

1. An attorney whose practice involves the law related to computers and online communication, including elements of communications law, intellectual property rights, privacy and security issues, and other specialties. 一种业务与计算机和联机通信相关的法律行为的律师，业务包括通信法律条文、知识产权、个人隐私和安全问题以及其他相关问题。

2. An attorney who advertises or distributes information over the Internet and the World Wide Web. 在因特网和万维网上做广告或分发信息的律师。

cyberlife *n.* 计算机生命

In the gaming world, a technology that mimics biological DNA. *See also* digital DNA. 在游戏世界，一种模仿生物 DNA 的技术。参阅 digital DNA。

cybernaut *n.* 上网迷

One who spends copious time on line, exploring the Internet. *Also called*: Internaut. *See also* cyberspace. 耗费很多时间在因特网上浏览的人。也称为 Internaut。参阅 cyberspace。

cybernetics *n.* 控制论

The study of control systems, such as the nervous system, in living organisms and the development of equivalent systems in electronic and mechanical devices. Cybernetics compares similarities and differences between living and nonliving systems (whether those systems comprise individuals, groups, or societies) and is based on theories of communication and control that can be applied to either living or nonliving systems or both. *See also* bionics. 研究控制系统的学科，它研究像神经系统这样的活的生物体中的控制系统和在电子与机械设备中类似的系统的开发。控制论比较生物和非生物系统(不论这些系统是由个体、群体还是社会组成)的相同与不同之处，它建立在可应用于上述两个系统的通信和控制理论的基础上。参阅 bionics。

cyberpunk *n.* cyberpunk 科幻小说；cyberpunk 道德观念；cyberpunk 式的人物

1. A genre of near-future science fiction in which conflict and action take place in virtual-reality environments maintained on global computer networks in a worldwide culture of dystopian alienation. The prototypical cyberpunk novel is William Gibson's *Neuromancer* (1982). 一类不久将可能出现的科幻小说，其中的冲突和活动都发生在运行于全球计算机网络上远离世界文化的虚拟现实环境中。William Gibson 的 Neuromancer (1982)是这类小说的一个典型。

2. A category of popular culture that resembles the ethos of cyberpunk fiction. 一类流行的文化，它反映了 cyberpunk 科幻小说中的道德观念。

3. A person or fictional character who resembles the heroes of cyberpunk fiction. 像 cyberpunk 小说中英雄式的人物或虚构的人物。

cybersex *n.* 网上色情

Communication via electronic means, such as e-mail, chat, or newsgroups, for the purpose of sexual stimulation or gratification. *See also* chat[1] (definition 1), newsgroup. 为获得性刺激或满足，用电子手段(如，电子邮件、聊天和新闻组)进行的通信。参阅 chat[1](第 1 个释义)，newsgroup。

cyberspace *n.* 网上空间

1. The advanced shared virtual-reality network

imagined by William Gibson in his novel *Neuromancer* (1982). 由 William Gibson 在他的小说 Neuromancer (1982)中设想的先进的共享虚拟现实网络。

2. The universe of environments, such as the Internet, in which persons interact by means of connected computers. A defining characteristic of cyberspace is that communication is independent of physical distance. 一种大的环境,比如因特网,在这个环境中,人们利用相互连接的计算机进行交流。网上空间所定义的特征就是(人类之间的)交流与物理上的距离无关。

cyberspeak *n.* **网上[络]语言**

Terminology and language (often jargon, slang, and acronyms) relating to the Internet (computer-connected) environment, that is, cyberspace. *See also* cyberspace. 在因特网(计算机互连)环境(也就是网上空间)中使用的术语和语言(常为行话,俚语和缩略语等)。参阅 cyberspace。

cybersquatter *n.* **(网上)域名抢注者**

A person who registers company names and other trademarks as Internet domain names in order to force the named companies or owners of the trademarks to buy them at an inflated price. 将公司名和其他商标注册为因特网域名的人,这样做的目的是为了迫使那些同名的公司或商标拥有者以高价收购所注册的因特网域名。

cyberwidow *n.* **网上[因特网]寡妇**

The spouse of a person who spends inordinate amounts of time on the Internet. 其配偶沉迷于因特网的人。

cybrarian *n.* **交互式检索软件**

Software used at some libraries that allows one to query a database through the use of an interactive search engine. 用在某些数据库中的软件,允许用户通过一种交互搜索引擎[驱动程序_检索数据库。

cycle power *vb.* **【动】循环加电**

To turn the power to a machine off and back on in order to clear something out of memory or to reboot after a hung or crashed state. 关机然后再开机,以便清除内存中某些数据,或者在死机或崩溃状态后重新启动机器。

cycle time *n.* **周期,循环时间**

The amount of time between a random access memory (RAM) access and the earliest time a new access can occur. *See also* access time (definition 1). 在一次内存(RAM)访问和一个新的访问发生的最早时间之间的时间量。参阅 access time (第 1 个释义)。

cyclical redundancy check *n.* **循环冗余检验**

See(见) CRC.

cyclic binary code *n.* **循环二进制编码**

A binary representation of numbers in which each number differs from the one that precedes it by one unit (bit), in one position. Cyclic binary numbers differ from "plain" binary numbers, even though both are based on two digits, 0 and 1. The numbers in the cyclic binary system represent a code, much like Morse code, whereas "plain" binary numbers represent actual values in the binary number system. Because sequential numbers differ by only 1 bit, cyclic binary is used to minimize errors in representing unit measurements. See the table. 一种数字的二进制表示法。用这种表示法,每一个数都有一位不同于它的前一个数。循环二进制数和"纯"二进制数不同,即使两者都基于 0 和 1 两个数字。循环二进制数表示一个编码,就像摩尔斯码,而"纯"二进制数表示实际的数值。因为一个序列的数仅仅在一位不同,循环二进制通常用于使单位测量中的误差最小化。参阅本条目的表。

Table C. 2 Cycilc Binary Code Compared to Other Numeral Systems

表 C. 2 循环二进制编码与其他数制的比较

Cyclic binary 循环二进制	*"Plain" binary* "纯"二进制	*Decimal* 十进制
0000	0000	0
0001	0001	1
0011	0010	2
0010	0011	3
0110	0100	4
0111	0101	5
0101	0110	6
0100	0111	7
1100	1000	8
1101	1001	9

Cycolor *n.* **色膜压印法**

A color printing process that uses a special film

embedded with millions of capsules filled with cyan, magenta, and yellow dyes. When exposed to red, green, or blue light, the respective capsules become hard and unbreakable. The *film* is then pressed against specially treated paper, and the capsules that have not hardened in the previous process break, releasing their colors onto the paper. *See also* CMY. 一种彩色印刷工艺，使用一种嵌入了数百万个充满青色、品红和黄色染料的胶囊的特殊胶片。当暴露在红、绿或蓝色的光线下的时候，各自的胶囊就变得坚硬和不可破损，然后胶片被压在经过特殊处理的纸上，在先前的过程中没有变硬的胶囊破裂，将颜色涂在纸上。参阅 CMY。

D

DA *n.* 办公桌附件

See(见) desk accessory.

DAC *n.* 数模转换器

See(见) digital-to-analog converter.

DACL *n.* 自选访问控制表

See(见) discretionary access control list.

daemon *n.* 守护程序[进程]

A program associated with UNIX systems that performs a housekeeping or maintenance utility function without being called by the user. A daemon sits in the background and is activated only when needed, for example, to correct an error from which another program cannot recover. UNIX 系统上的一种程序，无需用户调用就可以执行内部管理或维护公用程序中的操作程序。它在后台运行，只有在需要时才激活，例如处理其他程序不能自行恢复的错误。

daisy chain[1] *n.* 菊花链

A set of devices connected in series. In order to eliminate conflicting requests to use the channel (bus) to which all the devices are connected, each device is given a different priority. SCSI (**S**mall **C**omputer **S**ystem **I**nterface) and the newer USB (**U**niversal **S**erial **B**us) both support daisy-chained devices. *See also* SCSI, USB. 串接起来的一组设备。为了排除因请求使用所连接的通道(总线)引起的冲突，每个设备给定一个不同的优先级。SCSI(小型计算机系统接口)和较新版本的 USB(标准串行总线)都支持菊花链链接设备。参阅 SCSI, USB。

daisy chain[2] *vb.* 【动】菊花状链接

To connect a series of devices, one to another, like daisies in a chain of flowers. 像穿花链上的菊花一样，将一系列设备一个接一个地连接起来。

daisy wheel *n.* 菊花轮

A *print* element consisting of a set of formed characters with each character mounted on a separate type bar, all radiating from a center hub. *See also* daisy wheel printer, thimble, thimble printer. 菊花轮式打印机中的元件。字符集中的字符刻在围绕中心排列成辐射状如菊花的一个个打印棒的头上。参阅 daisy-wheel printer, thimble, thimble printer。

daisy-wheel printer *n.* 菊花轮打印机

A printer that uses a daisy-wheel type element. Daisy-wheel output is crisp and slightly imprinted, with fully formed characters resembling typewriter quality. Daisy-wheel printers were standard for high-quality printing until being superseded by laser printers. *See also* daisy wheel, thimble, thimble printer. 一种采用菊花轮打印元件的打印机。采用整个字符一次打出的方式因而输出效果清晰但略有印痕，接近打字机的输出质量。在被激光打印机取代之前，菊花轮打印机代表着高质量打印。参阅 daisy wheel, thimble, thimble printer。

damping *n.* 阻尼技术

A technique for preventing overshoot (exceeding the desired limit) in the response of a circuit or device. 一种防止线路或设备响应过冲(即超过期望的限度)的技术。

D-AMPS *n.* 数字高级移动电话业务

Acronym for **D**igital **A**dvanced **M**obile **P**hone **S**ervice. The digital form of the analog AMPS cellular phone service. D-AMPS, sometimes spelled DAMPS, differs from AMPS in being digital and in tripling the number of available channels by using time division multiple access (TDMA) to divide each of the 30 AMPS channels into three

separate channels. *See also* AMPS, FDMA, TDMA. 为 Digital Advanced Mobile Phone Service 的缩略语。模拟 AMPS 蜂窝式电话业务的数字形式。D-AMPS(有时拼写为 DAMPS)不同于数字形式的 AMPS,将可用的信道分成 3 组,而是采用时分多路接入(TDMA)技术将每 30 条 AMPS 信道分成 3 条独立的信道。参阅 AMPS, FDMA, TDMA。

DAO *n.* **数据访问[存取]对象**

See(见) Data Access Objects.

DAP *n.* **目录访问协议**

See(见) Directory Access Protocol.

DaratechSUMMIT *n.* **DaratechSUMMIT 会议**

Conference on emerging engineering and technology developments in the information technology industry. The DaratechSUMMIT focuses on how information technology affects business practices and assists in manufacturing and production. 信息技术产业新兴工程和技术进步会议。DaratechSUMMIT 会议关注信息技术如何影响商务活动和辅助制造与生产。

dark fiber *n.* **暗[未用]光纤**

Unused capacity in fiber-optic communications.
光纤通信中的未使用的光纤容量。

Darlington circuit *n.* **达林顿电路**

An amplifier circuit made of two transistors, often mounted in the same housing. The collectors of the two transistors are connected, and the emitter of the first is connected to the base of the second. Darlington circuits provide high-gain amplification. *Also called*: Darlington pair. 一种由通常安装在同一封装壳中的两个晶体管构成的放大电路。二者的集电极连接在一起,第一个晶体管的发射极与第二个晶体管的基极连接在一起。达林顿电路提供高增益的放大。也称为 Darlington pair。

Darlington pair *n.* **达林顿对**

See(见) Darlington circuit.

DARPA *n.* **美国国防部高级研究计划局**

See(见) Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency.

DARPANET *n.* **美国国防部高级研究计划局网络**

Short for **D**efense **A**dvanced **R**esearch **P**rojects **A**gency **Net**work. *See* ARPANET. 为 Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency Network 的缩写。见 ARPANET。

Darwin *n.* **Darwin 操作系统**

Apple Computer's open source operating system, which forms the core of Mac OS X. Darwin is a processor- independent BSD UNIX operating system based on FreeBSD and Mach 3.0 technologies. Darwin offers advanced networking, protected memory, preemptive multitasking, and support for Macintosh and UNIX file systems. Darwin can be run on both the Power PC Macintosh and Intel processor-based computers. *See also* Mac OS X. Apple 计算机公司的开放源代码操作系统,是 Mac OS X 操作系统的核心。Darwin 是一个独立于处理器的 BSD UNIX 操作系统,它基于免费 BSD 版操作系统和 Mach 3.0 工艺。Darwin 操作系统具有高级的联网功能、受保护的内存、抢占式多任务处理技术,支持 Macintosh 和 UNIX 两个系统中的文件系统。Darwin 操作系统可以在 Power Pc 的 Macintosh 计算机和基于 Intel 处理器的计算机上运行。参阅 Mac OS X。

DAS *n.* **双连接站**

See(见) dual attachment station.

DASD *n.* **直接访问存储设备;磁盘(机)**

Acronym for **d**irect **a**ccess **s**torage **d**evice. A data storage device by which information can be accessed directly, instead of by passing sequentially through all storage areas. For example, a disk drive is a DASD, but a tape unit is not, because, with a tape unit, the data is stored as a linear sequence. *See also* direct access. *Compare* sequential access. 为 direct access storage device 的缩略语。一种数据存储设备,能直接访问所存储的信息,而不是只能通过顺序地访问所有存储区域来访问。例如磁盘机是一种直接访问存储设备(DASD),而磁带机不是直接访问存储设备,因为磁带机是按线性序列存储数据的。参阅 direct access。比较 sequential access。

.dat *n.* **数据文件的扩展名**

A generic file extension for a data file. 一种文件扩展名,通常用来表示数据文件。

DAT *n.* **数字录音带;动态地址转换**

See(见) digital audio tape, dynamic address translation.

data *n.* 数据

Plural of the Latin *datum*, meaning an item of information. In practice, *data* is often used for the singular as well as the plural form of the noun. *See also* datum. *Compare* information. 拉丁词 datum 的复数形式，表示一项信息、资料或情报。实际上 data 既用作名词单数也用作复数。参阅 datum。比较 information。

Data Access Objects *n.* 数据访问[存取]对象

A data access interface that communicates with Microsoft Jet and ODBC-compliant data sources to connect to, retrieve, manipulate, and update data and the database structure. *Acronym*: DAO. 一种可以与微软的 Jet 和 ODBC 兼容的数据源进行通信的数据访问接口，通过该接口对数据和数据结构进行连接、检索、操作和更新。缩略为 DAO。

data acquisition *n.* 数据采集过程

The process of obtaining data from another source, usually one outside a specific system. 从一个特定系统的外部的数据源获取数据的过程。

data aggregate *n.* 数据聚合

A collection of data records. It usually includes a description of the placement of the data blocks and their relation to the entire set. 一种数据记录的集合，通常包括对数据块在集合中的位置以及与整个集合的关系的描述。

data attribute *n.* 数据属性

Structural information about data that describes its context and meaning. 描述数据上下文和含义的结构信息。

data bank *n.* 数据库，数据库集

Any substantial collection of data. 任何有内容的数据集合。

database *n.* 数据库

A file composed of records, each containing fields together with a set of operations for searching, sorting, recombining, and other functions. *Acronym*: DB. 一种由记录组成的文件，每个记录包含若干字段及其相应的一组操作，并可以进行如查找、排序、重组以及其他操作。缩略为 DB。

database administrator *n.* 数据库管理员

One who manages a database. The administrator determines the content, internal structure, and access strategy for a database, defines security and integrity, and monitors performance. *Acronym*: DBA. *Also called*: database manager. 负责管理数据库的人员，其职责包括确定数据库的内容、内部结构和访问策略；定义安全性和完整性及监视数据库的性能。缩略为 DBA。也称为 database manager。

database analyst *n.* 数据库分析员

One who provides the analytic functions needed to design and maintain applications requiring a database. 对数据库应用系统的设计和维护进行分析的人员。

database designer *n.* 数据库设计员

One who designs and implements functions required for applications that use a database. 设计并且实现要使用数据库的应用系统所必需的各种操作程序的人员。

database engine *n.* 数据库引擎

The program module or modules that provide access to a database management system (DBMS). 提供对数据库管理系统的访问功能的一个或多个程序模块。

database machine *n.* 数据库机

1. A peripheral that executes database tasks, thereby relieving the main computer from performing them. 一种可以执行与数据库有关的任务的外围设备，使主计算机免除执行这些任务的负担。

2. A database server that performs only database tasks. 一种只执行数据库任务的数据库服务系统。

database management system *n.* 数据库管理系统

A software interface between the database and the user. A database management system handles user requests for database actions and allows for control of security and data integrity requirements. *Acronym*: DBMS. *Also called*: database manager. *See also* database engine. 一种位于用户和数据库之间的接口软件，它处理用户对数据库操作的请求，按既定的要求或需求控制系统的安全性和系统的完整性。缩略为 DBMS。也称为 database manager。参阅 database engine。

database manager *n.* 数据库管理员[程序]

See(见) database administrator, database management

system.

database publishing *n.* 数据库出版(技术)

The use of desktop publishing or Internet technology to produce reports containing information obtained from a database. 利用桌面出版或因特网技术产生包含从数据库获得的信息的报告。

database server *n.* 数据库服务系统[器]

A network node, or station, dedicated to storing and providing access to a shared database. *Also called*: database machine. 计算机网络中的一种结点或站点。专用于对共享数据库的存储和访问请求。也称为 database machine。

database structure *n.* 数据库结构

A general description of the format of records in a database, including the number of fields, specifications regarding the type of data that can be entered in each field, and the field names used. 关于数据库记录的格式的一般描述。包括字段个数、每个字段能接受的数据类型的描述、字段名。

data bit *n.* 数据位

In asynchronous communications, one of a group of from 5 to 8 bits that represents a single character of data for transmission. Data bits are preceded by a start bit and followed by an optional parity bit and one or more stop bits. *See also* asynchronous transmission, bit, communications parameter. 在异步通信中,表示被传输数据的一个字符的 5 到 8 位一组中的一位。数据位以起始位为前导,后面可以附加奇偶校验位,并以一个或多个停止位作结束。参阅 asynchronous transmission, bit, communications parameter。

data buffer *n.* 数据缓冲区

An area in memory where data is temporarily stored while being moved from one location to another. *See also* buffer[1]. 当数据从一个区域向另一个区域传送时,存储器中用来暂存数据的一块区域。参阅 buffer[1]。

data bus *n.* 数据总线

See(见) bus.

data cable *n.* 数据电缆

Fiber-optic or wire cable used to transfer data from one device to another. 用于从一个设备向另一个设备传送数据的光纤或电缆。

data capture *n.* 数据捕获(过程)

1. The collection of information at the time of a transaction. 事务处理中信息的收集。

2. The process of saving on a storage medium a record of interchanges between a user and a remote information utility. 把用户和远程信息公用设施间的交换记录存储在存储介质上的过程。

data carrier *n.* 数据载体[波]

See(见) carrier (第 1 个释义).

Data Carrier Detected *n.* 数据载波检测(信号)

See(见) DCD (第 1 个释义).

data chaining *n.* 数据链接(过程)

The process of storing segments of data in noncontiguous locations while retaining the ability to reconnect them in the proper sequence. 将数据段存储到不连续的存储区的过程。必要时可按适当次序重新连接起来。

data channel *n.* 数据通道

See(见) channel (第 1 个释义).

data closet *n.* 数据室

See(见) wiring closet.

data collection *n.* 数据收集(过程);数据汇集

1. The process of acquiring source documents or data. 获得源文件或数据的过程。

2. The grouping of data by means of classification, sorting, ordering, and other organizing methods. 通过分类、排序、整理和其他组织方法分组数据。

datacom *n.* 数据通信

Short for **data com**munications. *See* communications. 为 **data com**munications 的缩写。见 communications。

data communications *n.* 数据通信

See(见) communications.

data compaction *n.* 数据压缩

See(见) data compression.

data compression *n.* 数据压缩

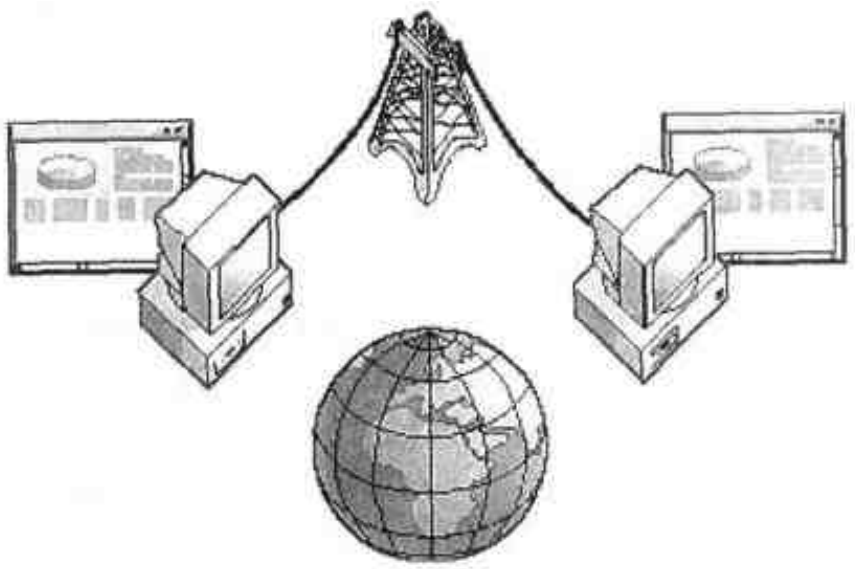
A means of reducing the amount of space or bandwidth needed to store or transmit a block of data, used in data communications, facsimile transmission, file storage and transfer, and CD-ROM publishing. *Also called*: data compaction. 为减少存储数据块需要的存储空间或传输数据块需要的带宽而使用的方法。用于数据通信、传真传送、文件

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存储和传送以及 CD-ROM 出版。也称为 data compaction。

data conferencing *n.* **数据会议**

Simultaneous data communication among geographically separated participants in a meeting. Data conferencing involves whiteboards and other software that enable a single set of files at one location to be accessed and modified by all participants. See the illustration. *See also* desktop conferencing, whiteboard. *Compare* video conferencing. 地理上不在一起的会议与会者之间同时进行的数据通信。它借助白板和其他软件使处于某处的一组文件能被所有的与会者访问和修改。参阅本条目的图例。参阅 desktop conferencing, whiteboard。比较 video conferencing。



Data conferencing.

data control *n.* **数据控制**

The aspect of data management concerned with tracking how and by whom data is used, accessed, altered, owned, and reported on. 数据管理的一个方面，涉及如何跟踪数据，这些数据被谁使用、访问、改变、拥有并向谁报告。

data conversion *n.* **数据转换**

Changing the way information is represented in a document or file—for instance, changing binary representation to decimal or hexadecimal. 改变信息在文档或文件中的表示方式，例如将二进制表示改变为十进制或十六进制表示。

data corruption *n.* **数据毁坏**

See(见) corruption.

data declaration *n.* **数据声明**

A statement in a program that specifies the characteristics of a variable. The requirements for data declarations vary among different programming languages but can include such values as variable name, data type, initial value, and size specification. *See also* array, data type, record1, variable. 程序中说明变量特性的语句。具体要求因不同的程序设计语言而异，但都包括诸如变量名、数据类型、初值和大小等指标。参阅 array, data type, record', variable。

data definition language *n.* **数据定义语言**

A language that defines all attributes and properties of a database, especially record layouts, field definitions, key fields, file locations, and storage strategy. *Acronym*: DDL. 定义数据库所有的属性和特性的语言。特别是定义记录的设计、字段定义、关键字段、文件位置和存储策略。缩略为 DDL。

data description language *n.* **数据描述语言**

A language designed specifically for declaring data structures and files. *See also* data definition language. 专门用于声明数据结构和文件的语言。参阅 data definition language。

data dictionary *n.* **数据字典**

A database containing data about all the databases in a database system. Data dictionaries store all the various schema and file specifications and their locations. They also contain information about which programs use which data and which users are interested in which reports. 数据库系统中包含所有数据库的有关数据的数据库。它存储所有不同的方案和文件规格和它们的位置。也包含关于哪些程序使用哪些数据和哪些用户对哪些报表感兴趣的信息。

data directory *n.* **数据目录**

See(见) catalog, data dictionary.

data-driven attack *n.* **数据驱动攻击**

A form of attack in which malicious code is hidden in a program or other innocuous data. When the data is executed, the virus or other destructive code is activated. A data-driven attack is typically used to bypass a firewall or other security measures. 一种攻击形式，在这种攻击中，恶意代码隐藏在程序或其他无害数据里面。当这些数据被执行时，病毒或其他破坏性的代码就会被激活。

数据驱动的攻击是一种很典型的绕过防火墙或其他安全措施的方式。

data-driven processing *n.* 数据驱动处理技术

A form of processing where the processor or program must wait for data to arrive before it can advance to the next step in a sequence. *Compare:* demand-driven processing. 一种处理技术的方式，处理器或程序在执行下一步处理之前必须等待数据出现。比较 demand-driven processing。

data element *n.* 数据元素

A single unit of data. *Also called:* data item. *See also* data field. 单个数据单元。也称为 data item。参阅 data field。

data encapsulation *n.* 数据封装

A method of dealing with computers with Year 2000 problems that entailed modifying the input and output logic of a program, leaving the actual data unchanged as it was processed. The input logic was modified to reflect a date in the past that the computer could handle that paralleled the current calendar. When output was generated, the output logic changed the data to reflect the correct date. 解决计算机 2000 年问题的一种方法，数据封装修改程序的输入输出逻辑，而在运行时保持实际的数据不变。输入逻辑被修改以反映计算机过去的一个日期，计算机则修改并行的当前日历。产生输出时，输出逻辑将会改变数据反映正确的日期。

data encryption *n.* 数据加密

See(见) encryption.

data encryption key *n.* 数据密钥

A sequence of secret information, such as a string of decimal numbers or binary digits, that is used to encrypt and decrypt data. *Acronym:* DEK. *See also* decryption, encryption, key (definition 3). 用于加密和解密数据的秘密信息序列，例如一串十进制数字或二进制数字。缩略为 DEK。参阅 decryption, encryption, key (第 3 个释义)。

data encryption standard *n.* 数据加密标准

See(见) DES.

data entry *n.* 数据输入(过程)

The process of writing new data to computer memory. 将新数据写入计算机内存的过程。

data/fax modem *n.* 数据/传真调制解调器

A modem that can handle both serial data and facsimile images to either send or receive transmissions. 能发送和接收串行数据和传真图像的调制解调器。

data field *n.* 数据字段

A well defined portion of a data record, such as a column in a database table. 数据记录中已有定义的部分，例如数据库表中的一列。

data field masking *n.* 数据字段屏蔽(技术)

The process of filtering or selecting part of a data field to control the way it is returned and displayed. 通过筛选某些数据字段控制返回或显示的方式

data file *n.* 数据文件

A file consisting of data in the form of text, numbers, or graphics, as distinct from a program file of commands and instructions. *Compare* program file. 由文本、数字或图形这类数据组成的文件，区别于由命令或指令组成的程序文件。比较 program file。

data flow 或 **dataflow** *n.* 数据流

1. The movement of data through a system, from entry to destination. 从入口到目的地穿越某一系统的数据的运动。

2. In parallel processing, a design in which a calculation is made either when all necessary data is available (data-driven processing) or when other processors request the data (demand driven processing). *See also* parallel processing. 在并行处理技术中的一种设计，当所有必须的数据都具备时(数据驱动的处理)，或当其他处理器请求数据时(需求驱动的处理)，都能使计算得以进行。参阅 parallel processing。

data fork *n.* 数据分叉

In Macintosh files, the part of a stored document that contains user-supplied information, such as the text of a word-processing document. A Macintosh file can have a data fork, a resource fork (which contains information such as program code, font data, digitized sound, or icons), and a header. All three parts are used by the operating system in file management and storage. *See also* resource (definition 2), resource fork. 在 Macintosh 机的文件(系统)中，被存储的文档包含用户

提供的信息的那部分，如字处理文档的正文。Macintosh 机上的文件可以有数据分叉、资源分叉(包含程序代码、字体数据、数字化声音和图标等信息)和文件头。操作系统进行文件管理和存储时使用这三部分。参阅 resource (第 2 个释义)，resource fork。

data format *n.* 数据格式

The structure applied to data by an application program to provide a context in which the data can be interpreted. 与数据有关的结构，它为应用程序提供解释数据所需的上下文。

data frame *n.* 数据帧

A packet of information transmitted as a unit on a network. Data frames are defined by the network's data-link layer and exist only on the wire between network nodes. *See also* data-link layer, frame (definition 2). 作为一个单元在网络上传输的信息包。由网络的数据链路层协议定义并只存在于网络结点间的连线上。参阅 data-link layer, frame (第 2 个释义)。

data glove *n.* 数据手套

A data input device or controller in the form of a glove fitted with sensors that convert movement of the hand and fingers into commands. *See also* virtual reality. 带有传感器的手套形状的数据输入设备或控制器，能把手和手指的运动转化为命令。参阅 virtual reality。

datagram *n.* 数据报

One packet, or unit, of information, along with relevant delivery information such as the destination address, that is sent through a packet-switching network. *See also* packet switching. 通过分组交换网络传送的信息包或单元，它带有与传输有关的信息，例如目的地址。参阅 packet switching。

data independence *n.* 数据独立性

The separation of data in a database from the programs that manipulate it. Data independence makes stored data as accessible as possible. 数据库的数据与操作数据的程序的分离。它使被存储数据尽可能是可访问的。

data integrity *n.* 数据完整性

The accuracy of data and its conformity to its expected value, especially after being transmitted or processed. 特别在传输或处理之后的数据的正确性和与其期望值的一致性。

data interchange format *n.* 数据交换格式

A format consisting of ASCII codes in which database, spreadsheet, and similar documents can be structured to facilitate their use by and transfer to other programs. *Acronym*: DIF. *See also* ASCII. 由 ASCII 组成的格式，藉此数据库、电子表格、和类似的文档都可以按格式构造，易于被其他程序使用或传给其他程序。缩略为 DIF。参阅 ASCII。

data item *n.* 数据项

See(见) data element.

data library *n.* 数据文件库

A cataloged collection of data files on disk or in another storage medium. 磁盘或其他存储介质上编了目录的数据文件集。

data link *n.* 数据链路

A connection between any two devices capable of sending and receiving information, such as a computer and a printer or a main computer and a terminal. Sometimes the term is extended to include equipment, such as a modem, that enables transmission and receiving. Such devices follow protocols that govern data transmission. *See also* communications protocol, datalink layer, DCE (definition 1), DTE. 能够发送和接收数据的任何两个设备之间的连接，例如计算机和打印机或主机和终端之间的连接。有时也可指能够传送和接收的设备，如调制解调器。这些设备遵循支配数据通信的各种协议。参阅 communications protocol, datalink layer, DCE (第 1 个释义), DTE。

Data Link Connection Identifier *n.* 数据链(路连)接标识符

A virtual circuit on frame relay networks that permanently identifies the path to a particular destination. *See also* frame relay, virtual circuit. 帧中继网络上的一种虚拟电路，可以固定标识出连接到特定目的地的通路。参阅 frame relay, virtual circuit。

Data Link Control *n.* 数据链路控制(规程，协议)

See(见) DLC.

data link escape *n.* 数据连接转义符

In data transmission, a control character that changes the meaning of the characters immediately following it. 数据传输中，改变紧跟后面的字符序列的含义的控制字符。

data-link layer *n.* **数据链路层**

The second of seven layers in the ISO/ OSI reference model for standardizing computer-to computer communications. The data-link layer is one layer above the physical layer. Its concern is packaging and addressing data and managing the flow of transmissions. It is the lowest of the three layers (data-link, network, and transport) involved in actually moving data between devices See the illustration. *See also* ISO/OSI reference model. 作为计算机之间通信标准的ISO/OSI基准模型的七层中的第二层，位于物理层之上。涉及信息打包和编址以及传输流管理。在设备间实际传输数据的三层(数据链路层、网络层、传输层)中，它处于最底层。参阅本条目的图例。参阅ISO/OSI reference model。

ISO/OSI MODEL	
ISO/OSI Layer	**Focus**
Application (highest level)	Program-to-program transfer of information
Presentation	Text formatting and display, code conversion
Session	Establishing, maintaining, and coordinating communication
Transport	Accurate delivery, service quality
Network	Transport routes, message handling and transfer
Data-link	Coding, addressing, and transmitting information
Physical	Hardware connections

ISO/OSI 模型	
ISO/OSI 划分的层	**功用**
应用层(最高层)	信息在程序到程序上进行传输
表示层	正文的格式化和显示，代码的转换
话路层	建立、维护并协调(双方的)通信
运输层	准确传递，服务质量
网络层	运输的路由(即路线)，报文的处理和传送
数据链路层	对信息进行编码，编址和传输
物理层	硬件的连接

Data-link layer on ISO/OSI reference model.

data management *n.* **数据管理**

The control of data from acquisition and input through processing, output, and storage. In microcomputers, hardware manages data by gathering it, moving it, and following instructions to process it. The operating system manages the hardware and ensures that the parts of the system work in harmony so that data is stored safely and accurately. Application programs manage data by receiving and processing input according to the user's commands, and sending results to an output device or to disk storage. The user also is responsible for data management by acquiring data, labeling and organizing disks, backing up data, archiving files, and removing unneeded material from the hard disk. 控制数据从采集、输入到处理、输出和存储。微机上硬件管理数据指对数据进行收集、传送及按指令进行处理。操作系统管理硬件并确保系统的各部分协调工作以使数据安全和准确地存储。应用程序按照用户的命令通过接收输入、进行处理并将结果发送到输出设备或磁盘存储器的方式对数据进行管理。用户也负责管理数据，这是通过采集数据、标记和组织磁盘，备份数据、文件归档和删除硬盘上不需要的文件进行的。

data manipulation *n.* **数据操作**

The processing of data by means of programs that accept user commands, offer ways to handle data, and tell the hardware what to do with the data. 通过程序进行的对数据的处理。程序接受用户命令，提供处理数据的方法，并指示硬件对数据进行什么处理。

data manipulation language *n.* **数据操纵语言**

In database management systems, a language that is used to insert data in, update, and query a database. Data manipulation languages are often capable of performing mathematical and statistical calculations that facilitate generating reports. *Acronym*: DML. *See also* structured query language. 在数据库管理系统中，一种用于数据的插入、更新

和查询的语言。它能进行数学和统计计算，从而易于生成报表。缩略为 DML。参阅 structured query language。

data mart *n.* **数据集市**

A scaled-down version of a data warehouse that is tailored to contain only information likely to be used by the target group. *See also* data warehouse. 一种数据仓库的小规模版本，只包含可能被目标组使用的信息。参阅 data warehouse。

data medium *n.* **数据媒体**

The physical material on which computer data is stored. 存储计算机中的数据的物理介质。

data migration *n.* **数据迁移**

1. The process of moving data from one repository or source, such as a database, to another, usually via automated scripts or programs. Often data migration involves transferring data from one type of computer system to another. 数据从一个储存地或源移动到另外一个的过程，例如从一个数据库转移到另一个数据库。通常通过自动的命令过程或程序进行。数据迁移经常涉及数据在不同的计算机系统间传输。

2. In supercomputing applications, the process of storing large amounts of data off line while making them appear to be on line as disk-resident files. 在超级信息处理应用中，使脱机储存的大量的数据成为联机的磁盘文件的过程。

data mining *n.* **数据挖掘(技术)**

The process of identifying commercially useful patterns, problems, or relationships in a database, a Web server, or other computer repository through the use of advanced statistical tools. Some Web sites use data mining to monitor the efficiency of site navigation and to determine changes in the Web site's design based on how consumers are using the site. 通过使用高级统计工具标识数据库、Web 服务器或其他计算机数据仓库的有商业价值的模式、问题或关系的过程。有些网站利用数据挖掘技术监控站点导航的效率，并基于客户使用站点的方式确定对站点中设计做一些调整。

data model *n.* **数据模型**

A collection of related object types, operators, and integrity rules that form the abstract entity supported by a database management system (DBMS). Thus, one speaks of a relational DBMS, a network DBMS, and so on, depending on the type of data model a DBMS supports. In general, a DBMS supports only one data model as a practical rather than a theoretical restriction. 一组相关对象类型，操作符及完整性规则的集合，该集合构成了数据库管理系统(DBMS)支持的抽象实体。这样，根据数据库管理系统支持的数据模型区别关系数据库、网络数据库等等。一般地，虽然理论上没有限制，但实际上一个数据库管理系统只能支持一种数据模型。

data network *n.* **数据网络**

A network designed for transferring data encoded as digital signals, as opposed to a voice network, which transmits analog signals. 传输数字信号的网络，区别于传输模拟信号的声音网络。

Data Over Cable Service Interface Specification *n.* **电缆传输数据接口规范**

See DOCSIS.

data-overrun error *n.* **数据溢流错**

An error that occurs when more data is being acquired than can be processed. *See also* bps. 一种当请求的数据超过可以被处理的数据时引起的错误。参阅 bps。

data packet *n.* **数据包[分组]**

See(见) packet.

data path *n.* **数据通路**

The route that a signal follows as it travels through a computer network. 信号在计算机网络中传输所经过的路由。

data point *n.* **数据点**

Any pair of numeric values plotted on a chart. 画在图表上的数值对。

data processing *n.* **数据处理(技术)**

1. The general work performed by computers. 由计算机执行的全部工作。

2. More specifically, the manipulation of data to transform it into some desired result. *Acronym*: DP. *Also called*: ADP, automatic data processing, EDP, electronic data processing. *See also* centralized processing, decentralized processing, distributed processing. 特指操纵数据，使之转换成某种指定的结果。缩略为 DP。也称为 ADP,

automatic data processing, EDP. electronic data processing。参阅 centralized processing, decentralized processing, distributed processing。

Data Processing Management Association *n.* **数据处理管理协会**

See(见) DPMA.

data projector *n.* **数据投影仪**

A device, similar to a slide projector, that projects the video monitor output of a computer onto a screen. 一种类似于幻灯投影仪的设备，把计算机的视频监视器输出的内容投影到屏幕上。

data protection *n.* **数据保护**

The process of ensuring the preservation, integrity, and reliability of data. *See also* data integrity. 确保数据的储存、完整性和可靠性的方法。参阅 data integrity。

data rate *n.* **数据率**

The speed at which a circuit or communications line can transfer information, usually measured in bits per second (bps). 线路或通信线路能传输信息的速度，通常用每秒传输的比特数或位数衡量(bps)。

data record *n.* **数据记录**

See(见) record[1].

data reduction *n.* **数据简化[归约]**

The process of converting raw data to a more useful form by scaling, smoothing, ordering, or other editing procedures. 通过缩放、平滑、整理或其他编辑过程把原始数据转化成更有用形式的过程。

data segment *n.* **数据段**

The portion of memory or auxiliary storage that contains the data used by a program. 内存或辅助存储器的一部分，它包含一个程序使用的数据。

Data Service Unit *n.* **数据业务单元**

See(见) DDS.

data set *n.* **数据集**

1. A collection of related information made up of separate elements that can be treated as a unit in data handling. 数据处理中由可看作一个单元的分离元素组成的有关信息的集合。

2. In communications, a modem. *See also* modem. 在通信中指调制解调器。参阅 modem。

Data Set Ready *n.* **数据准备就绪(信号)**

See(见) DSR.

data sharing *n.* **数据分[共]享**

The use of a single file by more than one person or computer. Data sharing can be done by physically transferring a file from one computer to another, or, more commonly, by networking and computer-to-computer communications. 一个单一的文件被一个以上的人或计算机所使用的技术或方法。可实现数据共享的做法有：把文件从一台计算机实实在在地传送到另一台计算机上。或者，更常见的是通过联网和计算机到计算机的通信来实现。

data signal *n.* **数据信号**

The information transmitted over a line or circuit. It consists of binary digits and can include actual information or messages and other elements such as control characters or error-checking codes. 通过线路或电路传输的信息。数据信号由二进制数字组成，并能包括有效信息或报文及其他内容，如控制字符或错误检查码。

data sink *n.* **数据汇，数据接收器**

1. Any recording medium where data can be stored until needed. 能够存储数据直到需要的记录媒介。

2. In communications, the portion of a Data Terminal Equipment (DTE) device that receives transmitted data. 通信中，数据终端设备(DTE)能够接收传输数据的部分。

data source *n.* **数据源**

1. The originator of computer data, frequently an analog or digital data collection device. 计算机数据的产生者，通常是一个模拟或数字数据收集设备。

2. In communications, the portion of a Data Terminal Equipment (DTE) device that sends data. 在通信技术中，数据终端设备(DTE)发送数据的部分。

data stream *n.* **数据流**

An undifferentiated, byte-by-byte flow of data. 一种字节之间没有区别的数据的字节流。

data structure *n.* **数据结构**

An organizational scheme, such as a record or array, that can be applied to data to facilitate interpreting the data or performing operations on

it. 一种数据的组织方案(例如记录或数组),藉此有助于解释数据或执行对数据的操作

data switch *n.* 数据交换机(设备)

A device in a computer system that routes incoming data to various locations. 计算机系统中,一种使输入数据到达不同位置的设备。

Data Terminal Equipment *n.* 数据终端设备

See(见) DTE.

Data Terminal Ready *n.* 数据终端就绪

See(见) DTR.

data traffic *n.* 数据通信(量)

The exchange of electronic messages—control and data—across a network. Traffic capacity is measured in bandwidth; traffic speed is measured in bits per unit of time. 电子报文(含控制信息和数据)通过网络的交换。通信能力用带宽来度量;通信速度用单位时间内传输的比特数来度量。

data transfer *n.* 数据传输

The movement of information from one location to another, either within a computer (as from a disk drive to memory), between a computer and an external device (as between a file server and a computer on a network), or between separate computers. 信息从一个位置到另一个的移动。移动或发生在计算机内(如从磁盘驱动器到内存),或在计算机和外设之间(如网络上文件服务器和计算机之间),或在不同的计算机之间。

data transfer rate *n.* 数据传输率

See(见) data rate.

data transmission *n.* 数据传输

The electronic transfer of information from a sending device to a receiving device. 信息从发送设备到接收设备的电子传输。

data type *n.* 数据类型

In programming, a definition of a set of data that specifies the possible range of values of the set, the operations that can be performed on the values, and the way in which the values are stored in memory. Defining the data type allows a computer to manipulate the data appropriately. Data types are most often supported in high-level languages and often include types such as real, integer, floating point, character, Boolean, and pointer. How a language handles data typing is one of its major characteristics. *See also* cast, constant, enumerated data type, strong typing, type checking, user defined data type, variable, weak typing. 在编程中,一种对一组数据的定义,规定可能的取值范围,可对它们进行的操作以及如何将这些值存放在存储器中。规定数据类型可以使计算机以正确的方式操作数据。数据类型主要由高级语言支持并通常包括实型、整型、浮点数型、字符型、布尔型和指针型这样的数据类型。一种语言如何处理数据类型是其重要特性之一。参阅 cast, constant, enumerated data type, strong typing, type checking, user-defined data type, variable, weak typing。

data validation *n.* 数据确认

The process of testing the accuracy of data. 测试数据准确度的过程。

data value *n.* 数据值

The literal or interpreted meaning of a data item, such as an entry in a database, or a type, such as an integer, that can be used for a variable. 可用作为一个变量的数据项(如数据库中的一个表目)或类型(如整型)的字面上的或解释后的意义。

data warehouse[1] *n.* 数据仓库

A database, frequently very large, that can access all of a company's information. While the warehouse can be distributed over several computers and may contain several databases and information from numerous sources in a variety of formats, it should be accessible through a server. Thus, access to the warehouse is transparent to the user, who can use simple commands to retrieve and analyze all the information. The data warehouse also contains data about how the warehouse is organized, where the information can be found, and any connections between data. Frequently used for decision support within an organization, the data warehouse also allows the organization to organize its data, coordinate updates, and see relationships between information gathered from different parts of the organization. *See also* database, decision support system, server (definition 1), transparent (definition 1). 一种能访问公司的所有信息的数据库,通常很大。尽管数据仓库可能分布于多台计算机上并包含几个数据库和不同格式的多个源的信息,但人们可以通过一个服务系统访问它。

从而访问数据仓库的细节对用户是透明的，用户用简单的命令就能获得并分析所有的信息。数据仓库中的信息也包括其自身是如何组织的，可以从何处获得信息，以及数据间的任何联系。数据仓库常用于支持企业内的决策，也可用于企业重组数据、协调更新和查看从不同部门收集来的信息间的关系。参阅 database, decision support system, server（第 1 个释义），transparent（第 1 个释义）

data warehouse[2] *vb.* 【动】数据仓库化

To acquire, collect, manage, and disseminate information gathered from various sources into a single location; or to implement an informational database used to store sharable data. Data warehousing is a four-step process: gathering data; managing the data in a centralized location; providing access to the data along with tools for interpreting, analyzing, and reporting on the data; and producing reports on the data to be used for decision making. *See also* downflow, inflow, metaflow, upflow. 对从不同数据源聚集的信息进行获取、收集、管理和分布等操作，并将他们放在某个独立地点，或建立一个信息数据库用于存储共享的数据。数据仓库划分为四个步骤：收集数据；在集中位置管理数据；提供对数据进行解释、分析和报表处理的工具；以及生成相应报表用于决策支持。参阅 downflow, inflow, metaflow, upflow。

date and time stamp *n.* 日期和时间邮戳（技术）

See（见）time stamp.

date counter overflow *n.* 日期计数器溢出

A problem that may occur in systems or programs when the value in a date variable exceeds allowable values. A date counter overflow can occur when an incremental date produces a number that the system interprets as zero or a negative number. This is likely to cause the system or program to post an error message in turn or to revert to the original starting point. Although this was largely considered a Year 2000 problem, such an error is not necessarily confined to the year 2000. 程序或系统中可能出现的一种问题，即日期变量的值可能会超出所允许值。当日期增量产生一个数，系统将其解释成了 0 或者负数时就会发生日期计数器溢出。这时很可能会导致系统或程序依次发出错误信息或将之返回到起始点。尽管这种错误主要来自 2000 年问题，然并不局限于 2000 年时发生。

date dependency *n.* 日期依赖性

In terms of the Year 2000 problem, the need many programs have for date related input or output data and the way dates are represented in that data. This dependency affects whether the program can run correctly when the turn of the century is reached. 就 2000 年问题而言，许多程序有与日期相关的输入或输出数据的需要以及在那样的数据中任何表示日期的方法或方式。这种依赖性将影响这种程序在世纪之交时是否能正确地运行。

date expansion *n.* 日期扩充（法）

A method of dealing with programs with Year 2000 problems that entails changing data, data descriptions, and (if necessary) program logic that pertains to dates by expanding date fields from two digits to four digits— for example, from DDMMYY to DDMMYYYY. 一种处理与 2000 问题相关的各种程序的方法，即通过改变数据、数据描述以及（如果需要的话）程序中与日期相关的逻辑，把日期字段由 2 位数字扩充到 4 位数字，例如从 DDMMYY 扩充到 DDMMYYYY 格式

date format *n.* 日期格式

The manner in which dates are formatted in a computer system or program. While some organizations require that the same format be used throughout their systems and programs, many organizations have not, which can make tracking down potential date problems, such as the Year 2000 problem, difficult. In addition, date formats can vary widely from organization to organization, although many have opted to standardize on formats specified in ANSI X3.30-1997 or ISO8601:1988. 计算机系统或程序中用以格式化日期的表示方式 有些组织要求他们的系统或程序全部使用相同的格式，而许多组织还未对此提出要求，这就给潜在的日期问题（例如 2000 问题）的查找工作带来一定的困难。另外，尽管许多组织已经采纳按 ANSI X3.30-1997 或 ISO8601:1988 中规定的格式进行标准化，但仍有相当多的组织尚未统一日期的格式。

date horizon *n.* 日期范围

A period of time that a program uses to determine the beginning or ending point in performing its functions. A program that tracks inventory may have one date horizon that trails the current date by two months (a trailing date horizon) to process returned merchandise and another that precedes it by another two months (a leading date horizon) for planning purposes. If the program logic doesn't account for any date horizons it may have, for example, if the year was 1999, the program could experience Year 2000 problems when the leading date horizon enters January 1, 2000. *See also* event horizon. 程序用于确定执行其操作的开始点或结束点的一个时间段[周期]。某个用来跟踪存货清单的程序可以有从当天算起之后的 2 个月的日期范围(尾随日期范围)以处理返回商品,且还可以有另外的从当天往前算的 2 个月的日期范围(前导日期范围)以作规划之用。如果程序逻辑不考虑任何可能存在的日期范围,例如现在是 1999 年,该程序可能在前导(译者注:应为尾随)日期范围进入 2000 年 1 月 1 日时遭遇 2000 年问题。参阅 event horizon。

date-in-key problem *n.* 问题中日期关键字

A potential problem in computer systems that depend on indexed files using a two-digit date as part of the key, such as certain databases. If the files need to be in chronological order, the files beginning with the year 2000 will be out of sequence--for example, (19)99 would be interpreted as more recent than (20)00. 计算机系统中的一种潜在问题,由于编制索引文件时采用的 2 位数字的日期作为部分关键字而引起,例如某些数据库。如果需要按年代顺序对这些文件进行排序,则年份为 2000 年的文件就会发生排序混乱的现象,例如,系统将 (19)99 年的文件解释成比 (20)00 年的文件要新得多。

date rollover *n.* 世纪之交

See(见) Year 2000 rollover.

date stamp *n.* 时间邮戳

See(见) time stamp.

date stamping *n.* 时间邮戳技术

A software feature that automatically inserts the current date into a document. 一种软件特性,能自动向文档中插入当前日期。

datum *n.* 数据

Singular of *data*; a single item of information. *See also* data. data 的单数;单个信息项。参阅 data。

daughterboard *n.* 子板

A circuit board that attaches to another, such as the main system board (motherboard), to add extra capabilities. *See also* motherboard. 附属于其他电路板如系统主板(母板)的电路板。可带来扩充的功能。参阅 motherboard。

DAV connector *n.* 数字听-视连接器

See(见) digital audio/video connector.

day-of-the-week problem *n.* 星期几问题

A reference to an inaccuracy that may occur after the Year 2000 in computers that calculate the day of the week based on the last two digits of the year, assuming that the dates they calculate fall in the 1900s. Because January 1, 1900 was a Monday, but January 1, 2000 will be a Saturday, those computers may not be able to correctly determine the day of the week. This is particularly problematic in computers that regulate timed systems based on the business week, such as a door or vault that unlocks during business hours. 在计算机系统中,2000 年以后可能发生的一种不正确的引用[基准],由 2 位数字表示年份所造成的星期几计算有误的问题。以前的计算机均是根据年份的最后 2 位数字来计算每周每天是星期几,而进入 2000 年后误按 1900 年来计算。由于 1900 年 1 月 1 日是星期一,而 2000 年 1 月 1 日却是星期六,这些计算机系统就不能正确地确定星期几。这对于那些控制着基本营业日而定时的系统(如在营业时间内敞开的门或保险库)的计算机来说,尤其可能发生问题。

DB *n.* 数据库

See(见) database.

dB *n.* 分贝

See(见) decibel.

DBA *n.* 数据库管理员

See(见) database administrator.

DB connector *n.* 数据总线连接器

Any of various connectors that facilitate parallel input and output. The initials DB (for data bus) are followed by a number that indicates the

number of lines (wires) within the connector. For example, a DB-9 connector has nine pins and supports up to nine lines, each of which can connect to a pin on the connector. 有助于并行输入和输出的各种连接器。DB 后跟表示连接器连线数目的一个数字。例如,DB-9 连接器有 9 个插针、支持 9 线,每根线连接到连接器的插针。

.dbf *n.* **数据库文件名后缀**

A file extension for a dBASE database file. 一种 dBASE 数据库文件的文件名后缀。

DBMS *n.* **数据库管理系统**

See(见) database management system.

DBS *n.* **直播卫星**

See(见) direct broadcast satellite.

dbXML *n.* **数据库 XML 程序**

Acronym for **database XML**. A native XML database server designed to manage large collections of XML documents. dbXML may be embedded in custom applications or run as a stand-alone database. 为 **database XML** 的缩略语。一种本机数据库服务程序,用于管理 XML 文档的大集合。数据库 XML 程序可嵌入到客户应用程序中,或作为一个独立的数据库运行。

DC *n.* **直流电**

See(见) direct current.

DCA *n.* **文档内容体系结构;目录客户代理程序**

1. Acronym for **D**ocument **C**ontent **A**rchitecture. A formatting guideline used in IBM's Systems Network Architecture (SNA) that enables the exchange of text-only documents between differing types of computers. DCA provides for two types of document formatting: Revisable-Form Text DCA (RFTDCA), which allows for modification of formatting, and Final-Form-Text DCA (FFTDCA), which cannot be modified. *See also* DIA, SNA. 为 **D**ocument **C**ontent **A**rchitecture 的缩略语。IBM 的系统网络体系结构(SNA)中使用的格式指导,用于不同类型的计算机之间交换纯文本文件。它提供两种文档格式:可修改文本格式 DCA(RFTDCA),允许对格式进行修改;最后文本格式(FFTDCA),禁止对格式的修改。参阅 DIA,SNA。

2. Acronym for **D**irectory **C**lient **A**gent. *See* DUA. 为 **D**irectory **C**lient **A**gent 的缩略语。见 *DUA*。

DCD *n.* **数据载波检测(信号);文档数据描述规范**

1. Acronym for **D**ata **C**arrier **D**etected. A signal in serial communications that is sent from a modem to its computer to indicate that the modem is ready for transmitting. *Also called*: RLSD. *See also* RS-232-C standard. 为 **D**ata **C**arrier **D**etected 的缩略语。串行通信中调制解调器发给计算机的表明已经准备好传输的信号。也称为 RLSD。参阅 RS-232-C standard。

2. Acronym for **D**ocument **C**ontent **D**escription. A specification governing the rules for defining the structure and content of XML documents. The specification was created by IBM and Microsoft in 1998 and was submitted to the World Wide Web Consortium for approval. *See also* XML. 为 **D**ocument **C**ontent **D**escription 的缩略语。用于定义 XML 文档结构和内容的规则的一种规范。此规范由 IBM 和微软公司于 1998 年创建,并提交万维网联盟获得支持。参阅 XML。

DCE *n.* **数据通信设备;分布式计算环境**

1. Acronym for **D**ata **C**ommunications **E**quipment. The term used in RS-232 and X.25 specifications for a device, such as a modem, that provides another device (known as the Data Terminal Equipment or DTE) with access to a communications line. A DCE is an intermediary device that often transforms input from a DTE before sending it to a recipient. *See also* RS-232-C standard, X series. *Compare* DTE. 为 **D**ata **C**ommunications **E**quipment 的缩略语。用 RS-232-C 串行连接起来的两种硬件中的一种,另一种是数据终端设备(DTE)。DCE 是一种中间设备,它通常转换从 DTE 得到的数据,再发往接收者。例如调制解调器是一种 DCE 设备,用于调制从微机(DTE)发出的数据并用电话线发送出去。参阅 RS-232-C standard,X series。比较 DTE。

2. *See*(见) Distributed Computing Environment.

D channel *n.* **数据信道**

Short for **data channel**. In the ISDN communications architecture, the channel dedicated to carrying control signals, such as packet-switching information; and user-related data, such as phone numbers. The basic ISDN connection, called the

Basic Rate Interface (BRI), is composed of two B (bearer) channels, which carry as much as 64 Kbps of actual data each, and one D channel, which transmits at either 16 Kbps or 64 Kbps. The faster Primary Rate Interface (PRI) is composed of one 64-Kbps D channel and either 23 or 30 B channels operating at 64 Kbps. *See also* B channel, BRI, ISDN. 为 **data channel** 的缩写 在 ISDN 通信体系结构中的一种特定的信道，专门用来传输控制信号(例如分组交换信息)和与用户有关的数据(例如电话号码)。基本 ISDN 连接(称为基本速率接口，缩写为 BRI)由两条 B(承载)信道(每个信道的实际数据速率为 64 Kbps)和一条 D 信道(速率为 64 Kbps 或 16 Kbps)。参阅 B channel, BRI, ISDN。

DCOM *n.* 分布式构件对象模型

Acronym for **D**istributed **C**omponent **O**bject **M**odel. The version of Microsoft's Component Object Model (COM) specification that stipulates how components communicate over Windows based networks. It permits the distribution of different components for a single application across two or more networked computers, running an application distributed across a network so that the distribution of components is not apparent to the user, and remotely displaying an application. *Also called*: Distributed COM. *See also* COM (definition 2), component (definition 2). 为 **D**istributed **C**omponent **O**bject **M**odel 的缩略语。微软公司的组件对象模型规格的一种版本，规定了基于 Windows 操作系统的网络上的组件通信。它允许单个应用系统的不同组件分布跨越两台或多台网络计算机，允许运行跨越某个网络的分布式应用系统以使构件的分布对用户透明，并且还允许远程显示某个应用系统。也称为 Distributed COM。参阅 COM (第 2 个释义), component (第 2 个释义)。

DCS *n.* DCS[桌面颜色分离]格式

Acronym for **D**esktop **C**olor **S**eparation. The primary format for preparing digital publication text and graphics for printing. DCS layouts consist of five files, one for each of the CMYK colors, and a master file which, includes the display version of the page and information on the other four files. *See also* OPI. 为 **D**esktop **C**olor **S**eparation 的缩略语 准备数字化出版的文本和图形以交付印刷的最主要的格式。DCS 的布局由五个文件组成，分别是：CMYK(青、品红、黄、黑)四种颜色每种一个文件，和一个主文件，包括页面的显示样式和关于其他四个文件的信息。参阅 OPI。

DCTL *n.* 直接耦合晶体管逻辑(电路)

See(见) direct-coupled transistor logic.

DDBMS *n.* 分布式数据库管理系统

See(见) distributed database management system.

DDC *n.* 显示数据通道

Acronym for **D**isplay **D**ata **C**hannel. A VESA standard that allows software control of graphical computer monitors. Under DDC, monitor characteristics are provided to the graphics subsystem, which uses the data to configure the display and provide a bidirectional communication channel between the monitor and computer. *Also called*: VESA DDC. *See also* VESA². 为 **D**isplay **D**ata **C**hannel 的缩略语。允许软件控制计算机监视器的图形的一种 VESA 标准。在 DDC 下，监视器特性提供给图形子系统，用这些数据配置显示并提供一个监视器和计算机间的双向通信通道。也称为 VESA DDC 参阅 VESA²。

DDCP *n.* 直接数字彩色校样页

See(见) direct digital color proof.

DDE *n.* 动态数据交换

Acronym for **D**ynamic **D**ata **E**xchange. An interprocess communication method featured in Microsoft Windows and OS/2. DDE allows two or more programs that are running simultaneously to exchange data and commands. In Windows 3.1, DDE was largely supplanted by OLE, which is an extension of DDE. In Windows 95 and Windows NT, OLE and ActiveX are more commonly used. *See also* ActiveX, interprocess communication, OLE. 为 **D**ynamic **D**ata **E**xchange 的缩略语。微软公司的 Windows 操作系统和 OS/2 操作系统特有的一种进程间通信方法，允许两个或更多的同时运行的程序交换数据和命令。在 Windows 3.1 系统下，DDE 的功能大部分被作为它的扩充的对象联接和嵌入技术(OLE)取代。在 Windows 95 系统和 Windows NT 系统下，OLE 和 ActiveX 更常用。参阅 ActiveX, interprocess communication, OLE。

DDK *n.* **设备驱动程序开发包**

Acronym for **D**river **D**evelopment **K**it. A set of tools used to create software that enables an operating system to work with hardware devices. With a DDK, a software developer can build drivers to support network, storage, print, sound, video, input, and other devices. *Also called*: Device Driver Kit, Device Driver Developer Kit. *See also* driver. 为 **D**river **D**evelopment **K**it 的缩略语。用来创建使操作系统和硬件设备协同工作的软件的一组工具。利用设备驱动程序开发包，软件开发者可以创建驱动程序以支持网络、存储、打印、声音、视频、输入和其他设备。也称为 Device Driver Kit, Device Driver Developer Kit。参阅 driver。

DDL *n.* **数据定义语言**

See(见) data definition language.

DDoS *n.* **分布式拒绝服务攻击**

Acronym for **d**istributed **d**enial of **s**ervice attack. A form of denial of service attack (DoS) originating from several computers that seeks to disrupt Web access by overwhelming a target with connection requests that cannot be completed. A DDoS attack involves cracking into a number of computers and planting programs that lie dormant until sent a signal to attack. At that point the computers send a steady stream of data packets to the targeted Web site, overwhelming the ability of the Web server to respond. Because the attack is coming from many computers, security features that might otherwise recognize the attack and stop accepting data packets from a single source are unable to shut down connections to all the attackers. *See also* DoS, packet, zombie. 为 distributed denial of service attack 的缩略语。拒绝服务攻击(DoS)的一种形式，最初源于几台计算机，它们想通过发送一个不能完成的连接请求使目标(计算机)崩溃，借以达到中断万维网数据访问的目的。分布式拒绝服务攻击也包括闯入一些计算机，在其中植入休眠状态的程序代码，直到发送攻击信号才被激活。被激活之后，这些代码所在的计算机就不断地向目标站点发送数据包，直至超过了网络服务器的响应能力。由于攻击来自多台计算机，只能识别来自单一源的攻击，然后停止接受数据包的安全功能部件，不能关闭掉和所有攻击者的连接。参阅 DoS, packet, zombie。

DDR SDRAM *n.* **DDR SDRAM 内存，双倍数据速率同步动态内存**

Short for **D**ouble **D**ata **R**ate Synchronous **D**ynamic **RAM** (SDRAM). A form of SDRAM that essentially doubles memory throughput to 200 megahertz or better. DDR SDRAM gets a boost in data transfer rates by producing output on both the rising and falling of the system clock—that is, twice for each clock cycle. *See also* SDRAM. 为 **D**ouble **D**ata **R**ate Synchronous **D**ynamic **RAM** (SDRAM)的缩写。SDRAM 内存的一种，存储吞吐量为原来的两倍，可达 200 兆赫或更高。DDR SDRAM 内存获得数据传输速率的激增是由于在系统时钟上升或下降时都产生输出结果——也就是说，每个时钟周期产生两次。参阅 SDRAM。

DDS *n.* **数字数据业务**

Acronym for **d**igital **d**ata **s**ervice, a dedicated communications line that provides transmission at speeds up to 56 Kbps. DDS lines use a device known as a CSU/DSU rather than a modem for connecting two networks. The CSU, or Channel Service Unit, connects the network to the transmission line; the DSU, or Data Service Unit, converts data for transmission by the CSU and controls data flow. 为 **d**igital **d**ata **s**ervice 缩略语。一种可以提供最大传输速率为 56 Kbps 的专用通信线路。DDS 线路使用 CSU/DSU 设备(而非调制解调器)连接两个网络。CSU 或信道范围单元把该网络连接到传输线上，而 DSU 或数据服务单元将数据转换为 CSU 传输的方式并控制数据流。

dead code *n.* **死码**

Program code that never gets executed, possibly because the programmer has eliminated all references to it, or possibly because the program is written in such a way that the instruction(s) will never be needed- for example, an ELSE statement would never be needed in an IF condition that always proved to he true. Dead code can slow program execution and increase the size of the program in memory. *Also called*: grunge, software rot. 决不可能被执行的程序代码，可能是因为程序员删除了对其所有的引用，或是由于程序编

写时写入了不必要的语句，例如如果 IF 条件总为真，就绝不需要 ELSE 语句。死码会降低程序的执行效率并增加程序的内存开销。也称为 grunge，software rot。

dead halt *n.* 死机

A machine stop with no hope of recovery by either the program or the operating system. The only choice after a dead halt is to reboot. *Also called*: dropdead halt. *See also* hang. *Compare* reboot.
不可能由程序或操作系统恢复的计算机运行故障状态。唯一的恢复办法是重新启动系统。也称为 dropdead halt。参阅 hang。比较 reboot。

dead key *n.* 死键

A key used with another key to create an accented character. When pressed, a dead key produces no visible character (hence its name) but indicates that the accent mark it represents is to be combined with the next key pressed. *See also* key (definition 1). 一种键，与另一键一起使用，可产生一个强调字符。当按下去时，死键产生不可见字符(因此得名)但表示它代表的强调标志将与随后的按键连在一起。参阅 key(第 1 个释义)

dead-letter box *n.* 死信信箱

In e-mail or message systems, a file to which undeliverable messages are sent. 电子邮件或消息系统中的一种文件，无法投递的消息均发往该文件。

deadlock *n.* 死锁

1. A situation that occurs when two programs or devices are each waiting for a response from the other before continuing. *Also called*: deadly embrace. 当两个程序或设备在继续运行之前互相等待对方的响应时所出现的状况 也称为 deadly embrace。

2. In operating systems, a situation in which two or more processes are prevented from continuing while each waits for resources to be freed by the continuation of the other. 在操作系统中，当两个或更多的进程中的每一个都因等待其他进程释放资源而使运行受阻的情况。

3. In computer games, a deadlock occurs when the resources needed to continue the game become unavailable to the player. The deadlock condition could be intentional, such as a loss condition, or a design error on the part of the game developer. *See also* computer games. 在计算机游戏中，当各种所需的游戏资源持续地不能分配给游戏者时出现的一种现象(即死锁)，死锁状态可能可预计，例如丢失状态，也可能是部分游戏开发人员的设计错误。参阅 computer games。

deadly embrace *n.* 死嵌套

See(见) deadlock.

deallocate *vb.* 【动】释放，解除分配

To free previously allocated memory. *See also* pointer. *Compare* allocate. 释放先前已被分配的内存。参阅 pointer。比较 allocate。

deblock *vb.* 【动】分解数据块

To remove one or more logical records (units of stored information) from a block. Application or database systems must often deblock information to make specific units of information available for processing. *Compare* block[2](definition 1). 从一个块里移去一个或多个逻辑记录(存储信息的单位)。应用或数据库系统必须经常分解块信息使特定的信息单元可用于处理。比较 block[2](第 1 个释义)。

debounce algorithm *n.* 反跳算法

A set of instructions that makes an assumption about how fast a user can press and release a switch and then ensures that only one press is registered in the time specified. 一种指令的集合，设定用户按压和释放一个开关的速度以确保在指定时间内只有一次按压被接受。

debug *vb.* 【动】调试

To detect, locate, and correct logical or syntactical errors in a program or malfunctions in hardware. In hardware contexts, the term *troubleshoot* is the term more often used, especially when the problem is a major one. *See also* bug, debugger. 查找、定位和改正程序的逻辑或语法错误或硬件的故障。在硬件领域，术语 troubleshoot(故障排除)是更常用的术语，尤其当问题比较大时。参阅 bug, debugger。

debugger *n.* 调试程序

A program designed to aid in debugging another program by allowing the programmer to step through the program, examine the data, and monitor conditions such as the values of variables.

See also bug (definition 1), debug. 一种设计用来帮助调试其他程序的程序，允许程序员单步执行程序、测试数据和监视条件(如变量的值)。参阅 bug (第 1 个释义)，debug。

deca- *prefix* 【前缀】十，十个

Metric prefix meaning 10—that is, 10 to the first power, or 101. 公制 10^1 (一种十的指数)的前缀。即公制中表示 10^1 (十的因子，即 10 的 1 次方)的前缀。

decay *n.* 衰减

A decrease in the amplitude of a signal over time. 信号幅度随时间逐渐减小。

DECchip 21064 *n.* DEC 公司 21064 型芯片

A Digital Equipment Corporation microprocessor introduced in February 1992. The DECchip 21064 is a 64-bit, RISC-based, superscalar, superpipelined chip with 64-bit registers, a 64-bit data bus, a 64-bit address bus, and a 128-bit data path between the microprocessor and memory. It also has a built-in 8-KB instruction cache, a built-in 8 KB data cache, and a floating- point processor. The DECchip 21064 contains 1.7 million transistors and operates at 3.3 volts. The 200-MHz version runs at a peak rate of 400 MPS. The chip's architecture is SMP compliant, so that several chips can be used in a parallel (multiprocessor) configuration. *See also* floating-point processor, MIPS, pipelining (definition 1), RISC, superpipelining, superscalar. DEC 公司 1992 年 2 月生产的微处理器。该芯片是 64 位、基于 RICS 的、超标量、超流水线芯片，具有 64 位寄存器、64 位数据总线、64 位地址总线和 128 位的处理器与内存间数据通路。它还内置 8KB 指令高速缓存，内置 8KB 数据高速缓存和浮点处理器。它由工作在 3.3 伏电压下的 170 万个晶体管组成。其主频为 200MHz 型号的芯片运行在 400MIPS 的峰值速度下。芯片的体系结构为 SMP 对称多处理的，因而可把数个芯片用于并行配置。参阅 floating point processor, MIPS, pipelining (第 1 个释义)，RISC, superpipelining, superscalar。

deceleration time *n.* 减速时间

The time required for an access arm to come to a stop as it approaches the desired portion of a disk. The faster the arm moves, the more momentum it gains and the greater the deceleration time. 访问臂在接近磁盘期望的部分时达到停止需要的时间。访问臂移动速度越快、它的动量越大，需要的减速时间就越大。

decentralized processing *n.* 分散[非集中]处理(法)

The distribution of computer processing facilities in more than one location. Decentralized processing is not the same as distributed processing, which assigns multiple computers to the same task to increase efficiency. 计算机处理设施分散在一个以上的位置。不同于分布式处理，后者是通过把一个任务分配给多个计算机而提高效率。

deci- *prefix* 【前缀】分

Metric prefix meaning 10^{-1} (one-tenth). 10^{-1} (即十分之一)的公制度量的前缀。

decibel *n.* 分贝

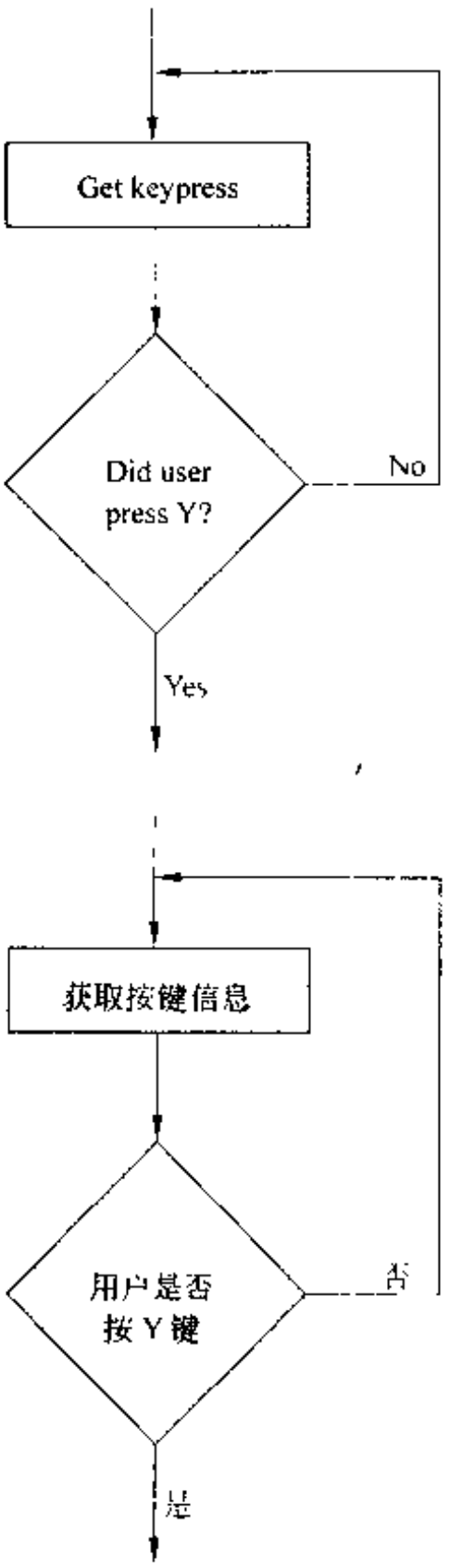
One tenth of a bel (named after Alexander Graham Bell), a unit used in electronics and other fields to measure the strength of a sound or signal. Decibel measurements fall on a logarithmic scale and compare the measured quantity against a known reference. The following formula gives the number of decibels between two values: $dB = n\log(x/r)$ where x is the measured quantity, r is the reference quantity, and n is 10 for voltage and current measurements and 20 for power measurements. *Abbreviation*: dB. 一个贝尔(以 Alexander Graham Bell 命名)的十分之一，在电子和其他领域测量声音或信号的强弱的单位。分贝测量按对数的标度表示并把测得的量与已知的参考数据进行比较。下述公式给出两个值的 dB 值：$dB = n\log(x/r)$，其中 x 是测量数据，r 是参考数据，电压电流测量中 n 等于 10，能量测量中 n 等于 20。缩写为 dB。

decimal *n.* 十进制

The base-10 numbering system. *See also* base (definition 2). 以 10 为基的数制。参阅 base (第 2 个释义)。

decision box *n.* 判定框

A diamond-shaped flowchart symbol denoting a decision that results in a branching in the process being considered. See the illustration. 一种菱形的流程图符号，表示此处须作判断(决定)，产生正在处理的过程的分支。参阅本条目的图例。



Decision box

decision support system *n.* 决策支持系统

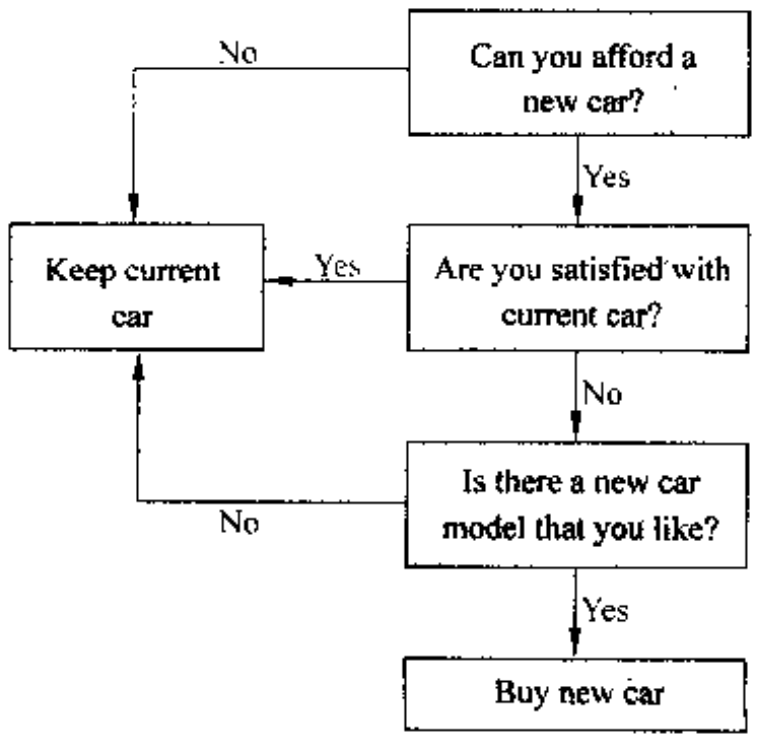
A set of programs and related data designed to help with analysis and decision making. A decision support system provides more help in formulating decisions than a management information system (MIS) or an executive information system (EIS). It includes a database, a body of knowledge about the subject area, a "language" used to formulate problems and questions, and a modeling program for testing alternative decisions. *Acronym*: DSS. *Compare* executive information system, management information system. 一系列程序及相关数据，设计用来帮助分析和作出决策。在形成决策的过程中决策支持系统比管理信息系统或行政信息系统可以提供更多的帮助。它包括一个数据库、有关领域的知识、形式化地描述问题的"语言"和测试可选决策的模型程序。缩略为 DSS。比较 executive information system, management information system。

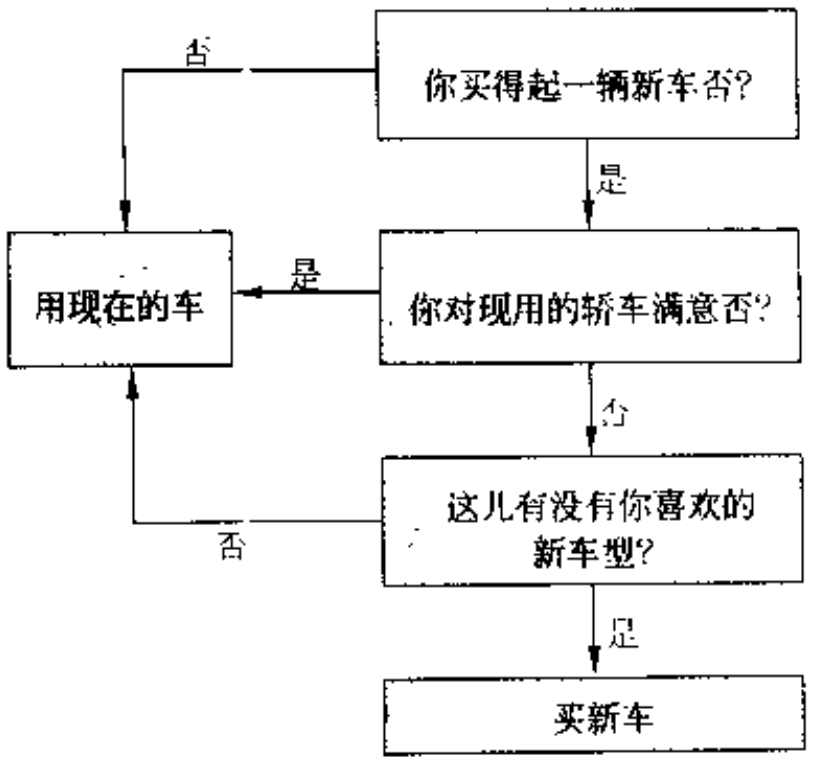
decision table *n.* 判定表

A tabular listing of possible conditions (inputs) and the desired result (output) corresponding to each condition. A decision table may be used in the preliminary analysis of program flow, or it may be converted and incorporated into the program itself. 一种包括可能的条件(输入)和每个条件期望的结果(输出)的列表。判定表可用于程序流程的初步分析，可被转换并合并于程序中。

decision tree *n.* 判定树

Similar to a decision table, an analysis instrument where possible outcomes of some condition are represented as branches, which may in turn generate other branches. See the illustration. *See also* branch, tree structure. 类似于判定表的一种分析手段，某些条件可能的结果以分支表达，可能又产生其他分支。参阅本条目的图例。参阅 branch, tree structure。





Decision tree

deck *n.* **走带机构;存储构件**

A storage device, such as a tape deck, or a group of such devices. 一种存储器件(如磁带走带机构),或一组这样的存储器件。

declaration *n.* **声明,说明**

A binding of an identifier to the information that relates to it. For example, to make a declaration of a constant means to bind the name of the constant with its value. Declaration usually occurs in a program's source code; the actual binding can take place at compile time or run time. *See also* bind, constant, data declaration, data type, identifier, instruction, routine, type declaration, variable. 一个标识符和与其相关的信息的连接。例如,声明一个常数意味着连接该常数名和它的值。声明通常出现在程序的源代码中;实际的连接可以发生在编译或运行时。参阅 bind, constant, data declaration, data type, identifier, instruction, routine, type declaration, variable。

declarative markup language *n.* **声明置标语言**

In text processing, a system of text-formatting codes that indicates only that a unit of text is a certain part of a document. Document formatting is then done by another program, called a parser. SGML and HTML are examples of declarative markup languages. *Acronym*: DML. *Also called*: data manipulation language. *See also* HTML, SGML. 在文本处理技术中,一套文本格式代码,仅指示某个文本单元是文档的某一部分。对文档的格式化由其他被称作分析器的程序实现。SGML 语言和 HTML 语言是声明置标语言的例子。缩略为 DML。也称为 data manipulation language。参阅 HTML, SGML。

declare *vb.* **【动】声明**

To specify the name and type of a variable that will be used in a program. In most high-level programming languages, variables are declared at the beginning of sections of code. *See also* variable. 指出将用在程序中的变量名和类型。大多数程序设计语言中,在代码开始部分声明变量。参阅 variable。

DECnet *n.* **DEC 网络(成套工具)**

A hardware, software, and protocol stack designed by Digital Equipment Corporation for its Digital Network Architecture (DNA). 硬件、软件和协议的总集,DEC 公司设计的用于其数字网络体系结构(DNA)的一套工具。

decoder *n.* **译码器,解码器,翻译程序**

1. A device or program routine that converts coded data back to its original form. This can mean changing unreadable or encrypted codes into readable text or changing one code to another, although the latter type of decoding is usually referred to as conversion. *Compare* conversion. 一种设备或例程,可把编码数据转换回初始形式。这意味着把不可读的或加密的数据转换成可读文本或另一种编码,后一种解码常被称作转换。比较 conversion。

2. In electronics and hardware, a type of circuit that produces one or more selected output signals based on the combination of input signals it receives. 在电子学和硬件技术中,根据输入信号的排列产生一个或多个选择输出信号的一种电路。

decollate *vb.* **【动】分开,拆散**

To separate copies in a multipart continuous paper form. 分离多部分的连续页格式拷贝。

decompiler *n.* **反编译程序[器]**

A program that attempts to generate highlevel source code from assembly language code or machine code. This can be a difficult task, as some assembly language code has no corresponding high-level source code. *See also* disassembler. *Compare* compiler (definition 2). 试图从汇编

D

语言或机器语言代码中产生高级语言源代码的程序。反编译是个困难的任务，因为很多汇编语言代码没有相应的高级语言源代码。参阅 disassembler。比较 compiler（第 2 个释义）。

decompress *vb.* 【动】解压缩

See(见) uncompress.

decrement[1] *n.* 减量

The amount by which a number is decreased. *Compare* increment[1]. 数减少的量。比较 increment[1]。

decrement[2] *vb.* 【动】减少

To decrease a number by a given amount. *Compare* increment[2]. 从一个数量中减去一个给定的量。比较 increment[2]。

decryption *n.* 解密

The process of restoring encrypted data to its original form. *See also* data encryption key. *Compare* encryption. 将加密数据恢复为其原来形式的过程。参阅 data encryption key。比较 encryption。

deCSS *n.* CSS 破译软件

Decrypt CSS. A utility capable of cracking the CSS encryption system used on DVD discs. By decrypting the CSS code, DVD movies and other copyrighted material can be used with any DVD playback device without regard to license or region coding. The origin of deCSS can be traced to a number of individuals interested in creating a DVD player for the Linux OS. The term deCSS is sometimes used generically for any software capable of defeating CSS technology. *See also* CSS, region code. 指破译内容扰码系统(CSS)。一种能破译 DVD 光碟上使用的 CSS 加密系统的公用程序或软件。通过破译 CSS 代码，DVD 格式的电影和其他受知识产权保护的材料可以在任何 DVD 设备上播放，而不需要许可证和区域代码。最初的 DSS 破译软件可以追溯到着迷于制作面向 Linux 操作系统的 DVD 播放器的几个人。DeCSS 这个术语有时泛指可以破解 CSS 技术的任何软件。参阅 CSS, region code。

DECstation *n.* DEC 工作站

1. A small computer system used primarily for word processing, introduced by Digital Equipment Corporation in 1978. 数字设备公司(DEC)于 1978 年生产的主要用于字处理的一种小型计算机系统。

2. A personal computer, part of a series, introduced by Digital Equipment Corporation in 1989. 数字设备公司(DEC)于 1989 年生产的个人计算机系列中的一种型号。

3. A single-user UNIX workstation introduced by Digital Equipment Corporation in 1989 and based on RISC processors. *See also* RISC. 数字设备公司(DEC)于 1989 年生产的基于 RISC 处理器的单用户 UNIX 工作站系列中的一种。参阅 RISC。

dedicated *adj.* 【修】专用

Of, pertaining to, or being a device, program, or procedure devoted to a single task or function. 用于修饰或说明某个设备、程序或过程，他们与单个任务或功能有关。

dedicated channel *n.* 专用信道

A communications link reserved for a particular use or a particular user. 为特定用途或用户保留的通信连接。

dedicated circuit *n.* 专用电路

See(见) dedicated line.

dedicated connection *n.* 专用联接

See(见) dedicated line.

dedicated line *n.* 专线

1. A communications channel that permanently connects two or more locations. Dedicated lines are private or leased lines, rather than public ones. T1 lines, which are used by many organizations for Internet connectivity, are examples of dedicated lines. *Also called*: dedicated connection, leased line, private line. *Compare* switched line. 一种永久地连接两个或多个的位置的信道。它是私有的或租用的而不是公用的。例如被很多组织用于因特网连接的 T1 级线路。也称为 dedicated connection, leased line, private line。比较 switched line。

2. A telephone line that is used for one purpose only, such as to receive or send faxes or to serve as a modem line. 只用于一个目的的电话线，例如用于接收或发送传真或用作调制解调器线。

dedicated server *n.* 专用服务器

A computer—usually quite powerful—that is used solely as a network server. *See also* server. *Compare* nondedicated server. 一种通常是功能强大

的、只用作网络服务器的计算机。参阅 server。比较 nondedicated server。

deep copy *n.* 多层次拷贝

A copy of the contents of a data structure, including all its substructures. 拷贝某种数据结构的所有内容，包括它的所有子结构的内容。

deep hack *n.* 深度沉迷(状态)

A state of total concentration on and preoccupation with a programming effort. *Also called*: deep hack mode. 一种完全集中于程序设计的努力中的状态。也称为 deep hack mode

de facto standard *n.* 事实上的标准

A design, program, or language that has become so widely used and imitated that it has little competition, but whose status has not been officially recognized as standard by an organization such as the American National Standards Institute (ANSI) or the International Organization for Standardization (ISO). *See also* standard. *Compare* de jure standard. 一个设计、程序或语言被广泛地应用或仿效以至于它几乎没有竞争对手，但尚未被美国国家标准机构(ANSI)或国际标准化组织(ISO)等组织正式确认为标准。参阅 standard 比较 de jure standard。

default[1] *n.* 系统设定值，默认值

A choice made by a program when the user does not specify an alternative. Defaults are built into a program when a value or option must be assumed for the program to function. 当用户没有指出另外的选择时由程序作出的选择。为了程序的正常操作，必须给出一个值或选择的时候，就要求预先把系统设定值设置在程序中。

default[2] *vb.* 【动】系统设定

In reference to programs, to make a choice when the user does not specify an alternative. 在程序中当用户没有指出另外的选择时所作出的选择。

default button *n.* 系统设定的按钮

The control that is automatically selected when a window is introduced by an application or operating system, typically activated by pressing the Enter key. 当应用系统或操作系统运行某个视窗时自动选择的控件，通常可按回车键激活

default drive *n.* 系统设定驱动器

The disk drive that an operating system reads to and writes from when no alternative is specified. 当没有指出另外的驱动器时，操作系统进行读写的驱动器。

default home page *n.* 系统设定的主页

On a Web server, the file that is returned when a directory is referenced without a specific filename. This is specified by the Web server software and is typically the file called index.html or index.htm. 在万维网的服务系统上，当引用一个目录但没有跟着文件名时返回的文件。由万维网服务系统软件指定，通常是 index.html 或 index.htm 文件。

default printer *n.* 系统设定的打印机

The printer to which a computer sends documents for printing unless an alternative is specified. 当没有另外指出打印机时计算机用来打印文档的打印机。

Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency *n.* (美国)国防部高级研究计划局

The U.S. government agency that provided the original support for the development of the interconnected networks that later grew into the Internet. *Acronym*: DARPA. *See also* ARPANET. 对后来发展成因特网的互连网的研究提供最初的支持的美国政府部门。缩略为 DARPA。参阅 ARPANET。

deferral time *n.* 延迟时间

The length of time that nodes on a CSMA/CD network wait before trying to retransmit after a collision. *See also* CSMA/CD. CSMA/CD 网络上的各网点在冲突后企图重新发送前所等待的时间(长度)。参阅 CSMA/CD。

deferred address *n.* 延迟地址

An indirect address (memory location) whose calculation is delayed until a program is run. *See also* relative address. 一种间接地址(内存位置)，直至程序运行时才推算获得。参阅 relative address。

deferred processing *n.* 延迟处理

Processing of data after it has been received and stored in blocks. *Compare* direct processing. 接收并将数据存储在块中之后再进行处理。比较 direct processing。

deflection coils *n.* 偏转线圈

See(见) yoke.

deflection routing *n.* 偏移路由选择(法)

D

See(见) hot potato routing.

deformation *n.* 变形

In multimedia and computer-aided design applications, the process of altering a model via certain tools, such as stretch, shatter, bend, and twist. *See also* CAD, multimedia. 在多媒体和计算机辅助设计应用中，通过某种工具对一个模型进行变换的处理过程，例如拉伸、分割、弯曲和旋转。参阅 CAD, multimedia。

defrag *vb.* 【动】(文件)碎片整理

Slang for defragment. To rearrange data on a disk drive so that whole files are stored in contiguous sectors and the drive heads do not have to travel to scattered locations on the disk in order to read or write portions of a particular file. *See also* defragmentation. 重新分配磁盘驱动器上数据，从而使整个文件存储在连续的扇区中，驱动器磁头在对特定文件的各个部分进行读写操作时就不必在磁盘上各个分散的位置来回移动了。参阅 defragmentation。

defragger *n.* (文件)碎片整理程序

A software utility for reuniting parts of a file that have become fragmented through rewriting and updating. A defragger physically restores the file to contiguous sectors on a hard disk to speed up access as much as 75 percent. *See also* defragmentation, fragmentation, optimizer. 一种软件公用程序，通过重写和更新来重组已成为碎片的文件。实际上，磁盘碎片整理程序重新将文件存储在硬盘上连续的扇区中，可提高多达75%的存取速度。参阅 defragmentation, fragmentation, optimizer。

defragmentation *n.* 整理碎片(过程)

The process of rewriting parts of a file to contiguous sectors on a hard disk to increase the speed of access and retrieval. When files are updated, the computer tends to save these updates on the largest continuous space on the hard disk, which is often on a different sector than the other parts of the file. When files are thus "fragmented," the computer must search the hard disk each time the file is accessed to find all of the file's parts, which slows down response time. *See also* optimization (definition 1). *Compare* fragmentation. 重写文件的部分使所用的硬盘扇区连续以提高访问的速度的处理过程。当文件更新时，计算机将把更新数据存储在硬盘上最大的连续空间，该空间经常与文件其他部分位于不同的扇区。当文件因此"碎片化"时，每次文件被访问时计算机必须查找硬盘以找到文件所有的部分，这样就减慢了响应时间。参阅 optimization (第 1 个释义)。比较 fragmentation。

degausser *n.* 消磁器

A device used to remove magnetization from a video monitor or tape recorder head and to erase information from magnetic storage media, such as tapes and disks. 一种设备，用于消除视频监视器或磁带记录头的磁场，并用于磁存储媒体(如磁带或磁盘)上的信息删除。

degradation *n.* 退化，降级

1. In communications, a deterioration of signal quality, as from line interference. 在通信技术中，由于诸如线路的干扰等原因引起的信号质量降低。

2. In computer systems, a reduction in level of performance or service. Degradation in microcomputer performance is indicated by slow response times or frequent pauses for disk access because memory is insufficient to hold an entire program plus the data the program is using. 在计算机系统中，性能或服务的降低。微机性能的退化表现为由于内存不足不能把程序使用的数据整个地装入内存而导致的响应时间减慢或磁盘访问频繁暂停。

deinstall *vb.* 【动】卸掉，移去

See(见) uninstall.

deinterlace *n.* 交错合并

To combine two interlaced fields into a single frame that is not interlaced. Deinterlacing is done to remove artifacts and improve the quality of encoded video. 将交错的两个扫描场合成不交错的一帧，用于去除不正常显示和提高已编码视频的质量。

dejagging *n.* 锯齿消除(技术)

Smoothing of the jagged, "stairstep" appearance of diagonal lines and curves in graphical images. *Also called*: anti-aliasing. *Compare* aliasing. 使图像中斜线或曲线的锯齿或"台阶"状形状变光滑。也称为 anti-aliasing。比较 aliasing。

de jure standard *n.* 正式标准

A standard for hardware or software development that has been issued or approved through a formal process by a standards organization. *See also* standard. *Compare* de facto standard. 由标准化组织正式颁布或承认的硬件或软件开发的标准 参阅 standard。比较 de facto standard。

DEK *n.* 数据密钥

See(见) data encryption key.

deka- *prefix* 【前缀】十

See(见) deca-.

delay distortion *n.* 延迟失真

See(见) envelope delay.

delete *vb.* 【动】删除

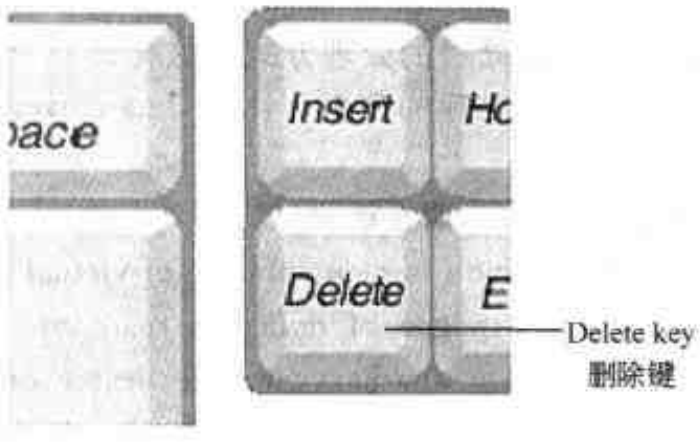
To eliminate text, a file, or part of a document with the intention of removing the information permanently. There are several ways to delete. On-screen characters and parts of documents can be deleted with the Delete key, the Backspace key, or with a program's Delete command. Files can be deleted through a command to the operating system. 为永久地删除信息而删除文本、文件或文档的部分。删除有若干方式。屏幕字符和文档部分能用删除(Delete)键、退格(Backspace)键或程序的删除命令删除。文件能用操作系统的命令删除。

Delete key *n.* 删除键

1. On IBM and PC-compatible computers, a key whose function changes depending on the application program. Usually it erases the character under the cursor, although in some applications it can erase selected text or graphics. See the illustration. *Also called*: Del key. IBM 公司及其兼容机上的一个键,其功能在各种应用程序中不同。通常它删除光标下的字符,而在有些应用程序中它能删除选择的文本或图形。参阅本条目的图例。也称为 Del key。

2. On Apple Macintosh computers, a key on the ADB and Extended keyboards that erases the character preceding the insertion point or erases highlighted text or graphics. Apple 公司 Macintosh 计算机上,ADB 或扩充键盘上能删除插入点前的字符或高亮文本或图形的键。

deletia *n.* 省略内容



Delete key

Omitted material. The term is used in responses to Usenet or mailing list messages to indicate that some unnecessary material has been excluded from the incorporated message being answered. 省略的部分。在 Usenet 或邮件表消息系统中,该术语表明那些不必要的信息已从合并的回答消息中删除。

delimit *vb.* 【动】定界

To set the limits of some entity, generally by using a special symbol called a delimiter. Programming languages typically delimit such variable-length elements as comments, strings, and program blocks. *See also* delimiter. 通常用称作定界符的特殊符号设置某些项的限制。程序设计语言一般定界可变长成分(如注释、串和程序块)。参阅 delimiter。

delimiter *n.* 定界符

A special character that sets off, or separates, individual items in a program or set of data. Special characters often used include commas, semicolons, tabs, and paragraph marks. *See also* delimit, field (definition 1), record1. 分隔程序或数据集的个别项的特殊字符。特殊字符通常包括逗号、冒号、制表符和段落标记。参阅 delimit, field (第 1 个释义), record1。

Del key *n.* 删除键

See(见) Delete key.

delta channel *n.* delta 信道

See(见) ISDN.

demand-driven processing *n.* 需求驱动处理(法)

The processing of data immediately as it becomes available or ready. Such realtime processing avoids the need to store data that has not been processed.

Compare data-driven processing. 数据--只存在或就绪就立即处理的处理方式。这样的数据处理避免存储未被处理的数据。比较 data-driven processing。

demand paging *n.* 请求调页(法)

The most common implementation of virtual memory, in which pages of data are read into main memory from an auxiliary storage device only in response to interrupts that result when software requests a memory location that the system has saved to auxiliary storage and reused for other purposes. *See also* paging, swap (definition 2), virtual memory. 最常见的虚存的实现方式,其中仅当响应某些中断时数据页才从辅助存储设备读进主存,而当软件请求系统已将该内存区中的内容存储到辅助存储器并且已重用作其他目的的内存单元时才会产生这些中断。参阅 paging, swap (第 2 个释义), virtual memory。

demand priority *n.* 请求优先(级,法)

A network access method in which hubs control network access; a feature of 100Base-VG Ethernet networks. With demand priority, nodes send requests to hubs and the hubs give permission to transmit based on priority levels assigned to the requests by the nodes. *See also* 100Base-VG. 一种由集线器控制的网络访问方法;一种 100Base-VG 以太网的功能。使用请求优先法时,网点先向集线器发送请求,然后集线器根据网点请求指定的优先级别决定是否允许传输。参阅 100Base-VG。

demand publishing *n.* 按需出版

Producing print copies of publications on an as-needed basis rather than in a single long press run. Demand publishing is a by-product of desktop publishing and advancements in printer capabilities. 根据需求决定出版物的印刷数量,而不是(像传统的那样)单一漫长的出版周期。按需出版是桌面出版系统的副产品,也提高了出版者的出版能力。

demo *n.* 演示(版);样机

1. Short for **demo**nstration. A partial or limited version of a software package distributed free of charge for advertising purposes. Demos often consist of animated presentations that describe or demonstrate the program's features. *See also* crippled version. 为 **demo**nstration 的缩写。出于广告目的而免费分发的部分软件包或软件包的受限版本。经常含有描述或演示程序特性的动画片段。参阅 crippled version。

2. A computer in a store that is available for customers to test, to see if they wish to buy it. 商店中供顾客上机测试性能以决定是否购买的计算机。

demodulation *n.* 解调

In communications, the means by which a modem converts data from modulated carrier frequencies (waves that have been modified in such a way that variations in amplitude and frequency represent meaningful information) over a telephone line. Data is converted to the digital form needed by a computer to which the modem is attached, with as little distortion as possible. *Compare* modulation (definition 1). 在通信技术中,调制解调器的一种工作方法,以尽可能少的失真把来自电话线上的数据从调制的载波序列(不同的波幅和频率代表有意义的信息)转化成计算机要求的数字形式。比较 modulation (第 1 个释义)。

demon dialer *n.* 守护的拨号程序

See(见) war dialer.

demonstration program 或 demo program *n.* 演示程序

1. A prototype that shows the on-screen look and sometimes the proposed capabilities of a program under development. *See also* prototyping. 一种原型,用于演示开发中的程序提供的屏幕外观和要求的性能。参阅 prototyping。

2. A scaled-down version of a proprietary program offered as a marketing tool. --种有版权的软件,用做促销工具的小型版本。

denial of service attack *n.* 拒绝服务攻击

See(见) DoS.

denizen *n.* 居民

A participant in a Usenet newsgroup. 一个友思网上新闻组的参与者。

dense wavelength division multiplexing *n.* 密集波分多路复用(技术)

A data transmission technique in which multiple optical signals, each assigned to a separate color

(wavelength frequency), are multiplexed onto a single strand of optical fiber. Because each signal travels separately in its own color band on the fiber, dense wavelength division multiplexing allows for the simultaneous transmission of different types of signals, such as SONET and ATM, each traveling at its own rate of speed. Dense wavelength division multiplexing can greatly increase the carrying capacity of a single optical fiber. Depending on the number, type, and rate of the signals involved, bandwidth can range from more than 40 Gbps to projected highs of 200 Gbps or more. *Acronym*: DWDM. *Also called*: wave divisision multiplexing, WDM. *Compare* time division multiple access. 一种数据传输技术，其中每路分配不同颜色(波长频率)的多路光信号复用一条光纤。由于光纤上的每个信号都以自身的颜色波段单独传输，所以密集波分多路复用(技术)允许同时传输不同类型的信号(例如 SONET 和 ATM)，每个信号依旧按自身的速率传输。这种技术极大地扩充了单一光纤的载波容量。根据所用信号的数目、类型和速率的不同，带宽的范围在 40 吉位每秒到 200 吉位每秒或更高。缩略为 DWDM。也称为 wave divisision multiplexing, WDM。比较 time division multiple access。

dependence *n.* 依赖，相关性

The state in which one entity relies upon specific hardware, software, or specific events for its own definition or functionality. *See also* context dependent, dependent variable, device dependence, hardware-dependent, software-dependent. 指一种状态，其中的一个实体为其自身的定义或功能，依赖于特定的硬件、特定的软件或特定的事件。参阅 context-dependent, dependent variable, device dependence, hardware-dependent, software-dependent。

dependent variable *n.* 相关变量

A variable in a program whose value relies on the outcome of another operation. 程序中的一种变量，其值依赖于其他操作的结果。

deployment descriptor *n.* 配置描述文件

In the Java J2EE network platform, a deployment descriptor is an XML file provided for each module or application describing how it should be deployed. The deployment descriptor directs a deployment tool to deploy a module or application with specific container options. It also describes the specific configuration requirements that an administrator must resolve when installing modules and J2EE applications into an operational environment. *See also* container, J2EE, module, XML. 在 Java 的 J2EE 网络平台中，配置描述文件是描述每一个模块或应用程序都需要什么配置的 XML 文件。配置描述文件指导配置工具给一个模块或应用程序配以适当的控件容器选项。它还描述详细的配置需求，这是系统管理员安装模块和 J2EE 应用程序到某一运行环境时必须解决的问题。参阅 container, J2EE, module, XML。

depth queuing *vb.* 【动】深度排队

1. In computer graphics and modeling, giving a two-dimensional object a three-dimensional appearance through such techniques as shading and hidden line removal. 在计算机图形学和建模中，通过阴影和消除隐藏线等技术使二维对象具有三维视觉效果。

2. Drawing objects from background to foreground to ease in the task of hidden-line removal. 按从背景到前景的顺序画对象，这样可使消除隐藏线变得容易进行。

deque *n.* 双端队列

Short for **double-ended que**. A form of the queue data structure that can have elements added to or removed from either end of the list. *See also* queue. 为 **double-ended que** 的缩写。数据结构中队列的一种形式，在队列两端都可以进行数据元素的插入或删除操作。参阅 queue。

dequeue *vb.* 【动】移出队列

To remove from a queue. *See also* queue. 从队列中删除。参阅 queue。

dereference *vb.* 【动】间接访问

In programming, to access information at the address contained by a pointer. The syntax for dereferencing varies among computer languages. *See also* double- dereference, handle (definition 1), pointer. 在程序设计中，访问指针所指示的地址处的信息。间接访问的语法在各种计算机语言中是不同的。参阅 double- dereference, handle (第 1 个释义), pointer。

derived class *n.* 派生类

In object-oriented programming, a class created from another class, called the base class. A derived class inherits all the features of its base class. It can then add data elements and routines, redefine routines from the base class, and restrict access to base-class features. *See also* base class, class, inheritance (definition 1), objectoriented programming. 在面向对象程序设计中，从基类中产生的类。派生类继承基类所有的属性。并可以加数据元素和方法，重定义基类的方法，和限制对基类属性的访问。参阅 base class, class, inheritance（第 1 个释义），objectoriented programming。

derived font *n.* 派生字体

A font that has been scaled or modified from a previously existing font. For example, the Macintosh operating system can generate characters in font sizes other than the installed range of sizes. *See also* font. *Compare* intrinsic font. 对已存在的字体进行缩放或修饰后的一种字体。例如，Macintosh 操作系统能产生字体大小不在安装的字体大小范围内的字符。参阅 font。比较 intrinsic font。

derived relation *n.* 导出关系

A relation produced as the result of one or more relational-algebra operations on other relations. *See also* relational algebra, view1 (definition 2). 对其他关系执行一个或多个关系代数操作所产生的关系。参阅 relational algebra, view1（第 2 个释义）。

DES *n.* 数据加密标准

Acronym for Data Encryption Standard. A specification for encryption of computer data developed by IBM and adopted by the U. S. government as a standard in 1976. DES uses a 56-bit key. *See also* encryption, key (definition 3). 为 Data Encryption Standard 的缩略语。由 IBM 公司提出并被美国政府于 1976 年作为标准采纳的加密计算机数据的规定说明。DES 使用 56 位密钥。参阅 encryption, key（第 3 个释义）。

descendant *n.* 派生者，子代[类，进程]

1. In object-oriented programming, a class (group) that is a more specialized form of another, higher-level class. *See also* class, object-oriented programming. 在面向对象程序设计中，一种作为另一个更高级的类的更具体的形式的类。参阅 class, object-oriented programming。

2. In computing, a process (roughly, a program or task) that is called by another process and inherits certain of the originator's properties, such as open files. *See also* child (definition 1), inheritance (definition 2). *Compare* client (definition 2). 计算技术中，一种进程（不严格地说一种程序或任务），可以被另一个进程调用并继承其父进程的某些属性，如打开文件。参阅 child（第 1 个释义），inheritance（第 2 个释义）。比较 client（第 2 个释义）。

descendent key *n.* 派生关键字，子键

All the subkeys that appear when a key in the registry is expanded. A descendent key is the same as a subkey. *Also called*: descendant key. *See also* key, subkey. 当注册表中的某个关键字被扩充时出现的所有的子键。派生关键字和子关键字是相同的。也称为 descendant key。参阅 key, subkey。

descender *n.* 下伸[行]部分

The portion of a lowercase letter that falls below the baseline. See the illustration. *See also* baseline, x height. *Compare* ascender. 小写字母的落入基线下面的部分。参阅本条目的图例。参阅 baseline, x-height。比较 ascender。



Descender

descending sort *n.* 降序排序

A sort that arranges items in descending order—for example, with Z preceding A and higher numbers preceding lower ones. *See also* alphanumeric sort. *Compare* ascending sort. 使被排序元素按

下降顺序排列，例如 Z 排在 A 前面及较大的数排在较小的数的前面。参阅 alphanumeric sort。比较 ascending sort。

descriptor *n.* **描述符**

1. In information retrieval, a word, similar to an index entry in a book, that identifies a significant topic or element in a stored document or group of documents. It is used as a key in rapid search and retrieval of information. *See also* keyword (definition 1). 在信息检索中，类似于书的索引项的一个字，指示存储的文档或文档组的重要主题或成分。在快速查找和信息检索中用作关键字。参阅 keyword（第 1 个释义）。

2. In programming, a piece of stored information used to describe something else, often in terms of structure, content, or some other property. *Compare* identifier. 在编程中，用于描述某事物的一段存储的信息，经常以结构、目录或某些其他特性的形式表示。比较 identifier。

deselect *vb.* **【动】取消选择**

To reverse the action of selecting an option, a range of text, a collection of graphical objects, and so on. *Compare* select. 取消对一个任选项、一段文本、一组图形对象等所作的选择 比较select。

deserialize *vb.* **【动】串并转换**

To change from serial (by bit) to parallel (by byte); to convert a single (serial) stream of bits to parallel streams representing the same information. *Compare* serialize. 从串行(逐位地)转换成并行(逐字节地)；转换单个(串行)位流到表示同一信息的并行流。比较 serialize。

Design by Contract *n.* **受限设计法**

An approach to building reusable systems where a software system is viewed as a set of communicating components whose interaction is based on precisely defined specifications of the mutual obligations, also known as contracts. 一种构建可重用系统的方法，按照这种方法，软件系统被看作是一套通信组件，各组件的交互作用基于它们之间的职责(也可以说是约定)所精确给出的规范。

design cycle *n.* **设计周期**

All the phases involved in developing and producing new hardware or software, including product specification, creation of prototypes, testing, debugging, and documentation. 设计或开发新硬件或软件所涉及的所有阶段，包括产品需求分析、原形的创建、测试、调试和编制文档。

desk accessory *n.* **桌面附件**

A type of small program on Macintosh computers and in windowing programs for IBM and PC-compatible machines that acts as the electronic equivalent of a clock, calendar, calculator, or other small appliance found on a typical desktop. Desk accessories are conveniences that can be activated when needed and then either put away or moved to a small part of the screen. A special type of desk accessory, a control panel, provides the user with the ability to change the date and time as well as to control screen colors, mouse movements, and other parameters. *Acronym*: DA. *Also called*: desktop accessory. *See also* control panel. Macintosh 计算机和 IBM PC 机及兼容机的视窗程序上的一类小程序，模拟典型桌面上的电子时钟、日历、计算器或其他小的物品。桌面附件使用起来是很方便的，当需要时便可激活之，然后可以收起放在一边或移动到屏幕上的小空间中。控制面板是特殊的桌面附件，为用户提供改变日期和时间及控制屏幕颜色、鼠标移动和其他参数的能力。缩略为 DA。也称为 desktop accessory。参阅 control panel。

desktop *n.* **桌面**

An on screen work area that uses icons and menus to simulate the top of a desk. A desktop is characteristic of the Apple Macintosh and of windowing programs such as Microsoft Windows. Its intent is to make a computer easier to use by enabling users to move pictures of objects and to start and stop tasks in much the same way as they would if they were working on a physical desktop. *See also* graphical user interface. 用图标和选单模拟桌面的屏幕工作区。它是 Apple 公司的 Macintosh 和像微软的 Windows 系统之类的视窗程序所具有的特点。其目的是通过使用户以与现实桌面上的操作很相似的方式移动物体的图像、启动和终止任务，使计算机更容易使用。参阅 graphical user interface

desktop accessory *n.* **桌面附件**

See(见) desk accessory.

Desktop Color Separation *n.* DCS[桌面颜色分离]格式

See(见) DCS.

desktop computer *n.* 台式计算机

A computer that fits conveniently on the surface of a business desk. Most personal computers as well as some workstations can be considered desktop computers. *Compare* portable computer. 大小适用于办公桌大小的计算机。大多数个人计算机和一些工作站属于桌面计算机。比较 portable computer。

desktop conferencing *n.* 桌面会议

The use of computers for simultaneous communication among geographically separated participants in a meeting. This communication may include input to and display from application programs as well as audio and video communication. *See also* data conferencing, teleconferencing, video conferencing. 用计算机实现地理上分离的会议的与会者间同时交流信息，这种交流包括应用程序的输入和显示以及音频和视频通信。参阅 data conferencing, teleconferencing, video conferencing

desktop enhancer *n.* 桌面增强软件

Software that adds functionality to a windows-based operating system such as Microsoft Windows or Mac OS—for example, an enhanced file browser, clipboard, or multimedia player. 为基于视窗的操作系统(如微软公司 Windows 操作系统或 Macintosh 操作系统)增加功能的软件，如增强的文件浏览器、剪切板或多媒体播放器

desktop environment *n.* 桌面环境

The appearance and user interface of a computer operating system (OS). An OS may offer the user opportunities to customize the desktop environment, or sometimes a choice of alternate desktop environments, with the OS underneath remaining the same. 计算机操作系统(OS)的外观和面向用户的操作界面。一个操作系统可能会让用户设置个性化的桌面环境，或者给出几个备用的桌面环境供选用，而底层的操作系统不变。

Desktop file *n.* Desktop 文件

A hidden file maintained on a particular volume (roughly equivalent to a disk) by the Macintosh operating system for storing information about the files on it, such as version data, lists of icons, and file references. Macintosh 操作系统上特殊卷(大致相当于磁盘)上的一个隐含文件，存储关于卷上的文件的信息，如版本数据、图标表和文件引用。

Desktop Management Interface *n.* 桌面管理接口系统

See(见) DMI.

desktop publishing *n.* 桌面排版(技术)

The use of a computer and specialized software to combine text and graphics to create a document that can be printed on either a laser printer or a typesetting machine. Desktop publishing is a multiple-step process involving various types of software and equipment. The original text and illustrations are generally produced with software such as word processors and drawing and painting programs and with photograph-scanning equipment and digitizers. The finished product is then transferred to a page-makeup program, which is the software most people think of as the actual desktop publishing software. This type of program enables the user to lay out text and graphics on the screen and see what the results will be; for refining parts of the document, these programs often include word processing and graphics features in addition to layout capabilities. As a final step, the finished document is printed either on a laser printer or, for the best quality, by typesetting equipment. 用计算机和专门软件合并文本和图形，生成能在激光打印机或照排机上输出的文档。桌面出版是一个涉及多种软件和设备的多步骤过程。原始文本和图形通常由字处理软件、绘图和画图软件以及图片扫描设备和数字化仪等生成。完成的中间结果传送到页面制作程序，该软件被大多数人当作实际的桌面出版软件。这类软件使用户在屏幕上排列文本和图形并观察实际效果；为修改文档的部分这些程序常常具备字处理和图形处理能力。最后，完成的文档用激光打印机输出，或用照排机输出以获得最好的质量。

desktop video *n.* 桌面视像

The use of a personal computer to display video images. The video images may be recorded on

video tape or on a laser disc or may be live footage from a video camera. Live video images can be transmitted in digital form over a network in video conferencing. *Acronym*: DTV. 用桌面计算机显示视频图像。视频图像可以是记录在录像带或光碟上,也可以是通过摄像头传来的实况信息。电视会议的实况视频图像能在网上以数字的形式传输。缩略为 DTV。

destination *n.* 目的

The location (drive, folder, or directory) to which a file is copied or moved. *Compare* source. 文件被拷贝或移向的目标位置(驱动器、文件夹或目录)。比较 source。

destructive read *n.* 破坏性读出

An attribute of certain memory systems, notably core systems. In a destructive read of a memory location, the data is passed on to the processor, but the copy in memory is destroyed by the process of reading. Destructive memory systems require special logic to rewrite data back to a memory location after it is read. *Also called*: destructive readout. *See also* core. *Compare* nondestructive readout. 某种存储系统特别是磁芯存储系统的属性。破坏性读出存储单元的数据时,数据传给处理器,但内存中的拷贝被读出过程破坏。破坏性读出的存储系统要求用特殊的逻辑将数据重写回被读过的存储单元中。也称为 destructive readout。参阅 core。比较 nondestructive readout。

detail file *n.* 细目文件

See(见) transaction file.

detection *n.* 检测

Discovery of a certain condition that affects a computer system or the data with which it works. 发现影响计算机系统或其运行使用的数据的某种特定条件。

determinant *n.* 决定因子

In database design theory, any attribute or combination of attributes on which any other attribute or combination of attributes is functionally dependent. 在数据库设计理论中,被其他属性或属性的集合在功能上依赖的任何属性或属性的集合。

determinism *n.* 确定性

In computing, the ability to predict an outcome or to know in advance how data will be manipulated by a processing system. A deterministic simulation, for example, is one in which a certain input always produces the same output. 在计算[处理]过程中,预知某个结果或事先了解数据如何被处理系统操纵的能力。例如,在确定性的模拟中,某种输入总是产生同一输出。

developer *n.* 开发人员;程序员

1. One who designs and develops software. 设计和开发软件的人员

2. *See*(见) programmer.

developer's toolkit *n.* 开发者工具箱

A set of routines (usually in one or more libraries) designed to allow developers to more easily write programs for a given computer, operating system, or user interface. *See also* library (definition 1), toolbox. 一系列例程(通常在一个或更多的库中)的集合,设计用来使开发者更容易地为给定的计算机、操作系统或用户界面写程序。参阅 library (第 1 个释义), toolbox。

development cycle *n.* 开发周期

The process of application development from definition of requirements to finished product, including the following stages: analysis, design and prototyping, software coding and testing, and implementation. 应用开发从需求定义到完成的产品的过程,包括下述阶段:分析阶段、设计和原型阶段、软件编码和测试阶段以及实现阶段。

device *n.* 设备,器件

A generic term for a computer subsystem. Printers, serial ports, and disk drives are often referred to as devices; such subsystems frequently require their own controlling software, called device drivers. *See also* device driver. 计算机子系统的一种通用术语。打印机、串口和磁盘驱动器经常被称作设备或器件,这类子系统频繁地向它们自己的控制软件即设备驱动程序发出请求。参阅 device driver。

device address *n.* 设备地址

A location within the address space of a computer's random access memory (RAM) that can be altered either by the microprocessor or by an external device. Device addresses are different from other locations in RAM, which can be

altered only by the microprocessor. *See also* device, input/output, RAM. 计算机内存地址空间内的一种位置，可被微处理器或外部设备改变。设备地址不同于内存中其他位置，其他的内存地址只能由微处理器改变。参阅 device, input/output, RAM。

device control character *n.* 设备控制字符

See(见) control character.

device controller *n.* 设备控制器

See(见) input/output controller.

device dependence *n.* 设备相关性

The requirement that a particular device be present or available for the use of a program, interface, or protocol. Device dependence in a program is often considered unfortunate because the program either is limited to one system or requires adjustments for every other type of system on which it is to run. *Compare* device independence. 为了使用某个程序、接口或协议，必须存在或可用某个特定的设备的需求。对设备具有依赖性的程序通常是不友好的，因为程序被限制于一个系统上使用或需要修改才能在各种其他系统上运行。比较 device independence。

device driver *n.* 设备驱动程序

A software component that permits a computer system to communicate with a device. In most cases, the driver also manipulates the hardware in order to transmit the data to the device. However, device drivers associated with application packages typically perform only the data translation; these higher-level drivers then rely on lower-level drivers to actually send the data to the device. Many devices, especially video adapters on PC-compatible computers, will not work properly-if at all-without the correct device drivers installed in the system. 一种可使计算机能够和设备通信的软件部件。大多数情况下，驱动程序也操纵硬件以传输数据到设备。然而应用软件包中有关的设备驱动程序通常仅执行数据传输；这些高级驱动程序依赖于实际发送数据给设备的低级驱动程序。许多设备尤其是 PC 兼容机的视频卡，如果没有正确地把驱动程序安装进系统，将不能正常地工作。

Device Driver Developer Kit *n.* 设备驱动器开发工具包

See(见) DDK.

Device Driver Kit *n.* 设备驱动器开发工具包

See(见) DDK.

device independence *n.* 设备无关性

A characteristic of a program, interface, or protocol that supports software operations that produce similar results on a wide variety of hardware. For example, the PostScript language is a device-independent page description language because programs issuing Post- Script drawing and text commands need not be customized for each potential printer. *Compare* device dependence. 程序、接口或协议的一种特性，能够在不同的硬件上提供软件操作以得到相似结果。例如，PostScript 语言是设备无关的页面描述语言，因为输出 PostScript 图形和文本命令的程序无需为每一个潜在的打印机定制不同的版本。比较 device dependence。

device-independent bitmap *n.* 设备无关的位图

See(见) DIB.

device manager *n.* 设备管理程序[器]

A software utility that allows viewing and changing hardware configuration settings, such as interrupts, base addresses, and serial communication parameters. 一种允许观察和改变硬件配置如中断、基地址和串行通信等参数的工具软件。

Device Manager *n.* 设备管理器

In Windows 95, a function within the System Properties utility that indicates device conflicts and other problems and allows a user to change the properties of the computer and each device attached to it. *See also* property, property sheet. 在 Windows 95 操作系统上的系统属性实用例程的一个功能部分，它显示设备冲突和其他问题并允许用户改变计算机和连接到它的每个设备的属性。参阅 property, property sheet。

device name *n.* 设备名

The label by which a computer system component is identified by the operating system. MSDOS, for example, uses the device name COM1 to identify the first serial communications port. 由操作系统识别的计算机系统部件的标号。例如在 MS-DOS 操作系统上，用设备名 COM1 标识第一个串行通信口。

device partnership *n.* 设备协作关系(键)

A registry key, stored on the Windows CE device, that a desktop computer uses to identify that Windows CE device when it is connected to the desktop. The key defines values for synchronization, file conversions, and backup and restore information, which enable multiple Windows CE devices to connect to the same desktop computer. A device partnership is created the first time you connect a Windows CE device to a desktop computer. 存储在 Windows CE 操作系统设备上的一种注册表键,当一个 Windows CE 操作系统设备连上一个台式机时,该台式计算机可用它来识别出这一设备的身份。这个设备协作关系键定义了同步、文件转换、备份与恢复信息等键值,可使多个 Windows CE 设备连上同一个台式计算机。设备协作关系(键)是在第一次将一个 Windows CE 设备和台式机连接以后创建起来的。

device resolution *n.* 设备分辨率

See(见) resolution (第 1 个释义).

DFP *n.* 数据平板端口

See(见) digital flat panel port.

DFS *n.* 分布式文件系统

See(见) distributed file system.

DGIS *n.* 直接图形接口规范

Acronym for **D**irect **G**raphics **I**nterface **S**pecification. An interface developed by Graphics Software Systems. DGIS is firmware (generally implemented in ROM on a video adapter) that allows a program to display graphics on a video display through an extension to the IBM BIOS Interrupt 10H interface. 为 **D**irect **G**raphics **I**nterface **S**pecification 的缩略语。由图形软件系统公司开发的一种接口。它是固件(一般安装在显示卡上的 ROM 中),允许程序通过扩充的 IBM BIOS 中断 10H 界面在视频显示器上显示图形。

DHCP *n.* 动态主机配置协议

Acronym for **D**ynamic **H**ost **C**onfiguration **P**rotocol. A TCP/IP protocol that enables a network connected to the Internet to assign a temporary IP address to a host automatically when the host connects to the network. *See also* IP address, TCP/IP. *Compare* dynamic SLIP. 为 **D**ynamic **H**ost **C**onfiguration **P**rotocol 的缩略语。一种 TCP/IP 协议,允许当主机连到与因特网连接的网络上时,能动态地分配给主机一个暂时的 IP 地址。参阅 IP address, TCP/IP。比较 dynamic SLIP。

Dhrystone *n.* Dhrystone 基准测试程序

A general-performance benchmarking test, originally developed by Rheinhold Weicker in 1984 to measure and compare computer performance. The test reports general system performance in dhrystones per second. It is intended to replace the older and less reliable Whetstone benchmark. The Dhrystone benchmark, like most benchmarks, consists of standard code revised periodically to minimize unfair advantages to certain combinations of hardware, compiler, and environment. Dhrystone concentrates on string handling and uses no floating point operations. Like most benchmarking tests, it is heavily influenced by hardware and software design, such as compiler and linker options, code optimizing, cache memory, wait states, and integer data types. *See also* benchmark[2]. *Compare* sieve of Eratosthenes, Whetstone. 最初由 Rheinhold Weicker 在 1984 年开发的测量并比较计算机性能的总体性能基准测试。该测试每隔一秒报告总的系统性能。它有取代旧的可靠性也较低的 Whetstone 基准测试的趋势。像大多数基准测试一样,该测试由标准代码构成,这些代码周期性地修订以减小不公正地有利于某些硬件、编译器和环境的组合。它集中于串处理而不进行浮点运算。像大多数基准测试一样它深受硬件和软件设计的影响,如编译器和连接器可选项、代码优化、高速缓冲内存、等待状态和整数数据类型等。参阅 benchmark[2]。比较 sieve of Eratosthenes, Whetstone。

DHTML *n.* 动态 HTML 语言

See(见) dynamic HTML.

DIA *n.* 文档交换体系结构

Acronym for **D**ocument **I**nterchange **A**rchitecture. A document exchange guideline used in IBM's Systems Network Architecture (SNA). DIA specifies methods of organizing and addressing documents for transmission between computers of different sizes and models. DIA is supported by IBM's Advanced Program-to-Program Communication (APPC) and by Logical Unit (LU) 6.2,

which establish the capabilities and types of interactions possible in an SNA environment. *See also* DCA (definition 1), SNA. 为 Document Interchange Architecture 的缩略语。IBM 公司的系统网络体系结构(SNA)上采用的文档交换指南 它规定在不同大小和型式的计算机之间传输的文档的组织和访问的方法。IBM 公司的高级进程间通信(APPC) 和第 6.2 型逻辑单元(LU)提供 SNA 环境下可能的交互类型和能力,DIA 得到了它们的支持。参阅 DCA (第 1 个释义),SNA

diacritical mark *n.* 区别符

An accent mark above, below, or through a written character—for example, the acute (´) and grave (`) accents. 一种标在字符的上面或下面或任一位置的重音标志 例如,重读符(´)和抑音符(`)。

dialect *n.* 方言

A variant of a language or protocol. For example, Transact-SQL is a dialect of structured query language (SQL). 某种语言或协议的一种变种 例如,Transact-SQL 语言是结构化查询语言(SQL)的一种方言。

dialog *n.* 对话

1. In computing, the exchange of human input and machine responses that forms a "conversation" between an interactive computer and the person using it. 在信息处理中,人的输入和机器的响应的交换构成交互式计算机和使用者间的"会话"。

2. The exchange of signals by computers communicating on a network. 网络上计算机通信中的信号交换。

dialog box *n.* 对话框

In a graphical user interface, a special window displayed by the system or application to solicit a response from the user. *See also* windowing environment. *Compare* integrator. 图形用户界面上系统或应用程序显示的一种特殊视窗,用来请求用户的响应。参阅 windowing environment 比较 integrator。

dial-up *adj.* 【修】拨号

Of, pertaining to, or being a connection that uses the public switched telephone network rather than a dedicated circuit or some other type of private network. 用于修饰或说明一种连接,这种连接使用公用交换电话网而不是专用线路或其他类型的私有网络。

dial-up access *n.* 拨号接入(法)

Connection to a data communications network through a public switched telecommunication network. 通过公用交换电信网连接到数据通信网络。

dial-up boot loader *n.* 拨号启动装入程序

A tool for upgrading a version of an operating system on a target device. *Acronym*: DUB. 一种工具,用于升级目标设备中的操作系统版本。缩略为 DUB。

dial-up networking *n.* 拨号联网(法)

Connection to a remote network through use of a modem. Dial-up networking is typically used in reference to telecommuting, although the term is equally applicable to connecting to the Internet. 通过使用调制解调器(把自己的 PC 机)连接到远程网络的方法或过程。虽然此术语指的是连接到因特网上,但它通常也指远程通信(技术、方法)。

dial-up service *n.* 拨号服务

A telephone connection provider for a local or worldwide public switched telephone network that provides Internet or intranet access, advertisement via a Web page, access to news services, or access to the stock market and other resources. 为本地或世界范围内的公用交换电话网的电话连接提供者,能够访问因特网或企业内联网、在万维网页上发布广告、访问新闻服务或访问股票市场和其他资源。

DIB *n.* 设备无关位图;目录信息库

1. Acronym for device-independent bitmap. A file format designed to ensure that bitmapped graphics created using one application can be loaded and displayed in another application exactly the way they appeared in the originating application. *See also* bitmapped graphics. 为 device-independent bitmap 的缩略语。一种文件格式,允许某个应用程序生成的图形的位图能被另外的应用装入并显示出与在原来的应用中完全一样的效果。参阅 bitmapped graphics。

2. Acronym for Directory Information Base. A directory of user and resource names in an X.500

system. The DIB is maintained by a Directory Server Agent (DSA). *Also called*: white pages. 为 Directory Information Base 的缩略语。X.500 系统的用户和资源名目录。DIB 由目录服务代理程序 (DSA)维护。也称为 white pages。

DIBengine *n.* **DIB 引擎**

Software, or a combination of hardware and software, that produces DIB files. *See also* DIB (definition 1). 产生 DIB 文件的软件、或硬件和软件的组合。参阅 DIB (第 1 个释义)。

dibit *n.* **双位**

A set of 2 bits representing one of four possible combinations: 00, 01, 10, and 11. In communications, a dibit is a kind of transmission unit made possible by the modulation technique known as differential phase-shift keying, which encodes data by using four different states (phase shifts) in the transmission line to represent each of the four dibit combinations. *See also* phase-shift keying. 2 位表示 4 个可能的组合:00, 01, 10 和 11。在通信学中,在传输线上用不同状态(相移)编码数据表示双位的 4 个组合,即差分相移键控调制技术使双位可以作为传输单位。参阅 phase-shift keying。

dichotomizing search *n.* **二分查找**

See(见) binary search.

dictation software *n.* **听写软件**

Computer programs that can recognize spoken words as input. Used as an alternative to keyboard input, dictation software cannot comprehend the spoken language; it can only convert and transmit the sounds to the computer. Speaker-dependent dictation software requires the user to "train" the computer to become familiar with his or her voice patterns and accent. First-generation discrete speech systems require the user to speak slowly and distinctly, with pauses between words. Next-generation continuous speech systems can interpret natural speech patterns and speeds. *See also* voice recognition. 能够识别语音作为输入数据的计算机程序。用作键盘输入的替代输入方法,听写软件并不能理解所说的语言,它只是将声音转换并输入到计算机中。依赖于说话者的听写软件需要用户对计算机进行"训练",以便计算机熟悉其语音模式和口音。第一代离散语音系统需要用户说话的速度慢且清晰,并在词与词之间有停顿。新一代连续语音系统能够解释自然语音模式和速度。参阅 voice recognition。

dictionary attack *n.* **查字典攻击法**

Originally a method of guessing a user's password or PIN by trying every word in the dictionary until successful. Currently used to identify any attack that tries known words or alphanumeric character strings to break a simple password. 早先猜测用户口令或个人身份号码(PIN)的一种方法,用字典里的词一个一个地去试,直到猜出来为止。现在指称尝试各种已知词条或字母数字字符串以破解简单的口令的任何攻击手段。

dielectric *n.* **电介质,绝缘材料**

Insulating material, such as rubber or plastic, that does not conduct electricity. 不导电的绝缘材料,例如橡胶或塑料。

DIF *n.* **数据交换格式**

See(见) data interchange format.

difference *n.* **差,差分**

1. The amount by which two values differ. In electronics, differences in physical elements, such as waveforms or voltages, are used in the operation of circuits, amplifiers, multiplexers, communications equipment, and so on. 两个值存在差别的程度。在电子学中,物理元素如波形或电压的差,用于电路、放大器、多工器、通信设备等等的操作。

2. In database management, it is an operator in relational algebra that is used in sorting record sets (tuples). For example, given two relational tables, A and B, that are union-compatible (contain the same number of fields, with corresponding fields containing the same types of values), the statement *DIFFERENCE A, B* builds a third relation containing all those records that appear in A but not in B. *See also* relational algebra, tuple. *Compare* intersect, union. 在数据库管理中,它是用来排序记录集合(即元组)的关系代数的一种运算。例如,给定两个关系表 A 和 B,它们是合并兼容(包含同样数目的字段,对应字段类型相同)的,*DIFFERENCE A, B* 这个语句将建立第三个

D

关系，其中包含所有这样的记录：它们属于关系 A 而不属于关系 B。参阅 relational algebra, tuple。比较 intersect, union。

Difference Engine *n.* 差分机

An early computerlike mechanical device designed by British mathematician and scientist Charles Babbage in the early 1820s. The Difference Engine was intended to be a machine with a 20-decimal capacity capable of solving mathematical problems. The concept of the Difference Engine was enhanced by Babbage in the 1830s in the design of his more famous Analytical Engine, a mechanical precursor of the electronic computer. *See also* Analytical Engine. 英国数学家和科学家 Charles Babbage 于 19 世纪 20 年代初设计的一种早期的像计算机的机械装置。这台差分机打算成为一台具备 20 位十进制容量(或能力)的机器，可解决数学问题。Babbage 在 19 世纪 30 年代在更著名的被认为是电子计算机的机械先驱的分析机的设计中改进了差分机的概念。参阅 Analytical Engine。

differential *adj.* 【修】差分

In electronics, a reference to a type of circuit that makes use of the difference between two signals rather than the difference between one signal and some reference voltage. 在电子学中，指一种电路的工作原理是利用两个信号的差值，而不是信号和某种参照电压的差值。

differential backup *n.* 差异备份

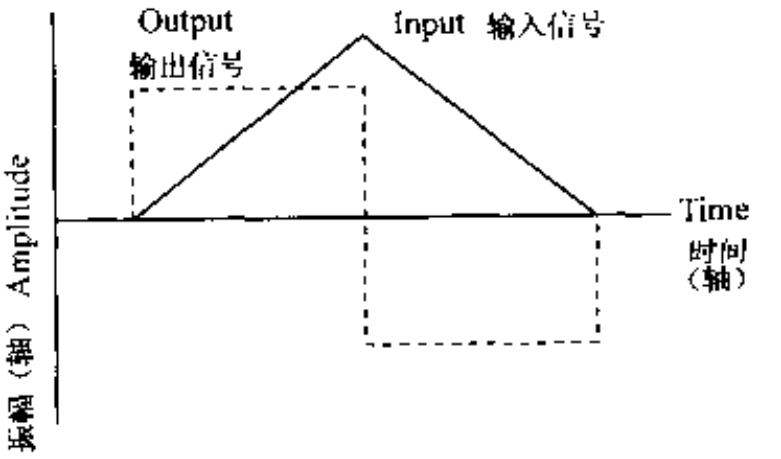
A backup that copies files created or changed since the last normal or incremental backup. It does not mark files as having been backed up (in other words, the archive attribute is not cleared). If you are performing a combination of normal and differential backups, restoring files and folders requires that you have the last normal, as well as the last differential, backup. 给上一次正常备份或增量备份之后创建或修改的文件所做的一种备份。它不标识文件已备份(换句话说，文档属性不改变)。如果把正常备份和差异备份结合起来用，那么恢复文件或文件夹时需要有最近一次的正常备份文件和差异备份文件。

differential phase-shift keying *n.* 差分相移键控(法)

See(见) phase-shift keying.

differentiator *n.* 微分器，微分电路

A circuit whose output is the differential (first derivative) of the input signal. The differential measures how fast a value is changing, so the output of a differentiator is proportional to the instantaneous rate of change of the input signal. See the illustration. *Compare* integrator. 一种输出是输入信号的微分的电路。微分反映值的变化快慢，所以微分器的输出与输入信号的瞬时变化率成正比例。参阅本条目的图例。比较 integrator。



Differentiator

An example of the action of a differentiator circuit
微分电路作用的实例

Diffie-Hellman *n.* Diffie-Hellman 加密协议

Diffie-Hellman key agreement protocol. A public-key cryptography method that allows two hosts to create and share a secret key. Diffie-Hellman is used for key management by virtual private networks (VPNs) operating on the IPSec standard. *See also* IPSec. Diffie-Hellman 密钥一致协议。一种公(共密)钥加密方法，允许两个主机创建和共享同一个密钥。Diffie-Hellman 加密协议用于按 IPSec 标准而运行的虚拟专用网的密钥管理。参阅 IPSec。

digerati *n.* 网上文人

Cyberspace populace that can be roughly compared to *literati*. Digerati are people renowned as or claiming to be knowledgeable about topics and issues related to the digital revolution; more specifically, they are people "in the know" about the

Internet and online activities. *See also* guru, techie, wizard (definition 1). 网络空间中的平民，粗略地比作为文人。网上文人是与数字革命相关的主题和问题中有声望的或自称知识渊博的人，更明确地说，他们是在因特网和联机活动中有名的人。参阅 guru, techie, wizard（第 1 个释义）。

digest *n.* 摘要

1. An article in a moderated newsgroup that summarizes multiple posts submitted to the moderator. *See also* moderator, newsgroup. 一种中等规模的新闻组中的文章，该文章是对提交给剪辑人员的多个文章的总结。参阅 moderator, newsgroup。

2. A message in a mailing list that is sent to subscribers in place of the multiple individual posts that the digest contains. If the mailing list is moderated, the digest may be edited. *See also* moderated. 一种邮件表中的报文，被发往订户以取代其包含的多个单独的邮件。如果邮件表是中等规模的，该摘要可以被编辑。参阅 moderated。

digicash *n.* 数字钞票

See(见) e-money.

digit *n.* 数字

One of the characters used to indicate a whole number (unit) in a numbering system. In any numbering system, the number of possible digits is equal to the base, or radix, used. For example, the decimal (base-10) system has 10 digits, 0 through 9; the binary (base-2) system has 2 digits, 0 and 1; and the hexadecimal (base-16) system has 16 digits, 0 through 9 and A through F. 用于表示记数制中任一个完整的数（单位）的这些字符中的任何一个。任何记数制中可能有的数字的个数等于所用的基（数）。例如，十进制（基为 10）记数制有 10 个数字，从 0 到 9；二进制（基为 2）记数制有 2 个数字，0 和 1；十六进制（基为 16）记数制有 16 个数字，从 0 到 9 和从 A 到 F。

digital *adj.* 【修】数字化

1. A reference to something based on digits (numbers) or their representation. 与数字或数字的表达方式有关的。

2. In computing, analogous in use, though not in meaning, to *binary* because the computers familiar to most people process information coded as different combinations of the binary digits (bits) 0 and 1. *Compare* analog. 计算技术中，等同于二进制，因为人们所熟悉的计算机处理编码为二进制数字（位）形式的信息。比较 analog。

Digital Advanced Mobile Phone Service *n.* 数字高级移动电话业务

See(见) DAMPS.

digital audio disc *n.* 数字音频唱盘

An optical storage medium for recording digitally encoded audio information. *See also* compact disc (definition 1). 一种光学存储介质，可记录数字编码的音频信息。参阅 compact disc（第 1 个释义）。

digital audio tape *n.* 数字音频磁带

A magnetic tape storage medium for recording digitally encoded audio information. *Acronym*: DAT. 一种磁带存储介质，可记录数字编码的声音信息。缩略为 DAT。

digital audio/video connector *n.* 数字音频视频连接器

An interface on some high-end video cards or TV tuner cards that allows the simultaneous transmission of digital audio and video signals. *Also called*: DAV connector. *See also* interface (definition 3), video adapter. 某些高端显示卡或允许同时传输数字音频和视频信号的电视卡的接口。也称为 DAV connector。参阅 interface（第 3 个释义），video adapter。

digital broadcast satellite *n.* 数字卫星广播

See(见) direct broadcast satellite.

digital camera *n.* 数字（码）照相机

A type of camera that stores photographed images electronically instead of on traditional film. A digital camera uses a CCD (charge-coupled device) element to capture the image through the lens when the operator releases the shutter in the camera; circuitry within the camera then stores the image captured by the CCD in a storage medium such as solid-state memory or a hard disk. After the image has been captured, it is downloaded by cable to the computer using software supplied with the camera. Once stored in the computer, the image can be manipulated and processed much like the image from a scanner or related input device.

See also charge-coupled device, digital photography. 一种用电子方式替代传统的底片来存储拍摄的图像的照相机。当操作者释放照相机快门时，它用电荷耦合元件(CCD)捕获镜头上的图像；照相机内部电路将 CCD 捕获的图像存储到存储介质(如固态存储器或硬盘)中。图像被捕获后，用照相机配套的软件通过电缆下载到计算机。图像一旦存储到计算机，就像用扫描仪或有关设备获得的图像一样可被处理。参阅 charge coupled device, digital photography。

digital cash *n.* 数字钞票

See(见) e-money.

digital certificate *n.* 数字证书

1. An assurance that software downloaded from the Internet comes from a reputable source. A digital certificate provides information about the software -such as the identity of the author and the date on which the software was registered with a certificate authority (CA), as well as a measure of tamper resistance. 从因特网上某个规范的信息源处下载软件的一种信誉保证。数字证书提供有关软件的信息，例如作者身份以及该软件在认证机构(CA)注册的日期等，它也是防止软件被篡改的一种手段。

2. A user identity card or "driver's license" for cyberspace. Issued by a certificate authority (CA), a digital certificate is an electronic credential that authenticates a user on the Internet and intranets. Digital certificates ensure the legitimate online transfer of confidential information, money, or other sensitive materials by means of public encryption technology. A digital certificate holder has two keys (strings of numbers): a private key held only by the user, for "signing" outgoing messages and decrypting incoming messages; and a public key, for use by anyone, for encrypting data to send to a specific user. *See also* certificate authority, encryption, private key, public key. 网络世界中用户的身份证或"驾驶证"。数字证书由认证机构(CA)颁发，是在因特网或企业内联网鉴别用户的电子证书。它确保机密信息、电子货币或其他通过公共加密技术加密的信息的合法在线传输。数字证书的持有者有两个密钥(数字串)：一个是私人密钥，由该持有者拥有，用于在发出的报文上"签名"和解密来报；一个是公共密钥，可由任何人使用，用于加密发送到指定用户的数据。参阅 certificate authority, encryption, private key, public key。

digital communications *n.* 数字通信

Exchange of communications in which all information is transmitted in binaryencoded (digital) form. 所有信息以二进制编码(数字的)形式传输的通信。

digital computer *n.* 数字计算机

A computer in which operations are based on two or more discrete states. Binary digital computers are based on two states, logical "on" and "off," represented by two voltage levels, arrangements of which are used to represent all types of information --numbers, letters, graphics symbols, and program instructions. Within such a computer, the states of various circuit components change continuously to move, operate on, and save this information. *Compare* analog computer. 一类计算机，其运行基于两个或更多的离散状态。二进制数字计算机基于两种状态，逻辑"开"和"关"，由两个电压值表示，其不同排列可表示所有类型的信息 数字、字母、图形符号和程序指令。在这类计算机内通过各种电路元件状态的不断变化来移动、操作和存储这类信息。比较 analog computer。

Digital Darkroom *n.* 数字暗房

A Macintosh program developed by Silicon Beach Software for enhancement of black-andwhite photographs or scanned images. 一种 Macintosh 计算机上的程序，由 Silicon Beach 软件公司开发，用于增强黑白照片或扫描的图像。

digital data service *n.* 数字数据业务

See(见) DDS.

digital data transmission *n.* 数字数据传输

The transfer of information encoded as a series of bits rather than as a fluctuating (analog) signal in a communications channel. 在通信信道中，传输信息编码为位序列形式的而不是连续的(模拟)信号。

digital display *n.* 数字显示器

A video display capable of rendering only a fixed number of colors or gray shades. Examples of

digital displays are IBM's Monochrome Display, Color/ Graphics Display, and Enhanced Color Display. *See also* CGA, EGA, MDA. *Compare* analog display. 一种仅能显示固定数目的彩色或灰度的视频显示器。例如 IBM 的单色显示器、彩色图形显示器和增强彩色显示器。参阅 CGA, EGA, MDA。比较 analog display。

digital divide *n.* 数字鸿沟

The gap between those who have the opportunity to take advantage of the Internet and related information resources, and those who do not. Differences in income, education, and comfort levels with technology are contributing factors to the separation between those with access to technological resources and those without. 有机会享受因特网和相关信息资源的人和没有这些机会的人之间的鸿沟。不同的经济收入、教育状况、利用科技的舒适程度都促成了有没有机会利用科技资源的人之间的分野。

digital DNA *n.* 数字 DNA

1. Broadly, a reference to the bits that comprise digital information. 广义地说，指包含数字信息的比特流。

2. In the gaming world, a technology called "Cyberlife" that mimics biological DNA in the creation and development of trainable creatures known as Norns. Like real DNA, digital DNA is passed from parent to offspring and determines the artificial creature's characteristics and adaptability. 在游戏世界中，一种称为"网上生命"的技术。它在创建和开发可教育的生物（例如 Norns 女神）时模拟生物 DNA。如同现实世界中的 DNA 一样，数字 DNA 也可由其父母传给后代，并决定人工生物的特征和适应性。

digital fingerprinting *n.* 数字水印

See(见) digital watermark.

digital flat panel port *n.* 数字平面端口

An interface designed to allow direct connection between a flat panel monitor and a computer without requiring an analog-to-digital conversion. *Acronym*: DFP. 一种用于直接将平面显示器与计算机相连接的接口，不需要进行模数转换。缩略为 DFP。

digital home *n.* 数字家庭

See(见) smart home.

digital light processing projector *n.* 数字光源处理投影仪

See(见) DLP.

digital line *n.* 数字线路

A communications line that carries information only in binary encoded (digital) form. To minimize distortion and noise interference, a digital line uses repeaters to regenerate the signal periodically during transmission. *See also* repeater. *Compare* analog line. 一种传输二进制编码（数字）形式的信息的通信线路。为减小失真和干扰，在传输中数字线用中继器周期地再生信号。参阅 repeater。比较 analog line。

digital linear tape *n.* 数字线性磁带

A magnetic storage medium used to back up data. Digital linear tape allows for faster transfer of data compared with other tape technologies. *Acronym*: DLT. 一种备份数据的磁存储介质，比其他磁带存储技术具有更快的数据传输。缩略为 DLT。

Digital Micromirror Device *n.* 数字微镜设备

The circuit technology behind Texas Instruments' Digital Light Processing, used in image projectors. A Digital Micromirror Device, or DMD, consists of an array of individually addressable, hinged mirrors on a chip. Each chip, which is less than 0.002 mm wide, rotates in response to a digital signal to reflect light into the lens of the projection system and thus create a bright, full-color display. Displays can be combined to create high-definition systems of 1920 • 1035 (1,987,200) pixels with 64 million colors. *Acronym*: DMD. 得克萨斯州仪器公司的图像摄影仪中数字光源处理技术所使用的线路技术。数字微镜设备（DMD）由一组芯片组成，芯片上有一些可单独寻址的、铰链式的微镜。每片芯片（宽度小于 0.002 毫米）由数字信号控制旋转并将光线反射到投影系统的镜头上，以产生明亮的全色图像显示。显示器能被联合生成 1920×1035（即 1 987 200）个像素，具有 64 兆种颜色的高清晰度系统。缩略为 DMD。

digital modem *n.* 数字调制解调器

1. A communications device that acts as the intermediary between a digital device such as a computer or

terminal and a digital communications channel, such as a high-speed network line, an ISDN circuit, or a cable TV system. Although a digital modem supports standard (analog) modem protocols, it is not a "typical" modem in the sense of being a device whose primary function is to modulate (convert digital to analog) before transmission and demodulate (convert analog to digital) after transmission. It uses advanced digital modulation techniques for changing data frames into a format suitable for transmission over a digital line. *See also* terminal adapter. *Compare* modem. 一种通信器件,在数字设备(如计算机或终端机)和数字通信信道(如高速网线、ISDN 线路或有线电视线路)之间充当中介设备。虽然数字调制解调器支持标准的(模拟)调制解调器协议,但是它并不是"典型的"调制解调器,后者其主要功能是数据传输之前的调制(数转模)和传输之后的解调(模转数)。它使用一种先进的数字调制技术将数据帧转换为适当的格式在数字线路上传输。参阅 terminal adapter。比较 modem。

2. A 56 Kbps modem. Such a modem is not purely digital but does eliminate the traditional digital-to-analog conversion for downstream transmissions-that is, transmissions moving from the Internet to the end user. A 56 Kbps modem is also digital in that it requires a digital connection, such as T1, between the telephone company and the user's Internet Service Provider (ISP) in order to achieve its highest speed. *See also* 56 Kbps modem. 一种 56 Kbps 的调制解调器。这种调制解调器不是纯数字的,仅仅去除了传统的对下载(数据)流传输(即从因特网到最终用户的传输)的数模转换。从另一角度讲,56Kbps 调制解调器又是数字型的,因为它需要数字连接,例如 T1 线路,即位于电话公司和用户因特网服务提供商(ISP)之间数字连接,以达到其最高速率。参阅 56-Kbps modem。

3. A term used to distinguish all-digital communications devices, such as ISDN and cable "modems" from the more traditional analog-to-digital, phone-based modems. 为了区分更传统的基于电话的模数调制解调器和全数字通信设备(如 ISDN 和有线"调制解调器")而使用的一种术语。

Digital Network Architecture *n.* 数字网络体系结构
A multilayered architecture and set of protocol specifications for networks. Designed by the Digital Equipment Corporation, Digital Network Architecture is implemented in the set of products known by the name *DECnet*. *Acronym*: DNA. *See also* DECnet. 一种多层次体系结构的、使用一组协议规范的网络。由数字设备公司(DEC)设计,在命名为 DECnet 的一系列产品中实现。缩略为 DNA。参阅 DECnet。

digital photography *n.* 数字照片
Photography by means of a digital camera. Digital photography differs from conventional photography in that a digital camera does not use a silver halide-based film to capture an image. Instead, a digital camera captures and stores each image electronically. *See also* digital camera. 用数码照相机获得的照片。与传统照片不同,数码照相机不用基于银卤化物的底片捕获图像,而是用电子的方法捕获并存储图像。参阅 digital camera。

digital picture frame *n.* 数字相框
Electronic device used in displaying digital photos and graphics while giving the outward appearance of a traditional picture frame. Digital picture frames allow users to rotate photos within the frame at specified intervals, display a series of photos as a slide show, or use an Internet connection to download photos, order prints, or send customized photo sets to others. 用于显示数字照片和图片的电子设备,外观就像传统的相框。数字相框允许用户按照一定的间隔旋转照片,可以像放幻灯片一样播放照片,也可以连接到因特网下载图片,还可以按照一定的顺序打印,或把个性化的照片集发送给别人。

Digital Print Order Format *n.* 数字打印指令格式
See(见) DPOF.

digital proof *n.* 数字校样
See(见) direct digital color proof.

digital recording *n.* 数字记录技术
The storage of information in binary-encoded (digital) format. Digital recording converts information-text, graphics, sound, or pictures-to strings of 1s and 0s that can be physically represented on

a storage medium. Digital recording media include computer disks and tapes, optical (or compact) discs, and ROM cartridges of the type used for some software and many computer games. 二进制编码(数字的)形式的信息存储。它把文本、图形、声音或图画等信息转换成能在存储介质上被物理地表示的由 0 和 1 组成的串。数字记录介质包括计算机磁盘和磁带、光碟及被某些软件和许多计算机游戏使用的 ROM 卡。

Digital Rights Management *n.* 数字权益管理

See(见) DRM.

digital satellite system *n.* 数字卫星系统

A high-powered satellite system with the capability to deliver high-quality transmissions of hundreds of channels directly to television receivers. A DSS broadcast begins as a digital signal sent from a service provider's station to a satellite. From there, it is directed to a satellite dish (typically 18 inches) at the user's premises. The dish next transmits the signal to a converter box, which changes it to an analog signal before sending it to the television set. *Acronym*: DSS. 一种高能的卫星系统,可以高质量地将数以百计信道上的信息传输给电视接收器。数字卫星系统的广播由地面服务提供商发送给卫星的数字信号直接传送给用户宅中使用的碟形卫星天线(一般为 18 英寸),该天线再将信号传输到转换盒,由转换盒将信号转换为模拟信号后再发送到电视机。缩略为 DSS。

Digital Services *n.* 数字业务

See(见) DS.

digital signal *n.* 数字信号

A signal, such as one transmitted within or between computers, in which information is represented by discrete states—for example, high and low voltages— rather than by fluctuating levels in a continuous stream, as in an analog signal. 一种信号,其信息用离散的状态表示(如高电平和低电平),而不是用连续流的波动值表示(如模拟信号)。可在计算机内部或计算机之间传输的信号是数字信号。

Digital Signal *n.* 数字信号

See(见) DS.

digital signal processor *n.* 数字信号处理器

An integrated circuit designed for high-speed data manipulation and used in audio, communications, image manipulation, and other data acquisition and data control applications. *Acronym*: DSP. 一种设计用于高速数据处理的集成电路,用于声音、通信、图像处理和其他数据采集和数据控制应用系统。缩略为 DSP。

digital signature *n.* 数字签名

A security mechanism used on the Internet that relies on two keys, one public and one private, that are used to encrypt messages before transmission and to decrypt them on receipt. 一种因特网上使用的安全机制,它依赖于两个密钥:一个公用的和一个私人的,分别用于在传输前进行信息加密和接收前对信息进行解密。

Digital Signature Algorithm *n.* 数字签名算法(标准)

The U. S. government standard for digital signatures, as specified by the National Institute of Standards and Technology, in FIPS 186, Digital Signature Standard. DSA is based on signature encryption based on a public and a private key. *Acronym*: DSA. *See also* digital signature. 美国政府关于数字签名的标准,由美国国家标准技术研究所在 FIPS 186 规范—数字签名标准中规定的。DSA 是基于使用公共和私人密钥的签名加密算法。缩略为 DSA。参阅 digital signature。

Digital Signature Standard *n.* 数字签名标准

A public key cryptographic standard issued in 1994 by the United States National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) to authenticate electronic documents. The DSS uses a Digital Signature Algorithm (DSA) to generate and verify digital signatures based on a public key, which is not secret, and a private key, which is known or held only by the person generating the signature. A digital signature serves to authenticate both the identity of the signer and the integrity of the transmitted information. *Acronym*: DSS. *See also* public key encryption. 由美国国家标准技术研究所于 1994 年发布的一种用于证实电子文档的公钥密码标准。数字签名标准使用数字签名算法标准(DSA)生成,并验证基于公钥(非保密的)

D

和某个私钥(仅由生成该签名的用户知晓或持有)的数字签名。数字签名可以证实签名者身份和传输信息的完整性。缩略为 DSS。参阅 public key encryption。

Digital Simultaneous Voice and Data *n.* **数字同步声音和数据**

A modem technology patented by Multi-Tech Systems, Inc., that allows a single telephone line to be used for conversation together with data transfer. This is accomplished by switching to packet-mode communications when the need for voice transfer is detected; digitized voice packets are then transferred along with data and command packets. *Acronym*: DSVD. 一种调制解调器技术,Multi-Tech 系统公司的专利技术,它允许一根电话线既用于数据传输又用于电话交谈。其实现过程是:当检测到需要声音传输时,转换到报文分组模式通信;数字化声音的报文分组就与数据和命令报文分组同时传输。缩略为 DSVD。

digital sort *n.* **数字排序**

A type of ordering process in which record numbers or their key values are sorted digit by digit, beginning with the least significant (rightmost) digit. *Also called*: radix sort. 一种排序方法,记录数值或它们的关键字值从最低有效位(最右)开始逐数字地排序。也称为 radix sort。

digital speech *n.* **数字语音**

See(见) speech synthesis.

digital subscriber line 或 Digital Subscriber Line *n.* **数字用户线路**

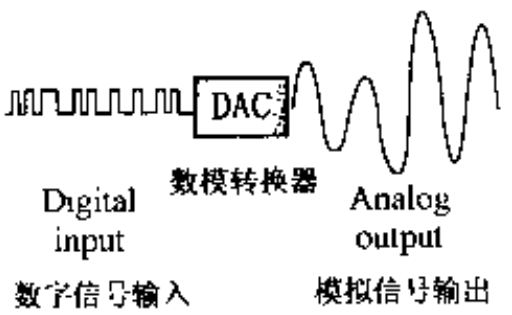
See(见) DSL.

Digital Subscriber Line Access Multiplexer 或 Digital Subscriber Line Multiplexer *n.* **数字用户线路访问多路复用器**

See(见) DSLAM.

digital-to-analog converter *n.* **数模转换器**

A device that translates digital data to an analog signal. A digital-to-analog converter takes a succession of discrete digital values as input and creates an analog signal whose amplitude corresponds, moment by moment, to each digital value. See the illustration. *Acronym*: DAC. *Compare* analog-to-digital converter. 一种将数字数据转换为模拟信号的设备。采用离散数字值作为输入量并生成一个模拟信号,该模拟信号每个瞬间的幅度相应于每个数字值。参阅本条目的图例。缩略为 DAC。比较 analog-to-digital converter。



Digital-to-analog converter

digital TV 或 digital television *n.* **数字电视**

The transmission of television signals using digital rather than the conventional analog signals. A digital TV standard for the United States was approved by the FCC in 1996. Digital TV provides a better television experience and new information services. Digital signals produce higher quality pictures and CDquality sound, compared to the analog signals used with today's television. Digital TV can support interactive television, electronic program guides, and a variety of digital services, such as Internet channel broadcasting and data services. *Acronym*: DTV. *Compare* HDTV. 一种用数字方式而非传统的模拟方式传输电视信号的电视。美国的数字电视标准由 FCC 于 1996 年提出。数字电视给用户更好的收看体验和新的信息服务。与现在使用模拟信号的电视相比,数字电视能产生更高质量的画面和 CD 一样高品质的声音。数字电视支持交互式操作、电子节目指南以及各种数字化服务,如网络频道广播和数据服务。缩略为 DTV。比较 HDTV。

digital versatile disc *n.* **数字多用盘**

See(见) digital video disc.

digital video *n.* **数字视频**

Video images and sound stored in a digital format. *Acronym*: DV. 以数字格式存储的视频图像和声音。缩略为 DV。

digital video disc *n.* **数字视盘**

The next generation of optical disc storage

technology. With digital video disc technology, video, audio, and computer data can be encoded onto a compact disc (CD). A digital video disc can store greater amounts of data than a traditional CD. A standard singlelayer, single-sided digital video disc can store 4.7 GB of data; a two-layer standard increases the single sided disc capacity to 8.5 GB. Digital video discs can be doublesided with a maximum storage of 17 GB per disc. A digital video disc player is needed to read digital video discs; this player is equipped to read older optical storage technologies. Advocates of the digital video disc intend to replace current digital storage formats, such as laser disc, CD-ROM, and audio CD, with the single digital format of the digital video disc. *Acronym*: DVD. *Also called*: digital versatile disc. *See also* digital video disc-ROM. 下一代的光碟存储技术。利用该技术可把图像、声频和计算机数据编码存入光碟。它比传统的光碟能存储更多的数据。一个标准单层单面数字视光碟能存储 4.7 GB 的数据;双层标准的容量达 8.5 GB。双面的数字视盘最大存储量达每盘 17 GB。读出数字视盘中的内容需要有一台数字视盘播放机,它也能读老式的光碟。倡导数字视盘的人打算用单一的数字视盘数字格式替换目前的数字存储格式如激光碟、CD-ROM 和音频 CD。缩略为 DVD。也称为 digital versatile disc。参阅 digital video disc-ROM。

digital video disc-erasable *n.* 可擦写数字视盘

A proposed extension to the digital video disc recording format to allow multiple re-recording by a consumer. *Acronym*: DVD-E. *Also called*: digital video disc-ROM. 对数字视盘记录格式提出的一种扩充,允许用户多次重写。缩略为 DVD-E。也称为 digital video disc-ROM。

digital video disc-recordable *n.* 可记录数字视盘

A proposed extension to the digital video disc recording format to allow onetime recording by a consumer. *Acronym*: DVD-R. 对数字视盘记录格式提出的一种扩充,允许用户写入一次。缩略为 DVD-R。

digital video disc-ROM *n.* 数字视盘

A computer-readable version of a digital video disc containing either 4.7 or 8.5 GB of storage per side, the larger if 3M's dual-layer "2P" technology is used. *Acronym*: DVD-ROM. *Also called*: digital video disc-erasable. *See also* digital video disc. 数字视盘的计算机可读版本,每盘容量 4.7 GB 或 8.5 GB,如果采用 3M 公司的双层"2P"技术,容量会更大。缩略为 DVD-ROM。也称为 digital video disc-erasable。参阅 digital video disc。

Digital Video-Interactive *n.* 数字视频交互(系统)

A hardware/software system developed by RCA, General Electric, and Intel that implements compression of digital video and audio for microcomputer applications. *Acronym*: DV-I. RCA, General Electric 和 Intel 公司开发的硬件与软件系统,实现微机应用的数字视频和声频的压缩。缩略为 DV-I。

Digital Video Interface *n.* 数字视频接口

See(见) DVI.

digital video recording *n.* 数字视频录像技术

See(见) DVR.

digital watermark *n.* 数字水印

A unique identifier embedded in a file to deter piracy and prove file ownership and quality. Digital watermarking is often used with graphics and audio files to identify the owner's rights to these works. *See also* fingerprint (definition 2). 内嵌于文件之中、为阻止盗版行为、证明文件所有权和文件品质的一种唯一标识符。数字水印(技术,方法)常用于图形和声音文件以确定对这些作品的所有权。参阅 fingerprint (第 2 个释义)。

digiterati *n.* 数字化文学

See(见) digerati.

digitize *vb.* 【动】数字化

To convert any continuously varying (analog) source of input, such as the lines in a drawing or a sound signal, to a series of discrete units represented in a computer by the binary digits 0 and 1. Analog-to-digital converters are commonly used to perform this translation. *See also* aliasing, analog-to-digital converter. 把任何连续变化的输入如图画的线条或声音信号转化为一串分离的单元,在计算机中用 0 和 1 表示。通常用模数转换器执行这个转换。参阅 aliasing, analog-to-digital converter。

digitizing tablet *n.* 数字化仪

See(见) graphics tablet.

DikuMUD *n.* 哥本哈根多用户地牢(软件、游戏)

1. Multiuser dungeon (MUD) software developed by five individuals at the Computer Science Institute at Copenhagen University (whose acronym in Danish is DIKU). DikuMUD uses multimedia and is object-oriented, but the classes are hard-coded. The software is covered by a license agreement that forbids its distribution for money. *See also* MUD, multimedia, object-oriented. 多用户地牢软件,由哥本哈根大学(丹麦语缩写 DIKU)计算机科学系的 5 人小组开发的。它使用多媒体并是面向对象的,但这些类是很难编码的。该软件用许可证禁止盈利性的发行。参阅 MUD, multimedia, object-oriented。

2. A game that uses the DikuMUD software. 一种使用哥本哈根多用户地牢软件的游戏。

dimensioning *n.* 标注

In CAD programs, a means of specifying and possibly controlling the measurements and spatial relationships of elements in a modeled object, such as using lines, arrows, and text (that is, measurements) to indicate the length, height, and thickness of each of the walls in a modeled room or house. *See also* CAD. 在 CAD 程序中,一种用于标明并可能控制模型化对象元素的尺寸和空间关系的方法,如用线、箭头和文本(即尺寸)标注模型房间的墙的长度、高度和厚度。参阅 CAD。

DIMM *n.* 双列直插式内存模块

Acronym for **d**ual **i**nline **m**emory **m**odule. A type of memory board comprised of RAM chips mounted on a circuit board, similar to the more commonly used SIMM (Single Inline Memory Module). DIMMs are characterized by a 64-bit data path and pins (connectors) on each side that are on different circuits and that respond to different signals. SIMMs, in contrast, have a 32-bit data path, and their connectors are on the same circuit and respond to the same signal. While SIMMs must be added in pairs, DIMMs can be added to a computer one at a time. *See also* memory chip. *Compare* SIMM. 为 dual inline memory module 的缩略语。由安装在电路板上的一组 RAM 芯片组成的一类内存卡,与 SIMM(单列直插式内存模块)的使用大致相似。DIMM 的特征是具有 64 位的数据通路,其管脚(连接器)分布在模块每一侧边,是基于不同电路并且对不同信号进行响应。而 SIMM 与此不同,具有 32 位数据通路,其连接器基于相同的电路而且只处理同一信号。另外,SIMM 必须成对地扩充,而 DIMM 可以每次加一块到计算机中。参阅 memory chip。比较 SIMM。

dimmed *adj.* 【修】暗淡

Shown on the screen in gray characters instead of black characters on white or white characters on black. Menu options appear dimmed in a graphical user interface to indicate that under current circumstances they are not available-for example, "Cut" when no text has been highlighted or "Paste" when there is no text in the clipboard. 以灰色字符代替黑白字符显示在屏幕上。图形用户界面中选单的选项是暗淡的表示当前环境下该选项不可用。例如,当没有高亮文本时"剪切"选项变暗淡或当剪贴板没有文本时"粘贴"选项变暗淡。

DIN connector *n.* DIN 连接器

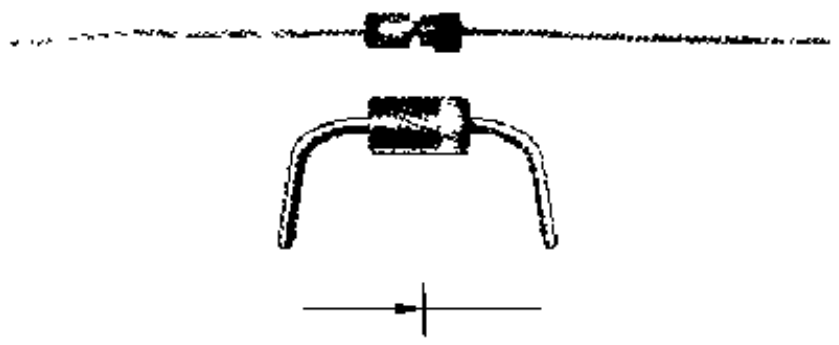
A multipin connector conforming to the specification of the German national standards organization (Deutsch Industrie Norm). DIN connectors are used to link various components in personal computers. 符合德国国家标准组织规定(Deutsch Industrie Norm)的多针连接器。DIN 连接器用于连接个人计算机的各种部件。

dingbat *n.* 装饰图符

A small graphical element used for decorative purposes in a document. Some fonts, such as Zapf Dingbats, are designed to present sets of dingbats. *See also* font. *Compare* bullet. 文档中用于装饰的小的图形元素。某些字体如 Zapf Dingbats 用于提供这种图形元素集。参阅 font。比较 bullet。

diode *n.* 二极管

A device that passes current in only one direction. A diode is usually a semiconductor. See the illustration. *See also* semiconductor. 一种允许单向通过电流的器件,通常是一个半导体。参阅本条目的图例。参阅 semiconductor。



Diode

The drawings (top) show two of the many types of diode packages. The band on the right end of each indicates polarity. At bottom is a schematic representation of a diode. 上幅图片显示了许多种封装好的二极管之中的两个例子。每个二极管右端的带条指明特性。底部是二极管的符号表示法。

diode-transistor logic *n.* **二极管-晶体管逻辑电路**

A type of circuit design that employs diodes, transistors, and resistors to perform logic functions. *Acronym*: DTL. 一种用二极管、晶体管和电阻组成的实现逻辑运算的电路。缩略为 DTL。

DIP *n.* **双列直插式封装**

Acronym for dual inline package. A standard for packaging integrated circuits in which the microminiature electronic circuits etched on a silicon wafer are enclosed in a rectangular housing of plastic or ceramic and connected to downward pointing pins protruding from the longer sides of the chip. Designed to facilitate circuit board manufacturing, this design does not work well for modern chips requiring very large numbers of connections. *See also* document image processing. *Compare* leadless chip carrier, pin grid array, SIP, surface-mount technology. 为 dual inline package 的缩略语。一种封装集成电路的标准，蚀刻在硅晶片上的微单膜电子电路封装在矩形的塑料或陶瓷的外壳中，并连接到从芯片的较长的两边凸出的向下的针脚上。之所以这样设计是为了便于电路板制造，该设计不适合要求很多连接的现代芯片。参阅 document image processing。比较 leadless chip carrier, pin grid array, SIP, surface-mount technology。

dipole *n.* **偶极子**

A pair of opposite electric charges or magnetic poles of opposite sign separated by a small distance. 其间距离很短的一对相反的电荷或一对相反符号的磁极。

DIP switch *n.* **DIP 开关**

Short for **Dual Inline Package switch**. One or more small rocker- or sliding-type toggle switches contained in the plastic or ceramic housing of a dual inline package (DIP) connected to a circuit board. Each switch on a DIP switch can be set to one of two positions, closed or open, to control options on the circuit board. *See also* DIP. 为 **Dual Inline Package switch** 的缩写。一种与电路板相连的双列直插封装的塑料或陶瓷开关座上所包含的一个或多个小的拨杆或滑动型的开关。每个开关可设置成两个位置(开或关)之一来控制电路板的设置。参阅 DIP。

dir *n.* **列目录命令**

An MS-DOS command that instructs a computer to display a list of files and subdirectories in the current directory or folder. If the command is followed by a path, the computer displays a list of files and subdirectories in the specified directory or folder. *See also* command, MSDOS, path (definition 2). 一条 MS-DOS 操作系统的命令，使计算机显示当前目录或卷上的文件和子目录。如果该命令后跟一个路径，计算机显示指定目录或卷上的文件和子目录。参阅 command, MSDOS, path (第 2 个释义)。

Direct3D *n.* **直接三维图形软件(的 API)**

See(见) DirectX.

direct access *n.* **直接访问**

The ability of a computer to find and go straight to a particular storage location in memory or on disk to retrieve or store an item of information. Note that direct access is not the same as direct memory access (DMA), which is the ability to transfer information directly between an input/output channel and memory rather than taking the longer and more circuitous route of I/O channel to microprocessor to memory. *See also* random access. *Compare* direct memory access. 计算机对内存或磁盘中一特定存储空间直接定位及读写信息项的能力。注意它有别于直接存储器存取(DMA)。后者是在输入输出通道和内存之间直接传输信息的能力，而不需经过输入输出通道到微处理器再到内存的较长而迂回的路线。参阅 random access。比较 direct memory access。

direct access storage device *n.* 直接访问存储设备；磁盘(机)
See(见) DASD.

direct address *n.* 直接地址
See(见) absolute address.

DirectAnimation *n.* DirectAnimation 直接动画制作(接口标准)
See(见) DirectX.

direct broadcast satellite *n.* 直接广播卫星
A digital telecommunications service that delivers television programming via the Digital Satellite System (DSS). Direct broadcast satellite technology uses a geostationary orbit satellite (GEO) to receive digitized signals sent by ground-based uplink centers; the satellite then beams the signal across a wide swath on Earth. Subscribers within that swath use small (18-inch) satellite dishes to bring the signal into a set-top box decoder for playback. Although primarily used for television broadcasts, the technology is seen as having potential to also deliver high-quality, digital communications and multimedia content in the future. *Acronym*: DBS. *Also called*: digital broadcast satellite. *See also* digital satellite system, geostationary orbit satellite, webcasting. 通过数字卫星系统(DSS)传输电视节目的一种数字通信业务。直接广播卫星技术使用与地球轨道同步卫星(GEO)接收由地面发射中心发送的数字信号，然后该卫星将信号发射回地球，扫过地球形成一个带。在信号带覆盖范围内的用户使用小的(18 英寸)碟形卫星天线将信号输入机顶盒解码器中重播该节目。虽然该技术的主要目的是电视广播，但在将来也可用于传输高质量的数字通信和多媒体内容。缩略为 DBS。也称为 digital broadcast satellite。参阅 digital satellite system, geostationary orbit satellite, webcasting。

direct cable connection *n.* 直接电缆连接(方式)
A link between the I/O ports of two computers that uses a single cable rather than a modem or other active interface device. In most cases, a direct cable connection requires a null modem cable. 一种两台计算机的输入输出口之间的连接方式，使用单条电缆而不用调制解调器或其他有源接口设备。大多数情况下直接电缆连接方式需要一条空的调制解调器电缆。

direct-connect modem *n.* 直连调制解调器
A modem that uses standard telephone wire and connectors and that plugs directly into a telephone jack, eliminating the need for an intermediary telephone. *Compare* acoustic coupler. 一种用标准电话线和连接器直接插入电话插座的调制解调器，不需要中间电话。比较 acoustic coupler。

direct-coupled transistor logic *n.* 直接耦合晶体管逻辑电路
A circuit design that uses transistors and resistors only, with the transistors directly connected to each other. This design was used in the earliest commercial integrated circuits. The switching speed and power consumption of such circuits are about average. *Acronym*: DCTL. 仅用晶体管和电阻，并且晶体管直接与其他元件连接的一种电路。用于最早的商业集成电路。具有中等的开关速度和功率消耗。缩略为 DCTL。

direct current *n.* 直流
Electrical current whose direction of flow does not reverse. The current may stop or change amplitude, but it always flows in the same direction. *Acronym*: DC. *Compare* alternating current. 流动方向不变的电流。电流可能停止或改变幅值但总是流向同一方向。缩略为 DC。比较 alternating current。

direct digital color proof *n.* 直接数字彩色校样页
A test sheet produced by a lower-cost output device, such as a color laser printer, to serve as an approximation of what the final image will look like when produced on professional-quality printing equipment. A direct digital color proof does not involve color separation, as in traditional proofs. Instead, a direct digital color proof is printed in all colors at one time on a single page, resulting in somewhat lower quality compared with traditional separation methods but having the advantages of increased speed and reduced cost. *Acronym*: DDCP. *Also called*: digital proof. *See also* color separation (definition 1). 低成本输出设备(如彩色激光打印机)输出的测试页，用作专业质量的打印设备的最终输出效果的近似。不涉及传统页中的分色，而是在一页上一次输出全部

颜色，导致质量与传统的分色方法相比有些下降但加快了速度并降低了成本。缩略为 DDCP。也称为 digital proof。参阅 color separation（第 1 个释义）。

DirectDraw *n.* **DirectDraw 直接画图(接口标准)**

See(见) DirectX.

Direct Graphics Interface Specification *n.* **直接图形接口规范**

See(见) DGIS.

DirectInput *n.* **直接输入**

An API (application programming interface) developed by Microsoft for joysticks and similar pointing devices in Windows 9x. *See also* DirectX. 由微软公司开发的 Windows 9x 操作系统中一种应用程序编程接口，用于联接游戏杆或类似的指点设备。参阅 DirectX。

direction key *n.* **方向键**

See(见) arrow key.

direct memory access *n.* **直接内存访问[存取]**

Memory access that does not involve the microprocessor and is frequently used for data transfer directly between memory and an "intelligent" peripheral device, such as a disk drive. *Acronym*: DMA. *Compare* PIO. 不经过微处理器的内存访问，经常用于内存和"智能"外设间的直接数据传输，如磁盘驱动器。缩略为 DMA。比较 PIO。

DirectMusic *n.* **DirectMusic 直接音乐制作(接口标准)**

See(见) DirectX.

directory *n.* **目录**

1. A catalog for filenames and other directories stored on a disk. A directory is a way of organizing and grouping the files so that the user is not overwhelmed by a long list of them. The uppermost directory is called the *root directory*; the directories within a directory are called *subdirectories*. Depending on how an operating system supports directories, filenames in a directory can be viewed and ordered in various ways-for example, alphabetically, by date, by size, or as icons in a graphical user interface. What the user views as a directory is supported in the operating system by tables of data, stored on the disk, that indicate characteristics and the location of each file. In the Macintosh and Windows 9x operating systems, directories are called *folders*. 一种存储在磁盘上的文件名和目录的列表。目录是组织和分组文件避免用户被长的文件列表淹没。顶级目录叫做根目录，目录中的目录叫子目录。根据操作系统支持目录的不同方式，目录中的文件名可以各种方式被浏览和排序——如按字母排序，按日期、大小排序或在图形化用户界面中以图标方式浏览。操作系统用存储在磁盘上的数据表实现用户当作目录的东西，它可以表示每个文件的属性和位置。在 Macintosh 操作系统和在 Windows 9x 操作系统上，目录也称文件夹。

2. On a network, an index of names and pertinent information related to authorized users and network resources. 在网络中，指授权用户和网络资源的名称和相关信息的索引。

Directory Access Protocol *n.* **目录访问协议**

The protocol that governs communications between X.500 clients and servers. *See also* CCITT X series. 管理 X.500 客户系统和服务系统之间通信的协议。参阅 CCITT X series。

Directory Client Agent *n.* **目录客户代理程序**

See(见) DUA.

Directory Information Base *n.* **目录信息基**

See(见) DIB (第 2 个释义).

directory path *n.* **目录路径**

See(见) pathname.

directory replication *n.* **目录复制**

The copying of a master set of directories from a server (called an *export server*) to specified servers or workstations (called *import computers*) in the same or other domains. Replication simplifies the task of maintaining identical sets of directories and files on multiple computers because only a single master copy of the data must be maintained. *See also* directory, server. 从一个服务器(称作输出服务器)复制目录的主集到指定的在同一或其他域的服务器或工作站(称作输入服务器)。它简化管理多个计算机上的同一目录集或文件的任务，因为只需维护数据的一份主拷贝。参阅 directory, server。

Directory Server Agent *n.* **目录服务系统代理程序**

See(见) DSA.

directory service *n.* **目录服务**

A service on a network that returns mail addresses of other users or enables a user to locate hosts and services. 网络上返回其他用户的邮件地址或使用户能定位主机和服务的服务。

Directory System Agent *n.* 目录系统代理程序

See(见) DSA.

directory tree *n.* 目录树

A graphic display listing the directories and subdirectories on a hard disk in tree form, with subdirectories shown as branches of the main directory. *See also* branch (definition 1), directory, tree structure. 以树形显示硬盘上的目录和子目录，子目录显示为主目录的分枝。参阅 branch（第 1 个释义），directory，tree structure。

Directory User Agent *n.* 目录用户代理程序

See(见) DUA.

DirectPlay *n.* (DirectX 软件开发工具的)DirectPlay[直接播放]构件

See(见) DirectX.

direct processing *n.* 直接处理(法)

Processing of data as it is received by the system, as opposed to deferred processing, in which data is stored in blocks before processing. *Compare* deferred processing. 当系统接收到数据时进行处理，有别于延迟处理，后者在处理前将数据存储为块。比较 deferred processing。

direct read after write *n.* 写后直读(法)

See(见) DRAW.

direct read during write *n.* 写时直读(法)

See(见) DRDW.

direct sequence *n.* 直接顺序(调制)

In spread spectrum communication, a form of modulation in which a carrier is modulated by a series of binary pulses. *See also* modulation (definition 1), spread spectrum. 在扩展频谱通信技术中，一种调制方法，载波由一系列二进制脉冲调制。参阅 modulation（第 1 个释义），spread spectrum。

DirectShow *n.* (DirectX 软件开发工具的)DirectShow[直接显示]构件

See(见) DirectX.

DirectSound *n.* (DirectX 软件开发工具的)DirectSound[直接音响]构件

See(见) DirectX.

direct view storage tube *n.* 直观式存储管

A type of cathode-ray tube (CRT) in which the screen can retain images for a long time and in which a beam of electrons from an electron gun can be moved arbitrarily across the screen surface (as opposed to a standard cathode-ray tube, in which the electron beam is moved in a specific pattern). This type of CRT is capable of displaying a precise, detailed image without requiring any screen refresh. However, once the image is drawn, it cannot be changed without a complete erasing of the screen. *Acronym*: DVST. *Also called*: storage tube. *Compare* CRT. 一种阴极射线管，屏幕能长时间保留图像并且电子枪发出的电子束能以任意的方式扫描屏幕(与电子束以特定方式扫描的标准阴极射线管相反)。这种阴极射线管能显示精确的细节的图像，无需屏幕刷新。然而，图像一旦显示出来不全部擦除屏幕就不能修改它。缩略为 DVST。也称为 storage tube。比较 CRT。

DirectX *n.* DirectX 技术[软件]

A set of Microsoft technologies that provide developers with the tools needed to create sophisticated multimedia applications on Windows-based computers. DirectX consists of components making up two integrated layers. The Foundation layer provides low-level functions, such as support for input devices, designed to ensure that applications can run on-and take full advantage of- Windows-based hardware. The Media layer, above the Foundation layer, provides high-level services, such as support for media streaming and animation, that are needed in creating applications incorporating such features as surround sound, video, and 3-D animation. Direct- Animation, DirectSound, and other similarly named application programming interfaces (APIs) are members of the DirectX family. See the table. *See also* application programming interface. 微软开发的一组技术，为开发者提供一套工具，用以在基于 Windows 操作系统的计算机上创建复杂而精致的多媒体应用软件。DirectX 软件由许多组件组成，这些组件构成两个集成的层。基础层提供了一些低层的功能，比如支持输入设备，基础层设计用于保证各种

应用程序能够运行在基于 Windows 系统的硬件上并充分利用这些硬件。在基础层之上的媒体层提供高层服务，比如支持媒体流和动画制作。在创建诸如体现声音环绕、影视和三维动画效果特性一类的应用软件时需要媒体层的服务。DirectAnimtion、DirectSound 以及其他类似命名方式的应用程序编程接口都是 DirectX 软件家族的成员。参阅本条目的表。参阅 application programming interface。

TableD. 1 ATA Specifications.

DirectX Component	Part of	Supports
Direct3D Immediate Mode	Foundation layer	Access to 3 D video hardware
Direct3D Retained Mode	Media layer	Creation and animation of onscreen 3-D worlds
DirectAnimation	Media layer	Interactive animation and integraton of different multimedia types
DirectDraw	Foundation layer	Access to display memory and hardware capabilities
DirectInput	Foundation layer	Direct access to various input devices, including force-feedback joysticks
DirectMusic	Foundation layer	Real-time music composition
DirectPlay	Foundation layer	Multiplayer online gaming and other networked applications
DirectShow	Media layer	Capture and playback of streaming multimedia
DirectSound	Foundation layer	Direct access to sound cards; wave sound capture and playback
DirectSound3D	Foundation layer	3-D sound positioning
DirectX Transform	Media layer	Extensibuity of the DirectX platform to include value-added products

表 D.1 ATA 规范

DirectX 组件	(属于的)部分	支持
Direct3D Immediate Mode	基础层	访问三维视频硬件
Direct3D Retained Mode	媒体层	屏幕上三维世界的创建与动画
DirectAnimation	媒体层	交互动画和不同多媒体类型的集成
DirectDraw	基础层	访问显示存储器与硬件功能
DirectInput	基础层	直接访问各种不同的输入器件，包括力反馈游戏杆
DirectMusic	基础层	实时音乐组成
DirectPlay	基础层	多媒体联机游戏与其他的联网应用系统
DirectShow	媒体层	流媒体的获取与播放
DirectSound	基础层	直接访问声卡；波声音获取与播放
DirectSound3D	基础层	三维声音定位
DirectX Transform	媒体层	DirectX 平台的扩展性，包括增值产品

DirectX Transform *n.* **(DirectX 软件开发工具的) DirectX Transform 构件**

See(见) DirectX.

dirty *adj.* **【修】混乱，恶劣**

Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of a communications line that is hampered by excessive noise, degrading the quality of the signal. *See also* noise (definition 2). 用于修饰或说明一条通信线，该通信线被过度的噪音干扰引起信号质量下降。参阅 noise（第 2 个释义）。

dirty bit *n.* **修改位**

A bit used to mark modified data in a cache so that the modifications may be carried over to primary memory. *See also* bit, cache. 一个(二进制)位，用于标志高速缓存的数据被修改以确保内存也进行修改。参阅 bit, cache。

dirty power *n.* **恶劣电源**

A power source that can cause damage to electronic components, due to noise, voltage spikes, or incorrect voltage levels. 一种由于噪声、电压尖刺或不正确的电压级引起电子元件的损坏的

电源。

dirty ROM *n.* 仿 32 位只读存储器

Short for **dirty** read-only **m**emory. In the earlier versions of the Macintosh (Mac II, IIx, SE 30, and IIcx), a memory system that simulates a 32 bit system but is not a true (clean) 32-bit system. Among other flaws, a dirty ROM machine can access only 8 megabytes of memory under Mac OS System 7. System extensions such as MODE32 and the 32-bit enabler are available to allow a dirty ROM machine to function like a true, 32-bit clean machine. 为 **dirty** read-only **m**emory 的缩写。在 Macintosh 计算机的早期版本(Mac II, IIx, SE 30, and IIcx)中,仿真 32 位系统的内存系统但不是纯粹的 32 位系统的内存系统。使用仿真 32 位只读存储器的计算机在 Macintosh 第 7 版操作系统(Mac OS System 7)下只能访问 8 兆内存。系统扩充如(MODE32 和 32 位使能器)可用来使一台仿 32 位只读存储器的计算机像纯粹的 32 位机那样运行。

disable *vb.* 【动】禁用

To suppress something or to prevent it from happening. Disabling is a method of controlling system functions by disallowing certain activities. For example, a program might temporarily disable nonessential interrupts (requests for service from system devices) to prevent interruptions during a critical point in processing. *Compare* enable. 禁止或阻止某些事情发生。禁止是通过不允许某种行为来控制系统功能的方法。例如,程序可能暂时禁止非必需的中断(请求系统服务),以便在处理的关键点阻止中断发生。比较 enable。

disabled folders *n.* 停用文件夹

In the Mac OS, several folders in the System folder that contain system extensions, control panels, and other items that have been removed from the system by the extension manager. Items currently in disabled folders will not be installed upon system startup; they may, however, later be moved back to their regular folders automatically by the extension manager. *See also* extension manager, System folder. 在 Mac OS 系统中,包含系统扩展程序、控制面板和其他项目的系统文件夹中的几个文件夹,他们被扩充管理程序从系统中移出。位于停用文件夹内的项目在系统启动时不会被安装;但是,随后它们可以被扩充管理程序自动地移回正常的文件夹。参阅 extension manager, System folder。

disassembler *n.* 反汇编程序

A program that converts machine code to assembly language source code. Most debuggers have some kind of built-in disassembler that allows the programmer to view an executable program in terms of human readable assembly language. *See also* decompiler. *Compare* assembler. 一种把机器码转化为汇编语言源程序的程序。大多数调试器有某种内建的反汇编程序,允许程序员以人能理解的汇编语言的形式观察可执行的程序。参阅 decompiler。比较 assembler。

disassociate *vb.* 【动】解除关联

In Windows 95 and Windows NT, to remove an association between a file and some application. *Compare* associate. 在 Windows 9 和 Windows NT 操作系统上,取消文件和某些应用程序之间的联系。比较 associate。

disaster dump *n.* 灾难转储

A dump (transfer of memory contents to a printer or other output device) made when a program fails without hope of recovery. 当程序失败并没有希望恢复的时候做的一种转储(即把内存内容传输到打印机或其他输出设备上)。

disc *n.* 光碟

A round, flat piece of nonmagnetic, shiny metal encased in a plastic coating, designed to be read from and written to by optical (laser) technology. It is now standard practice to use the spelling *disc* for optical discs and *disk* in all other computer contexts, such as floppy disk, hard disk, and RAM disk. *See also* compact disc. 封装在塑料套里有金属光泽圆形的非磁性的扁平片,用光学技术(激光)读或写。现在标准的称呼是用 disc 表示光碟,在其他计算机上下文中用 disk 表示磁盘,如 floppy disk, hard disk, 和 RAM disk。参阅 compact disc。

disconnect *vb.* 【动】断开连接

To break a communications link. 拆除一条通信线路。

discrete *adj.* 【修】离散

Separate; individual; identifiable as a unit. For example, bits are discrete elements of data processed by a computer. 指分离的、个别的、可作为一个单位来确认的。例如，位就是计算机处理的数据的离散元素。

discrete multitone *n.* 离散多信道技术

In telecommunications, a technology that uses digital signal processors to split available bandwidth into a number of subchannels, allowing over 6 Mbps of data to be carried over one copper twisted-pair wire. *Acronym*: DMT. 在远程通信技术中，一种用数字信号处理器把可用的带宽分割为几个子信道的技术，允许一根铜双绞线传输超过每秒 6 兆的数据。缩略为 DMT。

discrete speech recognition *n.* 离散语音识别

Computer speech recognition format in which each word is recognized as a distinct individual unit, requiring a pause between each word spoken. 一种计算机语音识别的格式，其中每个单词皆被识别为一个离散的单独的单元，每个发音单词之间都需要一个停顿。

discretionary access control list *n.* 自选访问控制表

The part of an object's security descriptor that grants or denies specific users and groups permission to access the object. Only the owner of an object can change permissions granted or denied in a DACL; thus, access to the object is at the owner's discretion. *Acronym*: DACL. *See also* distribution group. 对象安全描述文件的一部分，准予或拒绝特定用户或用户组访问指定的对象。只有对象的所有者才能够在自选访问控制表中修改准予或拒绝许可权；因此，对该对象的访问由其所有者自由决定。缩略为 DACL。参阅 distribution group。

discretionary hyphen *n.* 自由选定连字符

See(见) hyphen.

discussion group *n.* 讨论组

Any of a variety of online forums in which people communicate about subjects of common interest. Forums for discussion groups include electronic mailing lists, Internet newsgroups, and IRC channels. 任何种类的联机[在线]论坛，其中的人们就共同感兴趣的问题进行交谈。讨论组的论坛包括电子邮件发送名单、因特网新闻组和 IPC 频道。

dish *n.* 碟形卫星天线

See(见) satellite dish.

disk *n.* 磁盘

1. A round, flat piece of flexible plastic coated with a magnetic material that can be electrically influenced to hold information recorded in digital (binary) form and encased in a protective plastic jacket to protect the disk from damage and contamination. *Also called*: floppy, floppy disk, microfloppy disk. *Compare* compact disc, disc. 一种圆形的扁平的柔性塑料片，面上覆盖着磁性材料，能被电子方法影响达到保存以数字(二进制)方式记录的信息，并封装在起保护避免损伤和污染作用的塑料套中。也称为 floppy, floppy disk, microfloppy disk。比较 compact disc, disc。

2. *See*(见) hard drive.

disk access time *n.* 磁盘访问时间

See(见) access time (第 2 个释义).

disk buffer *n.* 磁盘缓冲区

A small amount of memory set aside for the purpose of storing data read from, or soon to be written to, a disk. Because disk devices are slow compared with the CPU, it is not efficient to access the disk for only one or two bytes of data. Instead, during a read, a large chunk of data is read and stored in the disk buffer. When the program wants information, it is copied from the buffer. Many requests for data can be satisfied by a single disk access. The same technique can be applied to disk writes. When the program has information to store, it writes it into the disk buffer area in memory. When the buffer has been filled, the entire contents of the buffer are written to the disk in a single operation. 一种用于存储从磁盘读出的数据或将写入磁盘的数据的少量内存。因为磁盘设备比 CPU 慢，仅为读写一两个字节访问磁盘是低效率的。取而代之的是，当读时读取大量数据并存储在磁盘缓冲区。当程序要得到信息时它从缓冲区复制。一次磁盘访问可满足多次对数据的请求。同一技术可被用于磁盘写。当程序有信息要存储时，它把信息写入内存磁盘缓冲区。当缓冲区满时，整个缓冲区内容一次写入磁盘。

disk cache *n.* 磁盘高速缓存

A portion of a computer's random access memory

(RAM) set aside for temporarily holding information read from disk. A disk cache does not hold entire files, as does a RAM disk (a portion of memory that acts as if it were a disk drive). Instead, a disk cache is used to hold information that either has recently been requested from disk or has previously been written to disk. If the required information remains in a disk cache, access time is considerably faster than if the program must wait for the disk drive mechanism to fetch the information from disk. *See also* cache. *Compare* disk buffer. 计算机内存的一部分,用作临时存储从磁盘读入的信息。一个磁盘高速缓存并不像RAM磁盘(行为就像磁盘驱动器那样的一部分内存)那样存储整个文件。而是存储最近从磁盘读来的信息或上次被写入磁盘的信息。如果所需的信息已保留在磁盘高速缓存中,访问时间就相对较快而不是必须等待磁盘驱动器机械部分从磁盘中找到信息。参阅 cache。比较 disk buffer。

disk cartridge *n.* 磁盘匣

A removable disk enclosed in a protective case. A disk cartridge can be used by certain types of hard disk drives and related devices, such as the external data storage units known as Bernoulli boxes. 一种封装在保护套中的可移动的磁盘。可用于某类硬盘驱动器和有关设备,如称做柏努利盒的外部数据存储单元。

disk controller *n.* 磁盘控制器

A special-purpose chip and associated circuitry that directs and controls reading from and writing to a computer's disk drive. A disk controller handles such tasks as positioning the read/write head, mediating between the drive and the microprocessor, and controlling the transfer of information to and from memory. Disk controllers are used with floppy disk drives and hard disks and can either be built into the system or be part of a card that plugs into an expansion slot. 一块特殊用途的芯片及其有关电路,用于引导并控制在计算机磁盘驱动器读数据和写数据。它的处理任务有定位读写头、在驱动器和微处理器之间传递以及控制与内存间信息的传送。磁盘控制器用于软盘驱动器和硬盘,并可内建于系统或作为插入扩充槽中的卡的一部分。

disk copy *n.* 磁盘拷贝

The process of duplicating a source disk's data and the data's organizational structure onto a target disk. *See also* backup. 复制源盘的数据及其组织结构到目标磁盘的过程。参阅 backup。

disk crash *n.* 磁盘损坏

The failure of a disk drive. *See also* crash[1]. 磁盘驱动器的失效。参阅 crash[1]。

disk directory *n.* 磁盘目录

An index of the files on a disk, analogous to a card catalog. A disk directory includes information about the files, such as their names, sizes, dates of creation, and physical locations on the disk. *See also* directory. 一种磁盘上的文件的索引,类似于目录卡片。包括关于文件的信息,如文件名、大小、建立日期和磁盘上的物理位置。参阅 directory。

disk drive *n.* 磁盘驱动器

An electromechanical device that reads from and writes to disks. The main components of a disk drive include a spindle on which the disk is mounted, a drive motor that spins the disk when the drive is in operation, one or more read/write heads, a second motor that positions the read/write heads over the disk, and controller circuitry that synchronizes read/write activities and transfers information to and from the computer. Two types of disk drives are in common use: floppy disk drives and hard disk drives. Floppy disk drives are designed to accept removable disks in either 5.25-inch or 3.5-inch format; hard disk drives are faster, high-capacity storage units that are completely enclosed in a protective case. 一种可以读写磁盘的电子机械设备。它的主要部件包括:一个其上安装有磁盘片的转轴,一个当驱动器操作时旋转磁盘的驱动电机,一个或多个的读写头,定位读写头在磁盘上的位置的辅助电机,使读写动作与计算机的信息传输同步的控制器电路。通常使用两类磁盘驱动器:软盘驱动器和硬盘驱动器。软盘驱动器设计可接收 5.25 英寸或 3.5 英寸格式的可移动磁盘;硬盘驱动器是速度更快、高存储容量的设备,完全封装在保护盒中。

disk driver *n.* 磁盘驱动程序

A device driver that is added to a system to

support a specific manufacturer's disk device. *See also* device driver. 一种设备驱动程序，增添至计算机系统用于支持某个特定厂商制造的磁盘驱动器。参阅 device driver。

disk duplexing *n.* 磁盘双工

See(见) disk mirroring.

disk envelope *n.* 磁盘封套

The paper container that holds a 5.25- inch floppy disk and its attached jacket. The disk envelope protects exposed surfaces of the disk from dust and other foreign material that can scratch and otherwise damage the surface, resulting in the loss of recorded data. *See also* disk jacket. 一种可以保存 5.25 英寸盘片和它的盘壳的纸袋。它保护磁盘的表面免受灰尘和其他外界东西的划伤，防止对其表面的损坏而导致丢失所记录的数据。参阅 disk jacket。

diskette *n.* 软(磁)盘

See(见) floppy disk.

disk farm *n.* 特大容量磁盘

A number of disk drives in a single location used together to store or process vast quantities of information, such as scientific data, years' worth of corporate sales figures, large numbers of graphic images, or telephone company billing records. Current disk farms consist of magnetic or optical disks and can hold terabytes of information. In older usage, disk farms were sometimes known as "Laundromats" because they contained large drives referred to in jargon as "washing machines." *See also* server farm. 一种在同一个位置使用的许多磁盘(驱动器)，它们联合工作以存储或处理海量信息，如科学数据、公司全年销售数据、大量的图形图像或电话公司的账单记录。当前的特大容量磁盘由磁盘或光碟组成，能处理数以万亿(兆兆)字节的信息。在旧的用法中，特大容量磁盘有时被称为"自助洗衣店"，因为它包含的许多大的驱动器用行话说叫"洗衣机"。参阅 server farm。

disk interface *n.* 磁盘接口

1. The circuitry that connects a disk drive to a computer system. 连接磁盘驱动器和计算机系统的电路。

2. A standard for connecting disk drives and computers. For example, the ST506 standard for connecting hard disks to computers is a disk interface standard. 一种连接磁盘驱动器和计算机的标准。连接硬盘到计算机的 ST506 标准是一个磁盘接口标准。

disk jacket *n.* 磁盘护套

The protective plastic sheath that covers a floppy disk. 覆盖软盘的起保护作用的塑料套。

diskless workstation *n.* 无盘工作站

A station on a computer network that is not equipped with a disk drive and that uses files stored in a file server. *See also* file server. 计算机网络上的一个站点，没有配置磁盘驱动器而是使用存储在文件服务器上的文件。参阅 file server。

disk memory *n.* 磁盘内存

See(见) virtual memory.

disk mirroring *n.* 磁盘镜像技术

A technique in which all or part of a hard disk is duplicated onto one or more other hard disks, each of which ideally is attached to its own controller. With disk mirroring, any change made to the original disk is simultaneously made to the other disks so that if the original disk becomes damaged or corrupted, the mirror disks will contain a current, undamaged collection of the data from the original disk. *Also called*: disk duplexing. *See also* fault tolerance. 一种把硬盘的全部或部分复制到一个或更多的其他硬盘的技术，理想情况下每个硬盘连接到它自己的控制器上。磁盘镜像使原始盘的任何改变同时作用于其他磁盘，因此如果原始盘被损坏或紊乱，镜像盘将包含一个原始盘的当前的未破坏的数据的集合。也称为 disk duplexing。参阅 fault tolerance。

disk operating system *n.* 磁盘操作系统

See(见) DOS.

disk pack *n.* 磁盘组

A collection of disks in a protective container. Used primarily with minicomputers and mainframe computers, a disk pack is a removable medium, generally a stack of 14-inch disks in a plastic housing. 一组磁盘的集合，处于保护容器中。主要用于小型机和大型主机，磁盘堆是一个可移动介质，一般是一个塑料盒中的一叠 14 英寸

磁盘。

disk partition *n.* 磁盘分区

A logical compartment on a physical disk drive. A single disk might have two or more logical disk partitions, each of which would be referenced with a different disk drive name. Multiple partitions are divided into a primary (boot) partition and one or more extended partitions. 一种物理磁盘驱动器上的逻辑分区。单个磁盘可能有两个或更多的逻辑磁盘分区，每个用不同的磁盘驱动器名引用。多个分区分为基本(引导)分区和一个或更多的扩充分区。

disk server *n.* 磁盘服务系统[器]

A node on a local area network that acts as a remote disk drive shared by network users. Unlike a file server, which performs the more sophisticated tasks of managing network requests for files, a disk server functions as a storage medium on which users can read and write files. A disk server can be divided into sections (volumes), each of which appears to be a separate disk. *Compare* file server. 局域网上的一个节点，作为网络用户分享的远程磁盘驱动器。不像一个文件服务器执行更复杂的管理文件的网络请求，磁盘服务器的功能是用户可读写文件的存储介质。磁盘服务器能被分成几个部分(卷)，每个就像单独的磁盘。比较 file server。

disk striping *n.* 磁盘拆分技术[方法]

The procedure of combining a set of same-size disk partitions that reside on separate disks (from 2 to 32 disks) into a single volume, forming a virtual stripe across the disks that the operating system recognizes as a single drive. Disk striping enables multiple I/O operations in the same volume to proceed concurrently, thus offering enhanced performance. *See also* disk striping with parity, input/output. 把驻留在若干分离的磁盘(从 2 个到 32 个磁盘)上的，具有相同大小的一组磁盘分区组合成一个单一的盘卷以形成一个虚拟的跨盘"条带"的过程或方法，操作系统把上述的"条带"看作单独的驱动器。磁盘条使同一卷上的多个输入输出操作并行地进行，这样提供增强的性能。参阅 disk striping with parity, input/output。

disk striping with parity *n.* 带奇偶校验的磁盘拆分技术

The technique of maintaining parity information across a disk stripe so that if one disk partition fails, the data on that disk can be re-created using the information stored across the remaining partitions in the disk stripe. *See also* disk striping, fault tolerance, parity. 一种维护磁盘条带上奇偶(性)信息的技术，使得即使一个磁盘分区失败，使用存储在磁盘条其余分区上的信息，就可以重新生成该盘上的有关数据。参阅 disk striping, fault tolerance, parity。

disk unit *n.* 磁盘机

A disk drive or its housing. 一种磁盘驱动器或其机架。

dispatcher *n.* 调度程序

In some multitasking operating systems, the set of routines responsible for allocating CPU (central processing unit) time to various applications. 在某些多任务操作系统上的例程集合，负责分配中央处理器(CPU)时间给不同的应用程序。

dispatch table *n.* 调度表

A table of identifiers and addresses for a certain class of routines such as interrupt handlers (routines carried out in response to certain signals or conditions). *Also called*: interrupt vector table, jump table, vector table. *See also* interrupt handler. 一种标识和寻址某类例程如中断处理程序(响应某种信号或条件的例程)的表。也称为 interrupt vector table, jump table, vector table。参阅 interrupt handler。

disperse *vb.* 【动】分散

To break up and place in more than one location —for example, to disperse results among several sets of data or to disperse items (such as fields in records) so that they appear in more than one place in the output. *Compare* distribute. 分解并放置在多个位置— 一例如，把结果分散到几个数据集或把项分散(如记录的字段)使其出现在输出的多处地方。比较 distribute。

dispersion *n.* 分散度

The degree to which, at any given time, data in a distributed (interconnected) system of computers is stored at different locations or on different devices. 在任何给定的时间，计算机的分布式(互

联的)系统上的数据存储在不同的位置或不同的设备上的分散程度。

display *n.* 显示器

The visual output device of a computer, which is commonly a CRT-based video display. With portable and notebook computers, the display is usually an LCDbased or a gas plasma-based flat-panel display. *See also* flat-panel display, liquid crystal display, video adapter, video display. 计算机的可视输出设备,通常是基于阴极射线管(CRT)的视频显示。便携式和笔记本计算机的显示器通常是基于液晶显示器(LCD)或基于等离子体的平板显示器。参阅 flat-panel display, liquid crystal display, video adapter, video display。

display adapter *n.* 显示适配器

See(见) video adapter.

display attribute *n.* 显示属性

A quality assigned to a character or an image displayed on the screen. Display attributes include such features as color, intensity, and blinking. Users of applications can control display attributes when programs allow them to change color and other screen elements. 一种显示在屏幕上的字符或图像的特性,包括颜色、强度和闪烁等。当程序允许改变颜色和其他屏幕性质时,用户就能控制显示属性。

display background *n.* 显示背景

In computer graphics, the portion of an on-screen image that remains static while other elements change; for example, window borders on a screen, or a palette of shapes or patterns in a drawing program. 在计算机图形学中,当屏幕上图像的其他部分改变时保持不变的部分。例如屏幕上的视窗边框,或画图程序中的形状或模式调色板。

display board *n.* 显示板

See(见) video adapter.

display card *n.* 显示卡

See(见) video adapter.

display cycle *n.* 显示周期

The complete set of events that must occur in order for a computer image to be displayed on the screen, including both the software creation of an image in a computer's video memory and the hardware operations required for accurate on-screen display. *See also* refresh cycle. 在屏幕上显示计算机图像必须经过的步骤的完全集合,包括在计算机的显示内存中生成图像和精确的屏幕显示需要的硬件操作。参阅 refresh cycle。

Display Data Channel *n.* 显示数据通道

See(见) DDC.

display device *n.* 显示设备

See(见) display.

display element *n.* 显示象元

See(见) graphics primitive.

display entity *n.* 显示实体

See(见) entity, graphics primitive.

display face *n.* 醒目字体

A typeface suitable for headings and titles in documents, distinguished by its ability to stand out from other text on the page. Sans serif faces such as Helvetica and Avant Garde often work well as display faces. *See also* sans serif. *Compare* body face. 一种用作文档的标题的字体,与该页上的其他文本有突出的区别。如 Helvetica 字体和 Avant Garde 字体经常用作醒目字体。参阅 sans serif。比较 body face。

display frame *n.* 显示帧

One image in an animation sequence. *See also* frame (definition 3). 动画序列的一个图像。参阅 frame (第 3 个释义)。

display image *n.* 显示图像

The collection of elements displayed together at a single time on a computer screen. 在计算机屏幕上一次显示元素的集合。

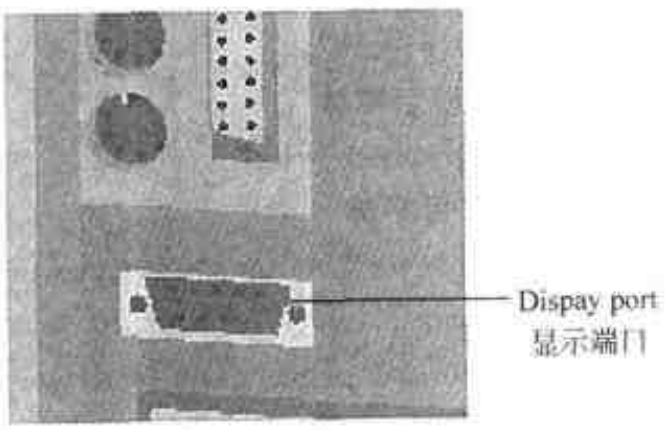
display page *n.* 显示页

One screenful of display information stored in a computer's video memory. Computers can have enough video memory to hold more than one display page at a time. In such instances, programmers, especially those concerned with creating animation sequences, can update the screen rapidly by creating or modifying one display page while another is being viewed by the user. *See also* animation. 存储在计算机视频内存中的一整屏幕显示信息。计算机可以有足够的视频内存,一次存储多个显示页。在这种情况下,程序员尤其是那些需要生成动画序列的程序员,能通过当一个

页显示给用户时生成或修改另一个显示页来快速更新屏幕。参阅 animation。

display port *n.* 显示端口

An output port on a computer that provides a signal for a display device such as a video monitor. See the illustration. *Also called*: monitor port.
计算机上的一种输出端口，给显示设备(如视频监视器)提供信号。参阅本条目的图例。也称为 monitor port。



Display port

Display PostScript *n.* 显示器 PostScript 语言

An extended version of the Post- Script language intended to provide a device-independent language for displaying images and text on bitmapped displays. *See also* PostScript. PostScript 语言的扩充版本，可以以位图方式显示图像和文本的设备无关语言。参阅 PostScript。

Display Power Management Signaling *n.* 显示器电源管理信号

See(见) DPMS.

display screen *n.* 显示屏

The part of a video unit on which images are shown. *See also* CRT. 显示图像的视频单元部分。参阅 CRT。

display terminal *n.* 显示终端

See(见) terminal (第 1 个释义).

distance learning *n.* 远程学习(过程，方法，系统)

Broadly, any educational or learning process or system in which the teacher/instructor is separated geographically or in time from his or her students, or in which students are separated from other students or educational resources. Contemporary distance learning is effected through the implementation of computer and electronics technology to connect teacher and student in either real or delayed time or on an as-needed basis. Content delivery may be achieved through a variety of technologies, including satellites, computers, cable television, interactive video, electronic transmissions via telephone lines, the World Wide Web and other Internet technology, and others. Distance learning does not preclude traditional learning processes; frequently it is used in conjunction with in-person classroom or professional training procedures and practices. 广义地说，教师或指导者与学生在不同地点进行的任何教育、学习过程或系统，或学生分布于各个地点或与教育机构的地点不同。现代的远程学习是通过计算机和电子技术手段实现教师与学生间的连接，这种连接可以是实时的或延迟的，也可根据实际需要调整的。可以通过多种技术传输内容，包括人造卫星、计算机、有线电视、交互视频、通过电话线的电子传输、万维网和其他因特网技术等。远距离学习并不排除传统的学习过程，它经常与传统的教室或专业培训和实习联合起来使用。

Distance Vector Multicast Routing Protocol *n.* 距离向量组播路由协议

An Internet routing protocol that provides an efficient mechanism for connectionless datagram delivery to a group of hosts across an Internet network. It is a distributed protocol that dynamically generates IP multicast delivery trees using a technique called Reverse Path Multicasting (RPM). *Acronym*: DVMRP. 一种因特网路由协议，为传递无连接数据报到一组跨越因特网的主机提供高效的机制。它是用一个称作反向路径组播的技术(RPM)动态产生 IP 组播传递树的分布式的协议。缩略为 DVMRP。

distance-vector routing algorithm *n.* 距离向量路由算法

See(见) Bellman- Ford distance-vector routing algorithm.

distortion *n.* 失真

An undesirable change in the waveform of a signal. Distortion can occur during signal transmission, as when a radio broadcast becomes garbled, or when a signal passes through a circuit, as when a stereo system is turned up too loud. Distortion often results in loss of information. It is mainly a

problem in analog signals; digital signals are not affected by moderate distortion. 信号波形的不希望有的一种改变。在信号传输中，当无线电广播被干扰时，或当信号通过某条线路，或当一个立体声系统音量太大时会发生失真。失真经常导致信息丢失。它是模拟信号的一个主要问题，数字信号不受少量失真的影响。

distribute *vb.* 【动】分布

To allocate among locations or facilities, as in a data-processing function that is performed by a collection of computers and other devices linked together by a network. 在位置或设备之间进行分配，如在一组计算机和其他通过网络连接的设备上执行某个数据处理功能。

distributed bulletin board *n.* 分布式的公告板

A collection of newsgroups distributed to all computers in a wide area network. *See also* newsgroup, Usenet. 广域网上分布到所有计算机上的一些新闻组。参阅 newsgroup, Usenet。

Distributed COM *n.* 分布式公共对象模型

See(见) DCOM.

Distributed Component Object Model *n.* 分布式构件对象模型

See(见) DCOM.

distributed computing *n.* 分布式计算

See(见) distributed processing.

Distributed Computing Environment *n.* 分布式计算环境

A set of standards from the Open Group (formerly the Open Software Foundation) for development of distributed applications that can operate on more than one platform. *Acronym*: DCE. *See also* distributed processing. 一组标准集合，由开放组织(开放软件基金会的早期组织)提出的关于开发能在多个平台上运行的分布式应用程序。缩略为 DCE。参阅 distributed processing。

distributed database *n.* 分布式数据库

A database implemented on a network. The component partitions are distributed over various nodes (stations) of the network. Depending on the specific update and retrieval traffic, distributing the database can significantly enhance overall performance. *See also* partition (definition 2). 一种网络上实现的数据库。组成部分分布于网络上不同的节点(站点)。依赖于明确的更新和修正的通信，数据库的分布能显著地增强整体性能。参阅 partition (第 2 个释义)。

distributed database management system *n.* 分布式数据库管理系统

A database management system capable of managing a distributed database. *Acronym*: DDBMS. *See also* distributed database. 一种能管理分布式数据库的数据库管理系统。缩略为 DDBMS。参阅 distributed database。

distributed denial of service attack *n.* 分布式拒绝服务攻击

See(见) DDoS.

distributed file system *n.* 分布式文件系统

A file management system in which files may be located on multiple computers connected over a local or wide area network. *Acronym*: DFS. 一种文件管理系统，其文件分布于局域网或广域网上的多台计算机上。缩略为 DFS。

distributed intelligence *n.* 分布式智能

A system in which processing ability (intelligence) is distributed among multiple computers and other devices, each of which can work independently to some degree but can also communicate with the other devices to function as part of the larger system. *See also* distributed processing. 一种处理能力(智能)分布于多个计算机和其他设备的系统，各部分可在一定程度上独立地工作但也可作为大系统的部分与其他设备通信。参阅 distributed processing。

distributed network *n.* 分布式网络

A network in which processing, storage, and other functions are handled by separate units (nodes) rather than by a single main computer. 一种网络，其处理、存储和其他功能由分离的单元(网点)执行而不是由单个主计算机执行。

distributed processing *n.* 分布式处理(法)

A form of information processing in which work is performed by separate computers linked through a communications network. Distributed processing is usually categorized as either plain distributed processing or true distributed processing. Plain distributed processing shares the workload among computers that can communicate with one another.

True distributed processing has separate computers perform different tasks in such a way that their combined work can contribute to a larger goal. The latter type of processing requires a highly structured environment that allows hardware and software to communicate, share resources, and exchange information freely. 由连接到网络上的分离的计算机执行处理任务的一种信息处理方式。分布式处理通常分为简单分布式处理法和真正的分布式处理法。简单分布式处理法在彼此能通信的计算机之间分担处理任务。真正的分布式处理法使计算机以这样的方式工作：它们的工作组合起来实现一个大目标。后者要求高度结构化的环境，以允许硬件和软件通信、分享资源和自由地交换信息。

distributed services *n.* 分布式业务

See(见) BISDN.

distributed system *n.* 分布式系统

A noncentralized network consisting of numerous computers that can communicate with one another and that appear to users as parts of a single, large, accessible "storehouse" of shared hardware, software, and data. 一种非集中式网络，由可以通信的许多计算机组成，从用户的角度来看，这些计算机是单独的、大型的、可访问的"中心库"的一部分，"中心库"中包含共享的硬件、软件和数据。

Distributed System Object Model *n.* 分布式系统对象模型

IBM's System Object Model (SOM) in a shared environment, where binary class libraries can be shared between applications on networked computers or between applications on a given system. The Distributed System Object Model complements existing object-oriented languages by allowing SOM class libraries to be shared among applications written in different languages. *Acronym*: DSOM. *See also* SOM (definition 1). IBM的共享环境下的系统对象模型(SOM)，该模型的二进制类库能在网络计算机上的应用或给定系统上的应用之间共享。它通过允许 SOM 类库在由不同的语言写成的应用之间共享，补充了现有的面向对象语言。缩略为 DSOM。参阅 SOM (第 1 个释义)。

distributed transaction processing *n.* 分布式交易[事务]处理技术

Transaction processing that is shared by one or more computers communicating over a network. *Acronym*: DTP. *See also* distributed processing, transaction processing. 由一个或多个通过网络通信的计算机分担的交易[事务]处理。缩略为 DTP。参阅 distributed processing, transaction processing。

distributed workplace *n.* 分布式工作空间

An environment other than the traditional office or factory, in which work is carried out on a regular basis. The flexibility afforded by the combination of communications and computing technologies enables many workers to conduct business anywhere the appropriate computer and data communications infrastructure has been set up. *See also* SOHO, telecommute. 一种与传统的办公室或工厂不同的环境，在此可按照一定规则执行工作。通信技术和计算机技术结合所带来的灵活性，使得许多工作人员可以通过相应的已建立的计算机和通信设施在任何位置进行商务活动。参阅 SOHO, telecommute。

distribution group *n.* 发布组

A group that is used solely for email distribution and that is not security-enabled. Distribution groups cannot be listed in discretionary access control lists (DACLs) used to define permissions on resources and objects. Distribution groups can be used only with e-mail applications (such as Microsoft Exchange) to send e-mail messages to collections of users. If you do not need a group for security purposes, create a distribution group instead of a security group. *See also* discretionary access control list, security group. 一种仅在邮件分发中使用的不具有安全功能的(用户)组。发布组不能列入自选访问控制表(DACL)中定义资源和对象的访问权限。发布组只能用于电子邮件应用系统(如 Microsoft 公司的 Exchange)给很多用户组(即集合)发送电子邮件。如果不需要考虑安全的话，可以不创建安全组，而是创建一个发布组。参阅 discretionary access control list, security group。

distribution list *n.* 分发表

A list of recipients on an e-mail mailing list. This can be in the form of either a mailing list program, such as LISTSERV, or an alias in an e-mail program for all recipients of an e-mail message. *See also* alias (definition 2), LISTSERV, mailing list. 一种电子邮件邮寄表的收件人列表。可以是邮件表程序的形式如邮件清单管理程序(LISTSERV),或电子邮件程序中电子邮件消息的所有收件人的别名。参阅 alias(第 2 个释义),LISTSERV,mailing list。

distribution services *n.* 分布式业务

See(见) BISDN.

distributive sort *n.* 分布排序(法)

An ordering process in which a list is separated into parts and then reassembled in a particular order. *See also* sort algorithm. *Compare* bubble sort, insertion sort, merge sort, quicksort. 一种排序方法,一个表分成几部分排序,然后按某种顺序重新合并起来。参阅 sort algorithm。比较 bubble sort, insertion sort, merge sort, quicksort。

distro[1] *n.* 分销(者)

1. A distribution of software (usually a version of Linux), digital music, or an online magazine or e-zine. *See also* e-zine, Linux. 一种(通常对 Linux 某一版的)软件、数字音乐或在线杂志或电子杂志的分发(销售)。参阅 e-zine, Linux。

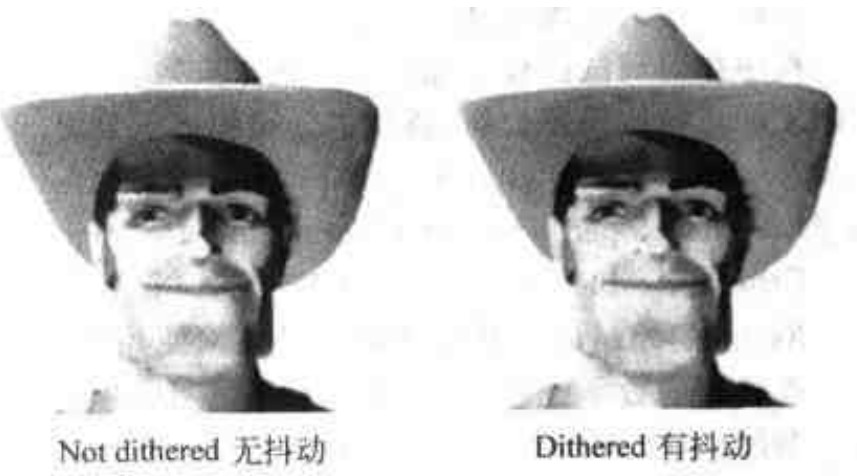
2. A company or individual that sells items, typically software, music CDs, or books, via the Web. 一种通过 Web(万维网)销售各种项目(典型的是软件、音乐 CD 或电子书籍)的公司或个人。

distro[2] *vb.* 【动】分销

To distribute or sell software releases, digital music, or text items via the Web. 通过万维网分发或销售软件版本、数字(化)音乐,或文字内容。

dithering *n.* 抖动化(技术)

A technique used in computer graphics to create the illusion of varying shades of gray on a monochrome display or printer, or additional colors on a color display or printer. Dithering relies on treating areas of an image as groups of dots that are colored in different patterns. Akin to the print images called *halftones*, dithering takes advantage of the eye's tendency to blur spots of different colors by averaging their effects and merging them into a single perceived shade or color. Depending on the ratio of black dots to white dots within a given area, the overall effect is of a particular shade of gray. Dithering is used to add realism to computer graphics and to soften jagged edges in curves and diagonal lines at low resolutions. See the illustration. *See also* aliasing, halftone. 一种计算机制图学中使用的技术,用以在单色显示器或打印机上产生不同灰度阴影的感觉,或在彩色显示器或打印机上产生附加的彩色感觉。这种技术取决于如何按点的分组来处理图像区,不同的点组按不同的模式来着色。类似于称之为半色调(或叫中间色)的打印图像,抖动技术利用了人类眼睛的倾向,通过平均化不同颜色的效果,把它们归并为一种单独的可感觉的阴影或颜色,以达到模糊不同的色点。取决于给定区域内的黑点对白点的比率,总体效果就具有指定灰度的阴影。使用抖动技术之后可以增强计算机图像的真实感,并也可以减少低分辨率情况下的曲线和斜线上的锯齿边的现象。参阅本条目的图例。参阅 aliasing, halftone。



Dithering

A halftone image (left) and a dithered image (right) both at 72 cells per inch.
半调图像(左)和抖动图像(右)皆以每英寸 72 个单元格来表示

divergence *n.* 扩散;偏差

A moving apart or separation. On computer displays, divergence occurs when the red, green, and blue electron beams in a color monitor do not

collectively light the same spot on the screen. Within a program, such as a spreadsheet, divergence can occur when a circular set of formulas is repeatedly recalculated (iterated), with the results of each iteration moving further from a stable solution. *Compare* convergence. 一种移开或分离现象。计算机显示器上，当彩色监视器上的红绿蓝电子束没有聚焦到屏幕上的同一个点的时候就会发生这种偏差，即扩散(现象)。在程序里如电子制表软件里，分歧发生于当公式重复重新计算(循环)时每次重复的结果离稳定解越来越远。比较 convergence。

divide overflow *n.* **除法溢出**

See(见) overflow error.

division by zero *n.* **被零除**

An error condition caused by an attempt to divide a number by zero, which is mathematically undefined, or by a number that is sufficiently near to zero that the result is too large to be expressed by the machine. Computers do not allow division by zero, and software must provide some means of protecting the user from program failure on such attempts. 一种企图用零去除某个数而引起的出错状态，这种情况在数学上没有定义，或者用一个足够接近零的数去除某个数而导致结果太大以至于不能被机器表示出来的错误情形。计算机不允许被零除的情况发生，软件必须提供某些方法使程序在遇到试图被零除的时候免于失败。

DIX *n.* **数字设备公司、英特尔公司和施乐公司**

Acronym for **D**igital **I**ntel **X**erox, the companies that developed the AUI connector for thicknet Ethernet cable. *See also* AUI. 为 Digital Intel Xerox 的缩略语。开发出粗缆以太网使用的 AUI 连接器的数字设备公司、英特尔公司和施乐公司。参阅 AUI。

DJGPP *n.* **DJGPP 开发环境**

A compiler and a set of tools used by some game programmers to produce 32-bit protected-mode programs that run on Windows operating systems. DJGPP is a complete 32-bit C/C++ development system for PCs running MS-DOS; it includes ports of many GNU development utilities. In most cases, programs produced using DJGPP can be sold commercially without license or royalties. *See also* 32-bit, Allegro, GNU. 一种编译器[程序]和一套编程工具，游戏编程者用来开发 32 位保护模式的、在 Windows 操作系统下运行的游戏程序。DJGPP 是一个面向运行 MS-DOS 的个人计算机的完全 32 位 C/C++ 开发系统(环境)；它包括许多 GNU 开发公用程序的端口。大多数情况下，用 DJGPP 开发的程序可以用于商业销售而无需许可证和版税。参阅 32-bit, Allegro, GNU。

djinn *n.* **djinn 组**

A group of devices, resources, and users joined by Sun Microsystem's JINI technology. The group, controlled by the JINI technology infrastructure, agrees on basic specifications for administration, trust, identification, and policy. *See also* JINI. 由 Sun 公司的 Microsystem 的 JINI 技术联系起来的一组设备、资源和用户。它们由 JINI 技术架构进行控制，共同遵守管理、信任、身份确认和策略的基本规范。参阅 JINI。

DLC *n.* **数据链路控制层**

Acronym for **D**ata **L**ink **C**ontrol. An error-correction protocol in the Systems Network Architecture (SNA) responsible for transmission of data between two nodes over a physical link. Supported by Microsoft Windows NT and Windows 2000, DLC is designed to provide access to IBM mainframe computers and to Hewlett-Packard printers connected to the network. *See also* HDLC, SNA. 为 Data Link Control 的缩略语。在两个物理连接的节点之间负责传输数据的系统网络体系结构(SNA)的错误校正协议。微软公司的 Windows NT 和 Windows 2000 操作系统都支持这种协议，DLC 被设计用于提供对连接到网络上的 IBM 主机和 HP 打印机的访问。参阅 HDLC, SNA。

DLCI *n.* **数字链路连接标识符**

See(见) Data Link Connection Identifier.

.dll *n.* **动态连接库文件扩展名**

A file extension for a dynamic-link library. *See also* dynamic-link library. 动态连接库的文件扩展名。参阅 dynamic-link library。

DLL *n.* **动态连接库**

See(见) dynamic-link library.

DLL hell *n.* **动态链接库[DLL]地狱**

A problem occurring in versions of Microsoft

Windows prior to Windows Me and Windows 2000 in which a newly installed application overwrites shared dynamic-link library (DLL) files with the (older or newer) versions it needs in order to run. If the replaced files are incompatible with those needed by other applications, those applications may exhibit buggy behavior or crash when they access the incompatible DLL files. The latest versions of the Windows operating system, Windows 2000 and Windows XP, incorporate a feature called Windows File Protection that eliminates this situation by monitoring and correcting installation and replacement of DLL files. *See also* dynamic-link library. 发生在 Windows Me 和 Windows 2000 两个版本之前的微软 Windows 操作系统中的一个问题，原因是新安装的应用程序用自己运行需要的动态链接库(DLL)文件(或新或旧)覆盖了共享 DLL 文件。如果被替换的文件和其他应用程序所需的 DLL 文件不兼容，那些程序在访问这些不兼容的 DLL 文件时就会出现错误或崩溃。最新的 Windows 操作系统版本，Windows 2000 和 Windows XP，集成了一种名为“Windows 文件保护”的功能部件，在安装和替换 DLL 文件时进行监测和修正，从而消除了这种情形。参阅dynamic-link library。

DLP *n.* 数字光源处理技术

Short for **Digital Light Processing**, a digital projection technology developed by Texas Instruments in which a signal sent from a computer to a DLP projector is projected onto a screen by means of light reflected from a Digital Micromirror Device, or DMD, that consists of thousands of tiny hinged mirrors, each representing one pixel, attached to a chip. The chip acts as a bank of switches, one switch per mirror. These switches, in turn, rotate the mirrors in response to the digital signal to reflect light through a projection lens to create the image. DLP projectors represent a newer technology than the LCD projectors also used to display images on screen. *See also* Digital Micromirror Device. 为 Digital Light Processing 的缩写。一种由德州仪器公司开发的数字投影技术，从计算机发送到 DLP 投影仪的信号通过数字微镜设备(DMD)反射的光投影到屏幕上。DMD 由装在芯片上的数以千计的带铰链微镜组成，每个微镜代表一个像素。该芯片就像是一个开关库，每个开关负责一个微镜。这些开关轮流根据数字信号旋转微镜，反射的光通过投影仪的透镜形成图像。DLP 投影仪采用了比 LCD 投影仪更新的技术，后者也用于在屏幕上显示图像。参阅 Digital Micromirror Device。

DLS *n.* 可下载声音(标准)

See(见) Downloadable Sounds.

DLT *n.* 数字线性磁带

See(见) digital linear tape.

DMA *n.* 直接存储器存取

See(见) direct memory access, document management system.

DMD *n.* 数字微镜设备

See(见) Digital Micromirror Device.

DMI *n.* 桌面管理接口系统

Acronym for **Desktop Management Interface**. A system for managing the configurations and status of PCs on a network from a central computer. In DMI an agent program runs in the background on each machine and returns information or performs some action (as specified by a file on that machine) in response to a query received from the central computer. The actions to be performed by the agent might include watching for errors and reporting them to the central computer as they occur; for example, a printer might be set up to report to the central computer when paper runs out or jams. DMI was developed by the DMTF (Desktop Management Task Force), a consortium of computer equipment manufacturers, and competes with SNMP (although the two can coexist on the same system). *See also* agent (definition 1), DMTF. *Compare* SNMP. 为 Desktop Management Interface 的缩略语。一种从中心计算机管理网络上 PC 的配置和状态的系统。在桌面管理接口系统中，代理程序在每一台机器上以后台方式运行并响应来自中心计算机的询问而返回信息或执行某些行动，如机器上某个文件所规定的那样，代理程序要执行的行动可以包括查找错误并当它们发生时报告给中心计算机，例如打印机可以设置成当缺纸或阻塞时要向中心计算机报告。桌面管理界面系统由桌面管理任务组

(DMTF,一个计算机制造商协会)开发,并和简单网络管理协议软件(SNMP)相竞争(尽管这两者可以共存于系统中)。参阅 agent (第 1 个释义)、DMTF。比较 SNMP。

DML *n.* **数据操纵语言;声明置标语言**

See(见) data manipulation language, declarative markup language.

DMQL *n.* **数据挖掘查询语言**

Acronym for Data Mining Query Language. Any query language developed and used for data mining relational databases. DMQLs provide a syntax for specifying the kind of knowledge to be mined, pattern presentation and visualization, conceptual hierarchies, and task relevant data. *See also* data mining. *Compare* structured query language (SQL). 为 Data Mining Query Language 的缩略语。任一为数据挖掘关系型数据库开发和使用的查询语言。DMQL 语言(系统)提供一部语法,确定待挖掘的知识种类,模式表示和可视化、概念层次,以及与任务相关的数据。参阅 data mining。比较 structured query language (SQL)。

DMS *n.* **文档管理系统**

See(见) document management system.

DMT *n.* **离散多信道技术**

See(见) discrete multitone.

DMTF *n.* **桌面管理任务组**

Acronym for Desktop Management Task Force. A consortium formed in 1992 to develop standards for PCbased stand-alone and networked systems based on user and industry needs. 为 Desktop Management Task Force 的缩略语。1992 年成立的协会,开发用户和工业界需要的基于 PC 的独立系统标准和网络系统标准。

DNA *n.* **数字网络体系结构**

See(见) digital DNA, Digital Network Architecture, distributed network, Windows DNA.

DNS *n.* **域名服务(系统)**

1. Acronym for Domain Name System. The hierarchical system by which hosts on the Internet have both domain name addresses (such as bluestem. prairienet. org) and IP addresses (such as 192. 17. 3. 4). The domain name address is used by human users and is automatically translated into the numerical IP address, which is used by the packet-routing software. DNS names consist of a top-level domain (such as. com,. org, and. net), a second-level domain (the site name of a business, an organization, or an individual), and possibly one or more subdomains (servers within a second-level domain). *See also* domain name address, IP address. 为 Domain Name System 的缩略语。因特网上的主机借助它可以有域名地址(如 bluestem. prairienet. org)和 IP 地址(如 192. 17. 3. 4)。域名地址由用户使用并被自动地转化成数字的 IP 地址,后者被包路由软件使用。DNS 名由顶级域名(例如. com,. org 和. net)、二级域名(企业、组织或个人的站点名称)以及一个或多个子域名(二级域内的服务器)组成。参阅 domain name address, IP address。

2. Acronym for Domain Name Service. The Internet utility that implements the Domain Name System. DNS servers, also called name servers, maintain databases containing the addresses and are accessed transparently to the user. *See also* Domain Name System (definition 1), DNS server. 为 Domain Name Service 的缩略语。因特网上的实现域名系统的实用程序。DNS 服务系统(也称命名服务系统)维护包含地址的数据库并且被用户透明地访问。参阅 Domain Name System (第 1 个释义), DNS server。

DNS name server *n.* **DNS 名字服务器[系统]**

See(见) DNS server.

DNS server *n.* **DNS 服务器[系统]**

Short for Domain Name System **server**, a computer that can answer Domain Name System (DNS) queries. The DNS server keeps a database of host computers and their corresponding IP addresses. Presented with the name apex. com, for example, the DNS server would return the IP address of the hypothetical company Apex. *Also called*: name server. *See also* DNS (definition 2), IP address. 为 Domain Name System **server** 的缩写。一种能回答域名服务的询问的计算机。DNS 服务器[系统]维护一个主机和它们的相应的 IP 地址的数据库。例如对出现的名字 apex. com, DNS 服务器[系统]将返回这个假想的公司的 IP 地址。也称为 name server。参阅 DNS (第 2 个释义), IP address。

DNS zone transfer *n.* 域名系统区转移

See(见) zone transfer.

.doc *n.* 文档文件扩展名

A file extension that identifies document files formatted for a word processor. This is the default file extension for Microsoft Word document files. 标识字处理器用的文档文件格式的文件扩展名。这个是微软公司字处理软件(Word)生成文档文件的系统设定的文件扩展名。

dock *vb.* 【动】停放,(接)入坞(站)

1. To connect a laptop or notebook computer to a docking station. *See also* docking station, laptop, portable computer. 连接膝上型或笔记本型计算机到一个坞站。参阅 docking station, laptop, portable computer。

2. To move a toolbar to the edge of an application window so that it attaches to and becomes a feature of the application window. 将工具栏移至应用程序窗口的边缘,这样它就附加到应用程序窗口上并成为其一部分。

Dock *n.* 悬停窗口,Dock[停泊]程序

An organizational feature of Mac OS X that keeps track of frequently used applications, documents, and windows. Users can drag icons to the dock for easy access or can minimize an active window to the Dock and still see the application running while working with other windows. The Dock can run along the bottom or either side of the screen. *See also* Mac OS X. Mac OS X 操作系统的一种组织功能部件(一组程序),用于跟踪经常使用的应用程序、文档和窗口。用户可将图标拖入悬停窗口(即坞站,停泊处)为的是更容易访问,也可以将活动窗口最小化到悬停窗口,仍能看到应用程序正在运行,同时在其他窗口工作。悬停窗口可以沿屏幕底部或任意一条边出现和运行。参阅 Mac OS X。

docking mechanism *n.* 入坞机制

The portion of a docking station that physically connects the portable computer with the station. *See also* docking station. 停放站的一部分,它物理地连接便携式计算机到该站。参阅 docking station。

docking station *n.* 坞[停放,接埠]站

A unit for housing a laptop or notebook computer that contains a power connection, expansion slots, and connections to peripherals, such as a monitor, printer, full-sized keyboard, and mouse. The purpose of a docking station is to turn the laptop or notebook computer into a desktop machine and allow users the convenience of using such peripherals as a monitor and a fullsized keyboard. See the illustration. *See also* expansion slot, laptop, peripheral, portable computer. 一种用于放置膝上型或笔记本型计算机的单元,包含电源连接,扩展槽和到外设的连接(如监视器、打印机、全尺寸键盘和鼠标)。其功能是把膝上型或笔记本型计算机当作台式机使用,并允许用户方便地用外设如监视器和全尺寸键盘。参阅本条目的图例。参阅 expansion slot, laptop, peripheral, portable computer。



Docking station

DOCSIS *n.* 线缆传输数据业务接口规范

Acronym for **D**ata **O**ver **C**able **S**ervice **I**nterface **S**pecification. The International Telecommunications Union standard (ITU Recommendation J.112) that specifies functions and internal and external interfaces for highspeed, bidirectional *transfer* of digital data between cable television networks and subscribers. DOCSIS-compliant equipment ensures interoperability between cable modems and the cable television infrastructure, regardless of manufacturer or provider. Initially developed by a group of cable television providers, including Time Warner and TCI, DOCSIS was designed to support data, video, and rapid

Internet access. Data rates are 27 Mbps to 36 Mbps downstream (from the cable network) and 320 Kbps to 10 Mbps upstream (to the cable network). *See also* cable modem. *Compare* IEEE 802.14. 为 Data Over Cable Service Interface Specification 的缩略语。一种国际电信联盟的标准(ITU 推荐标准 J.112),规定有线电视网络和用户之间进行高速、双向数字数据传输的功能以及内部和外部接口标准。与 DOCSIS 兼容的设备确保有线调制解调器与有线电视设施之间的互操作能力,而无需考虑设备制造商和设备供应商。DOCSIS 标准最初是由一组有线电视提供商(包括时代华纳公司与 TCI 公司)开发的,设计用于支持数据、视频和快速因特网的接入。此标准的数据的传输率为下行(从有线网接收)27 兆位每秒至 36 兆位每秒,与上行(发送到有线网)320 千位每秒至 10 兆位每秒。参阅 cable modem。比较 IEEE 802。14。

doctype *n.* 文档类型

A declaration at the beginning of an SGML document that gives a public or system identifier for the document type definition (DTD) of the document. *See also* SGML. 在通用置标语言标准(SGML)文档的开始处的一种声明,给出一个文档的文档类型定义(DTD)的公共或系统标识符。参阅 SGML。

document[1] *n.* 文档

Any self-contained piece of work created with an application program and, if saved on disk, given a unique filename by which it can be retrieved. Documents are generally thought of as word-processed materials only. To a computer, however, data is nothing more than a collection of characters, so a spreadsheet or a graphic is as much a document as is a letter or report. In the Macintosh environment in particular, a document is any user-created work named and saved as a separate file. 任何自包含的由应用程序生成的一套输出结果,如果要保存在磁盘上,须给一个唯一的文件名,以后才能重新取出该文件。文档通常被认为仅是字处理材料的文档。然而对一台计算机来说,数据只不过是字符的集合,因此电子表或图形如同一封信或报告一样也是文档。特别地,在 Macintosh 系统环境下,文档就是任何用户生成的、经命名后并作为单独的文件来存储的工作结果。

document[2] *vb.* 【动】编制文档

To explain or annotate something, such as a program or a procedure. 解释或注解某事,如一个程序或一个过程。

documentation *n.* 文档编制(软件)

The set of instructions shipped with a program or a piece of hardware. Documentation usually includes necessary information about the type of computer system required, setup instructions, and instructions on the use and maintenance of the product. 随一个程序或一套硬件发行的指令集合。它通常包括有关以下内容的必需的信息,要求的计算机系统的类型、安装指南和使用维护该产品的指令。

document-centric *adj.* 【修】以文档为中心

Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of an operating system in which the user opens document files and thus automatically invokes the applications (such as word processors or spreadsheet programs) that process them. Many graphical user interfaces, such as the Macintosh Finder, as well as the World Wide Web, are document-centric. *Compare* application-centric. 用于修饰或说明一种操作系统,在该系统中用户打开文档文件时,能自动地激活处理它们的应用程序(如字处理器或电子表程序)。很多图形用户界面如 Macintosh 系统中的查找程序(Finder)及万维网都是以文档为中心的。比较 application-centric。

Document Content Architecture *n.* 文档内容体系结构

See(见) DCA (第 1 个释义).

Document Content Description *n.* 文档内容描述规范

See(见) DCD (第 2 个释义).

document file *n.* 文档文件

A user-created file that represents the output of a program. *Also called*: data file. *Compare* program file. 一种由用户生成的文件,表示某个程序的输出。也称为 data file。比较 program file。

document image processing *n.* 文档图形处理(法)

A system for storing and retrieving information for an enterprise in the form of bitmapped images of paper documents input with a scanner rather than

in the form of text and numeric files. Document image processing takes more memory than purely electronic data processing, but it more readily incorporates signatures, drawings, and photographs and can be more familiar to users without computer training. *See also* paperless office. 一种存储和检索企业中信息的方法，该信息采用扫描仪获得的纸文档输入的位图图像形式而不是采用文本和数字文件的形式。文档图像处理比纯电子数据处理需要更多的内存，但它更容易混合签名、绘图和照片，并能更容易地被未经训练的用户所熟悉。参阅 paperless office。

Document Interchange Architecture *n.* 文档交换体系结构

See(见) DIA.

document management *n.* 文档管理

The full spectrum of electronic document creation and distribution within an organization. 一个组织内全部电子文档的生成和发布。

document management system *n.* 文档管理系统

A server-based network facility designed for the storage and handling of an organization's documents. A document management system, or DMS, is built around a central library known as a repository and typically supports controlled access, version tracking, cataloging, search capabilities, and the ability to check documents in and out electronically. The open interface specification known as ODMA (Open Document Management API) enables desktop applications that support ODMA to interface with a DMS so that users can access and manage documents from within their client applications. *Acronym*: DMS. *Also called*: EDMS, electronic document management system. 一种基于服务器网络的软件系统，设计用于存储和处理组织机构的文档。文档管理系统(DMS)是基于中心库建立的，一般都支持访问控制功能、版本跟踪功能、目录管理功能、搜索功能以及电子地检入检出功能。开放接口规范，如 ODMA(开放的文档管理应用程序接口)，可使桌面应用程序能支持 ODMA 与某个 DMS 进行接口，以便用户通过自己的客户端应用程序访问和管理文档。缩略为 DMS。也称为 EDMS, electronic document management system。

Document Object Model *n.* 文档对象模型(规范)

A World Wide Web Consortium specification that describes the structure of dynamic HTML and XML documents in a way that allows them to be manipulated through a Web browser. In the Document Object Model, or DOM, a document is presented as a logical structure rather than as a collection of tagged words. In essence, DOM is a means of defining a document as a treelike hierarchy of nodes in which the document is an object containing other objects, such as images and forms. Through DOM, programs and scripts can access these objects in order to change aspects such as their appearance or behavior. DOM is a vehicle for adding depth and interactivity to what would otherwise be a static Web page. *Acronym*: DOM. 一种描述动态 HTML 和 XML 文档结构的万维网联盟的规范，这些文档允许通过某种万维网浏览器进行操作。在文档对象模型(DOM)中，文档不仅仅是一种置标词语的组合，而且是代表了一种逻辑结构。本质上，DOM 是一种定义文档的方法，文档的节点采用树型层次结构，其中节点是一种包含其他对象(例如图像和表单)的对象。通过 DOM，程序和脚本(程序)可以访问这些对象来改变它们的某些方面(如它们的外观和行为)。对于静态的万维网页而言，DOM 是一种用于增加深度和交互性的工具。缩略为 DOM。

document processing *n.* 文档处理(法)

The act of retrieving and manipulating a document. In terms of the way a computer works, document processing involves three main steps: creating or retrieving a data file, using a program to manipulate the data in some way, and storing the modified file. 检索并操纵某个文档的行为。在计算机工作的术语中，它涉及三个主要步骤：生成或检索某个数据文件，用一个程序按某种方式操纵数据和存储修改的文件。

document reader *n.* 文档阅读机

A device that scans printed text and uses character recognition to convert it to computer text files. *See also* character recognition. 一种设备，用于扫描打印的文本并使用字符识别技术将它转换为计算机文本文件。参阅 character recognition。

document retrieval *n.* 文档检索

D

A capability built into some application programs that enables the user to search for specific documents by specifying items of information, such as date, author, or previously assigned keywords. Document retrieval depends on an indexing scheme that the program maintains and uses. Depending on the program's capabilities, document retrieval might allow the user to specify more than one condition to refine a search. 一种内置于某些应用程序的功能，通过指出信息项(如日期、作者或前面赋值的关键字)，使用户查找特定的文档。文档检索依赖于该程序维护并使用的某种索引方案。根据该程序的功能，文档检索可以允许用户指出多个条件限定某次查找。

document source *n.* 文档源

The plain-text HTML form of a World Wide Web document, with all tags and other markup displayed as such rather than being formatted. *Also called*: source, source document. *See also* HTML. 万维网页文档的平凡文本 HTML 格式，连同所有标记和其他记号一起显示而不格式化。也称为 source，source document。参阅 HTML。

Document Style Semantics and Specification Language *n.* 文档风格语义和规格语言

An ISO standard derived from SGML that addresses the semantics of high-quality composition in a manner independent of particular formatting systems or processes. Like CSS and XSL, it can be used to format XML documents. *Acronym*: DSSSL. *See also* ISO, SGML. 一种起源于通用标准置标语言 SGML 的 ISO 标准，致力于准备高质量作品的语义学，以某种不依赖于特定的格式化系统或步骤的方法处理。像 CSS 和 XSL 一样，此语言可用于构成 XML 文档。缩略为 DSSSL。参阅 ISO, SGML。

document type definition *n.* 文档类型定义

See(见) DTD.

document window *n.* 文档视窗

In windowing environments, such as the Apple Macintosh and Microsoft Windows, an onscreen window (enclosed work area) in which the user can create, view, or work on a document. 在视窗环境下(如 Apple 公司的 Macintosh 系统和微软公司的 Windows 系统)的一种屏幕视窗(即封闭的工作区)，在其内部用户可以生成文档、观察文档或在文档上工作。

DoD *n.* (美国)国防部

See(见) U. S. Department of Defense.

do-gooder virus *n.* 做好事的病毒程序

A virus or worm that has been released with the intention of correcting problems caused by other, more malicious viruses. The do-gooder virus typically looks for computers that have been compromised and then infects the system and fixes back doors and other vulnerabilities left behind by the malicious program. The do-gooder virus may then use the repaired computer as a platform to infect other computers. *See also* anti-worm, automatic patching. 为了解决其他恶意病毒造成的问题而发布的一种病毒或蠕虫(程序)。做好事的病毒寻找遭受损害的计算机，进入它的系统，修复后门和其他被恶意程序留下的缺陷，然后可能利用被修复的计算机作平台进入其他的计算机。参阅 anti-worm, automatic patching。

DO loop *n.* DO 循环语句

A *control* statement used in programs that executes a section of code a number of times until a specified condition is met. DO loops are found in FORTRAN and Basic, among other languages. *See also* iterative statement. *Compare* FOR loop. 一种控制语句，用于程序中多次运行一段代码直到一个特定的条件满足。FORTRAN 和 Basic 以及其他语言中有 DO 循环。参阅 iterative statement。比较 FOR loop。

DOM *n.* 文档对象模型(规范)

See(见) Document Object Model.

domain *n.* 域

1. In database design and management, the set of valid values for a given attribute. For example, the domain for the attribute AREA-CODE might be the list of all valid three-digit numeric telephone area codes in the United States. *See also* attribute (definition 1). 数据库设计和管理中给定属性合法值的集合。例如属性 AREA-CODE 的域可能是美国所有合法三位数的电话区号。参阅 attribute (第 1 个释义)。

2. For Windows NT Advanced Server, a collection of computers that share a common domain

database and security policy. Each domain has a unique name. 在 Windows NT 高级服务系统中，分享共同的域数据库和安全策略的计算机集合。每个域有唯一的名。

3. In the Internet and other networks, the highest subdivision of a domain name in a network address, which identifies the type of entity owning the address (for example, .com for commercial users or .edu for educational institutions) or the geographical location of the address (for example, .fr for France or .sg for Singapore). The domain is the last part of the address (for example, www.acm.org). *See also* domain name. 在因特网和其他网络上，网络地址域名的最高部分，它标识拥有地址的实体的类型(例如.com 表示商业用户或.edu 表示教育机构)或地址的地理位置(例如,.fr 代表法国,.sg 代表新加坡)。域是地址的最后部分(例如 www.acm.org)。参阅 domain name。

domain controller *n.* 域控制器[程序，系统]

In Windows NT, the master server that holds the directory services database that identifies all network users and resources. 在 Windows NT 操作系统中，一种主服务器系统，包含可用于识别所有网络用户和资源的目录服务数据库。

domain name *n.* 域名

An address of a network connection that identifies the owner of that address in a hierarchical format: *server. organization. type*. For example, www.whitehouse.gov identifies the Web server at the White House, which is part of the U.S. government. 一种网络连接的地址，以一种层次结构标识该地址的所有者：服务器名.机构名.类型名.例如，www.whitehouse.gov 标识白宫的万维网服务系统，白宫是美国政府的一部分。

domain name address *n.* 域名地址

The address of a device connected to the Internet or any other TCP/IP network, in the hierarchical system that uses words to identify servers, organizations, and types, such as www.logos.net. *See also* TCP/IP. 连接到因特网或其他 TCP/IP 网络的设备的地址，以层次系统用单词标识服务系统、组织和类型，例如 www.logos.net。参阅 TCP/IP。

Domain Name Server *n.* 域名服务系统

See(见) DNS server.

Domain Name Service *n.* 域名服务

See(见) DNS (第 2 个释义).

Domain Name System *n.* 域名系统

See(见) DNS (第 1 个释义).

Domain Naming System *n.* 域命名系统

See(见) DNS (第 1 个释义).

domain slamming *n.* 域名抢占

The practice of transferring ownership of domain names from one customer to another without the permission of the first customer. 未经第一位客户的许可，把一个客户的域名拥有权转移给另一个客户的行为。

Domino *n.* 多米诺系统

See(见) Lotus Domino.

dongle *n.* 软件保护器；软件狗；硬件钥匙

1. *See*(见) hardware key.

2. An adapter device or cable enabling a nonstandard interface between a computer and a peripheral device or between two disparate items of computer hardware. 一种适配器或电缆，可用作为计算机和外围设备之间或两个不同的计算机硬件之间的非标准接口。

do-nothing instruction *n.* 空指令

See(见) no-operation instruction.

doorway page *n.* 进站页面

A Web page that functions as a doorway into a Web site. Usually a doorway page contains keywords, which Internet search engines seek when they scan the Internet. Placing the correct keywords on a doorway page can increase the number of viewers visiting a site. 一种像门口走廊一样能够进入某个网站的(万维网的)网页。通常进站页面包含一些关键词，因特网搜索引擎扫描因特网时可借助这些关键词找到该网页。往进站页面放置恰当的关键词可以提高网站的访问量。

dopant *n.* 掺杂剂

An impurity that is added in small quantities to semiconductor material during the manufacture of diodes, transistors, and integrated circuits. The resistance of a semiconductor falls between the resistance of a conductor and the resistance of an insulator (hence its name); dopants are added to the

semiconductor to increase its conductivity. The type and amount of dopant determine whether the semiconductor will be N-type (in which current is conducted by free electrons) or P-type (in which current is conducted by electron vacancies, called *holes*). Common dopants include arsenic, antimony, bismuth, and phosphorus. *See also* N-type semiconductor, P-type semiconductor. 一种混杂物，制造二极管、三极管和集成电路时少量地掺入半导体材料。半导体的电阻在导体电阻和绝缘体之间(因此得名)，掺杂剂被掺入半导体中以增加导电性。掺杂剂的类型和数量决定半导体是 N 型的(电流由自由电子产生)或 P 型的(电流由电子空穴产生)。通常掺杂剂包括砷、锑、铋和磷。参阅 N-type semiconductor, P-type semiconductor。

DoS *n.* **拒绝服务攻击**

Acronym for denial of service attack. A computerized assault, usually planned, that seeks to disrupt Web access. A denial of service attack can occur in a number of forms. The most common form of attack is to overwhelm an Internet server with connection requests that cannot be completed. This causes the server to become so busy attempting to respond to the attack that it ignores legitimate requests for connections. One example of this type of attack, known as a SYN flood, inundates the server's entry ports with false connection messages. Another, known as the Ping of Death, sends a ping command with an oversized IP packet that causes the server to freeze, crash, or restart. Other forms of denial of service attacks include the destruction or alteration of a server's configuration data, such as router information; unauthorized access to physical components of a system; and the sending of large or invalid data that causes a system to crash or freeze. *See also* packet, Ping of Death, SYN flood. 为 denial of service attack 的缩略语。一种计算机化的攻击，通常是有计划的，企图破坏对万维网的访问。拒绝服务攻击可能以许多不同的形式出现，最常见的攻击形式就是用根本就无法完成的连接请求击溃因特网服务器[系统]。这样做，使服务系统忙于响应这种攻击而无暇顾及合法的连接请求。这类攻击的一个实例称之为"同步洪水"，用虚假的连接报文"淹没"服务器的进入端口。另一个实例称之为"死乒"，用超大的 IP 包来发送"乒"命令，使该服务器死机、崩溃或是重启。拒绝服务攻击的其他形式还有：破坏或更改服务系统的配置数据，例如路由器中的信息；未授权去访问系统中的物理部件以及发送大量、不合法的数据致使系统崩溃或死机。参阅 packet, Ping of Death, SYN flood。

DOS *n.* **磁盘操作系统**

1. Acronym for disk operating system. A generic term describing any operating system that is loaded from disk devices when the system is started or rebooted. The term originally differentiated between disk-based systems and primitive microcomputer operating systems that were memory-based or that supported only magnetic or paper tape. 为 disk operating system 的缩略语。一种通用的术语，描述任何当系统开始或重新引导时从磁盘设备上装入该操作系统。此术语原先是区分基于磁盘的系统和早期的基于内存的或仅支持磁带或纸带的微机操作系统的。

2. *See*(见) MS-DOS.

DOS box *n.* **DOS 进程；DOS 机**

1. An OS/2 process that supports the execution of MS-DOS programs. *Also called*: compatibility box. OS/2 操作系统上的支持 MS-DOS 程序运行的进程。也称为 compatibility box。

2. A computer that uses the MS-DOS or PC-DOS operating system, as opposed to one that runs some other operating system, such as UNIX. 与运行其他操作系统(如 UNIX)的计算机相对的，运行 MS-DOS 或 PC-DOS 操作系统的计算机。

DOS extender *n.* **DOS 扩展程序**

A program designed to extend the 640 KB of conventional memory available for use by DOS and DOS-based applications. A DOS extender works by claiming a portion of reserved memory (memory used by other parts of the system, such as the video adapter, the ROM BIOS, and the I/O ports). 一种专门设计的程序，使得 DOS 操作系统和基于 DOS 操作系统的应用程序可以使用超过 640KB 传统内存的存储空间。它需要一部分保留内存(系统其他部分使用的内存，如显示卡、ROM BIOS 和输入输出端口)才能工作。

DOS prompt *n.* **DOS 提示符**

The visual indication from the MS-DOS command processor that the operating system is ready to accept a new command. The default DOS prompt is a path followed by a greater-than sign (for example, C:>); the user can also design a custom prompt with the PROMPT command. MS-DOS 命令处理器给出的表明操作系统准备好接收新命令可见的提示符。系统设定的 DOS 提示符是一个路径后跟一个大于符(例如,C:>)。用户也可用 PROMPT 命令设计一个习惯的提示符。

DOS Protected Mode Interface *n.* **DOS 保护模式接口**

A software interface, originally developed for Microsoft Windows version 3, that enables MS-DOS-based application programs to run in the protected mode built into 80286 and later microprocessors. In protected mode, the microprocessor can support multitasking and use of memory beyond 1 MB- capabilities otherwise unavailable to programs designed to run under MS-DOS. *See also* protected mode, real mode, Virtual Control Program Interface. 最早为微软公司 Windows 3.0 版系统开发的软件接口,使基于 MS-DOS 的应用程序运行在 80286 或更高级的微处理器的保护模式下在保护模式下微处理器支持多任务并使用 1 兆以外的内存—还有其他设计在 MS-DOS 操作系统下运行的程序不具备的性能。参阅 protected mode, real mode, Virtual Control Program Interface。

dot *n.* **点;点分符**

1. In the UNIX, MS-DOS, OS/2, and other operating systems, the character that separates a filename from an extension as in TEXT.DOC (pronounced "text-dotdoc"). 在 UNIX, MS-DOS, OS/2 和其他操作系统中的一种字符,分隔文件名和扩展名,如在 TEXT.DOC 中一样(读作"text-dot-doc")。

2. In computer graphics and printing, a small spot combined with others in a matrix of rows and columns to form a character or a graphic element in a drawing or design. The dots forming an image on the screen are called pixels. The resolution of a display or printing device is often expressed in dots per inch (dpi). Dots are not the same as spots, which are groups of dots used in the halftoning process. *See also* pixel, resolution (definition 1). *Compare* spot. 计算机图形学和打印技术中一个小点,与其他行列矩阵的点构成画图或设计中的一个字符或一个图形元素。构成一个屏幕上的图像的点叫像素。显示或打印设备的分辨率经常以每英寸的点数来表示(dpi)。点不同于中间色处理中的一组点组成的斑。参阅 pixel, resolution (第 1 个释义)。比较 spot。

3. In an Internet address, the character that separates the different parts of the domain name, such as the entity name from the domain. *See also* domain (definition 3), domain name. 在一个因特网地址中,分隔域名的不同部分的字符,如分隔实体名和域名。参阅 domain (第 3 个释义), domain name。

dot address *n.* **点分地址**

An IP address in dotted quad form. *See also* IP address. 一种以点分隔的 IP 地址形式。参阅 IP address。

dot-addressable mode *n.* **点可寻址模式**

A mode of operation in which a computer program can address ("point to") individual dots on the screen or in a printed character. *See also* all points addressable. 一种操作模式,计算机程序可寻址("指向")屏幕上单独的点或可打印字符的点。参阅 all points addressable。

dot-bomb *n.* **点(式炸)弹**

An Internet-based company or organization that has failed or downsized significantly. *See also* dotcommed. 一种基于因特网的已经倒闭或正日落西山的公司或组织。参阅 dotcommed。

dot-com *n.* **点(商业)公司,公司的域名**

A company doing business primarily or entirely on the Internet. The term is derived from the toplevel domain, .com, at the end of the Web addresses of commercial Web sites. 一种正在主要或完全地在因特网上做业务的公司,这个术语源自顶级域名.com,位于商业网站的万维网地址的尾部。

dot command *n.* **点命令**

A formatting command typed into a document and preceded by a period (dot) to distinguish it from printable text. Text formatting programs such as the XENIX nroff editor and word processing

programs such as WordStar use dot commands for formatting. 敲入文档的以前导的点字符与可打印文本区分的格式命令。文本格式程序(如 XENIX 的 nroff 编辑程序)和字处理程序(如 WordStar 程序)用点命令控制格式。

dot-commed *adj.* 【修】点(关)闭

Losing a job because of the downsizing or failure of an Internet-based company or organization. *See also* dot-bomb. 用于修饰或说明由于基于因特网的公司或组织的规模在缩小或者倒闭而失去工作。参阅 dot-bomb。

dot file *n.* 点文件

A file under UNIX whose name begins with a period. Dot files do not appear in ordinary listings of the files in a directory. Dot files are often used to store program setup information for the particular user; for example, .newsrc in a user's account indicates to a newsreader which newsgroups the user subscribes to. UNIX 操作系统上的一种文件,其名字以点开始。点文件不出现在目录的普通文件列表中,通常用于存储对特定用户的程序设置信息。例如,用户账号里的.newsrc 表明用户订阅的新闻组的新闻阅读器。

dot-matrix[1] *adj.* 【修】点阵

Referring to video and print hardware that forms character and graphic images as patterns of dots. 指视频和打印硬件以点阵方式构成字符和图形图像。

dot matrix[2] *n.* 点阵

The rectangular grid, or matrix, of tiny "cells" in which dots are displayed or printed in the patterns required to form text characters, circles, squares, and other graphical images. Depending on the frame of reference, the size of a dot matrix varies from a few rows and columns to an invisible grid covering an entire display screen or printed page. *See also* dot-matrix printer, raster. 矩形的网格或矩阵小单元,其点按照形成文本字符、圆、正方形和其他图形图像的模式显示或打印。依赖于参考框架,点阵的尺寸从不多的几行几列到覆盖整个显示屏幕或打印页的不可见的网格。参阅 dot-matrix printer, raster。

dot-matrix printer *n.* 点阵打印机

Any printer that produces characters made up of dots using a wire-pin print head. The quality of output from a dot-matrix printer depends largely on the number of dots in the matrix, which might be low enough to show individual dots or might be high enough to approach the look of fully formed characters. Dotmatrix printers are often categorized by the number of pins in the print head—typically 9, 18, or 24. *Compare* daisywheel printer, laser printer. 使用线一针打印头打出的点组成的字符的打印机。其输出质量很大程度地依赖于点阵中点的数量,点的数量可以足够少以显示个别的点或可能足够的多接近整体构成的字符的外观效果。点阵打印机经常按打印头的针的数目分类- 一典型地 9 针、18 针或 24 针。比较 daisywheel printer, laser printer。

dot pitch *n.* 点距

1. In printers, the distance between dots in a dot-matrix. *See also* dot matrix2. 在打印机中,点阵中点之间的距离。参阅 dot matrix2。

2. In video displays or CRTs, a measure of image clarity. A video display's dot pitch is the vertical distance, expressed in millimeters, between like-colored pixels. A smaller dot pitch generally means a crisper image, although the difference between two displays can vary because some manufacturers use different methods to determine the dot pitch of their products. A display's dot pitch is an integral part of the product and so cannot be altered. *See also* CRT, display. 在视频显示器或者 CRT 中,一种图像清晰度的测量标准。视频显示器的点距是同颜色的像素间的垂直距离,以毫米为单位。一些制造商用不同的方法决定其产品的点距,两个显示器之间的差别是多方面的,尽管如此较小的点距一般意味着较鲜明的图像。一个显示器的点距是产品固有的并且不能被改变。参阅 CRT, display。

dots per inch *n.* 点(数)每英寸

A measure of screen and printer resolution that is expressed as the number of dots that a device can print or display per linear inch. *Acronym*: dpi. 一种屏幕和打印机分辨率的测量单位,以每英寸上某设备能打印或显示出的点的数目表示。缩略为 dpi。

dotted decimal notation *n.* 点分十进制记法,点分

(十进制)表示法

The process of formatting an IP address as a 32-bit identifier made up of four groups of numbers, with each group separated by a period. For example, 123.432.154.12. 一种格式化 IP 地址的方法,IP 地址为一个 32 位(由 4 组数组成)的标识符,每组数之间用一个句号(.)隔开,例如:123.432.154.12。

double buffering *n.* 双缓冲区(技术)

The use of two temporary storage areas (buffers) rather than one to hold information coming from and going to a particular input/output device. Because one buffer can be filled while the other is being emptied, double buffering increases transfer speed. *Also called*: ping-pong buffer. 使用两个而不是一个临时存储区(缓冲器)存储来自和发往特定的输入输出设备的信息。因为一个缓冲区在写入时,另一个可同时在清空,因此双缓冲区技术增加了传输速度。也称为 ping-pong buffer。

double-byte characters *n.* 双字节字符(集)

A set of characters in which each character is represented by two bytes. Some languages, such as Japanese, Chinese, and Korean, require double byte character sets. 一种字符集,其中的每一个字符都用 2 个字节来表示,诸如日文、中文和朝鲜文这样的一些语言需要(使用)双字节字符集。

double-click *vb.* 【动】双击

To press and release a mouse button twice without moving the mouse. Double-clicking is a means of rapidly selecting and activating a program or program feature. *Compare* click, drag. 不移动鼠标并按下和释放一个鼠标按钮两次。双击是快速选择和激活一个程序或程序特性的方法。比较 click, drag。

double dabble *n.* 双加倍[涉猎]法

A method of converting binary numbers to decimals by a process of doubling sums and adding successive bits: doubling the bit farthest to the left, adding the next bit and doubling the sum, adding the next bit and doubling the sum, and so on until the rightmost bit has been included in the total. 一种把二进制数转化为十进制数的方法,它是把和加倍并加后续的位的过程:加倍最左的位,加上下一个位并加倍所得的和,一直做下去直到加上最右的位。

Double Data Rate SDRAM *n.* 双倍数据速率同步动态随机存储器

See(见) DDR SDRAM.

Double Data Rate Synchronous Dynamic RAM *n.* 双倍数据速率同步动态随机存储器

See(见) DDR SDRAM.

double-density disk *n.* 双密度盘

A disk created to hold data at twice the density (bits per inch) of a previous generation of disks. Early IBM PC floppy disks held 180 KB of data. Double-density disks increased that capacity to 360 KB. Double-density disks use modified frequency modulation encoding for storing data. *See also* floppy disk, microfloppy disk, modified frequency modulation encoding. *Compare* high-density disk. 一种以上一代磁盘的两倍的密度(位(数)每英寸)保存数据的磁盘。早期 IBM PC 的软盘保存 180 KB 的数据。双密度盘增加容量到 360 KB。它用改进的频率调制编码存储数据。参阅 floppy disk, microfloppy disk, modified frequency modulation encoding。比较 high-density disk。

double-dereference *vb.* 【动】双重引用

To dereference a pointer that is pointed to by another pointer; in other words, to access the information pointed to by a handle. *See also* dereference, handle (definition 1), pointer (definition 1). 去引用由另一个指针指向的指针,也就是说,访问由一个句柄指向的信息。参阅 dereference, handle (第 1 个释义), pointer (第 1 个释义)。

double leap year *n.* 双闰年

The mistaken idea that the year 2000 would have two leap days—February 29 and February 30—instead of one. In actuality, there was a potential leap year problem in 2000, but it was based on three rules for calculating leap years: (1) A year is a leap year if it is divisible by 4, *but*(2) not if it is divisible by 100, *unless*(3) it is also divisible by 400. Thus, 1900 was not a leap year, but 2000 is, although systems based on incorrect algorithms may not recognize it as a leap year and so may have difficulties functioning correctly after February 28, 2000. 如下的一种错误观念:认为 2000 年有 2 个闰日,即 2 月 29 日和 2 月 30 日,而不是

一个。从实际情况看，2000 年确实存在着潜在的闰年问题，但这是根据计算闰年的 3 个原则得出的：(1)能被 4 整除的年份是闰年(当其不能被 100 整除时)；(2)能被 100 整除但不能被 400 整除的年份不是闰年；(3)能被 400 整除的年份是闰年。因此 1900 年不是闰年，而 2000 年是闰年。未采用正确算法的计算机系统可能不会将 2000 年看作闰年，因此在 2000 年 2 月 28 日后系统可能会出错。

double posting *n.* 双重发送

In newsgroup discussions, the practice of replying to one's own posts. Because it may be seen as the digital equivalent to talking to one's self, double posting is considered an undesirable practice. 在新闻组讨论中自己给自己回信的行为。因为这就像用数字化手段与自己谈话，所以双重发送被认为是不受欢迎的行为。

double-precision *adj.* 【修】双精度

Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of a number stored in twice the amount (two words typically 8 bytes) of computer memory that is required for storing a less precise (single-precision) number. Doubleprecision numbers are commonly handled by a computer in floating-point form. *See also* floating-point number. *Compare* single-precision. 用于修饰或说明一个数，这个数占内存是一个精度小的(单精度)数所占内存的两倍(双字，典型地 8 字节)。双精度数通常被计算机以浮点数的形式处理。参阅 floating-point number。比较 single-precision。

double-sided disk *n.* 双面磁盘

A floppy disk that can hold data on both its top and bottom surfaces. 一种可以在上下两个表面存储数据的软盘。

double slash *n.* 双斜杠

See(见) //.

double-strike *n.* 双重打印(法)

On an impact printer, such as a daisywheel printer, the process of printing twice over a word, producing text that appears darker and heavier, or bolder, than it normally appears. On dot-matrix printers, double striking with a slight offset can be used to fill in the space between the dots, producing smoother and darker characters. 在使用击打式打印机(如菊花轮打印机)时，在某个字上打印两次的方法，可产生比正常的文本更黑更重或更粗的效果。在点阵打印机上稍微错开一点的双重打印法，可用来填充两个点之间的空间，产生更平滑和更黑的字符。

double supertwist nematic display *n.* 双超扭曲向列显示器

See(见) supertwist display.

double word *n.* 双字

A unit of data consisting of two contiguous words (connected bytes, not text) that are handled together by a computer's microprocessor. 一种被微处理器整个地处理的两个连续的字(相连的字节而非文本)构成的数据单元。

doubly linked list *n.* 双链表

A series of nodes (items representing discrete segments of information) in which each node refers to both the next node and the preceding node. Because of these two-way references, a doubly linked list can be traversed both forward and backward, rather than in a forward direction only, as with a singly linked list. 一系列节点(表示离散的信息段的项)，其中每个节点指向下一个和前一个节点。因为这些双向的指向，双链表不仅能够像单链表那样前向遍历，也可以后向遍历。

down *adj.* 【修】关闭

Not functioning, in reference to computers, printers, communications lines on networks, and other such hardware. 不再执行功能，指计算机、打印机、网络通信线和其他这类硬件。

downflow *n.* 下行数据流

One of the four stages of the data warehousing process, during which stored information is delivered and archived. *See also* data warehouse[2]. *Compare* inflow, metaflow, upflow. 数据仓库技术过程中的四个阶段之一，在此期间传输和归档已存储的信息。参阅 data warehouse[2]。比较 inflow, metaflow, upflow。

downlink *n.* 下连

The transmission of data from a communications satellite to an earth station. 从通信卫星到地球站的数据传输。

download *vb.* 【动】下载

1. In communications, to transfer a copy of a file

from a remote computer to the requesting computer by means of a modem or network. 在通信技术中,通过调制解调器或网络从远程计算机上将某个文件的拷贝传输到发出请求的计算机。

2. To send a block of data, such as a PostScript file, to a dependent device, such as a PostScript printer. *Compare* upload. 发送数据块(如一个 PostScript 文件)到某个依赖的设备(如一台 PostScript 打印机)。比较 upload。

downloadable font *n.* 可下载字体

A set of characters stored on disk and sent (downloaded) to a printer's memory when needed for printing a document. Downloadable fonts are most commonly used with laser printers and other page printers, although many dot-matrix printers can accept some of them. *Also called*: soft font. 一套字符集,存储在磁盘上并且当需要打印文档时发送(被下载)到打印机的存储器。尽管很多点阵打印机能接收某些可下载字体,但最常用于激光打印机和其他页式打印机。也称为 soft font。

Downloadable Sounds *n.* 可下载声音(标准)

A standard for synthesizing wave sounds from digital samples stored in software. The DLS level 1 and level 2 standards are published by the MIDI Manufacturers Association. *Acronym*: DLS. 一种为"用软件的方法把储存的数字样本合成(波动)声音"制订的标准,第 1 级和第 2 级可下载声音(DLS)标准是 MIDI 制作商协会发布的。缩略为 DLS。

downsample *n.* 减少采样(法)

To decrease the number of audio samples or pixels, by applying an operation such as averaging. Popular internet music formats, such as MP3, use downsampling to reduce file size. 通过采用某种操作(如平均法)来减少音频采样或像素的数目流行的网络音乐格式,例如 MP3,就使用减少采样法来缩减文件的大小。

downsizing *n.* 缩小化;减小规模

In computing, the practice of moving from larger computer systems, such as mainframes and minicomputers, to smaller systems in an organization, generally to save costs and to update to newer software. The smaller systems are usually client/server systems composed of a combination of PCs, workstations, and some legacy system such as a mainframe, connected in one or more local area networks or wide area networks. *See also* client/server architecture, legacy system. 在信息处理技术中,从大型计算机系统如大型主机和小型计算机上移动到一个组织中的更小的计算机系统,一般是为了节约费用和更新软件。较小的系统常常是客户机服务器连接的个人计算机、工作站和一些早期建立的系统(如某种大型主机,连接在一个或更多的局域网或广域网上)。参阅 client/server architecture, legacy system。

downstream[1] *n.* 下行(流)

The direction in which information, such as a news feed for a newsgroup or data from an http (Web) server, is passed from one server to the next. *See also* news feed, newsgroup, server. 信息(例如 http 万维网服务器中的新闻组的新闻或者数据)从一个服务系统至下一个的方向。参阅 news feed, newsgroup, server。

downstream[2] *adv.* 【修】下游;下行

1. The location of a client computer in relation to a server. 客户计算机相对于服务器的位置。

2. The direction in which data moves from the server to the client. 数据从服务端移动到客户端的方向。

downstream[3] *adj.* 【修】下行数据流

Refers to data that moves *from* a remote network *to* an individual computer. In some Internet-related communications technologies, data flows more quickly downstream than upstream; cable modems, for example, can transfer data as fast as 30 Mbps downstream but support much slower rates, from 128 Kbps to around 2 Mbps, upstream. *Compare* upstream. 指数据从远程网络上传递到某台个人计算机上。在某些与因特网相关的通信技术中,下行数据流的速度比上行数据流的速度快得多。例如,线缆调制解调器的下行数据流速率为 30 Mbps,而上行数据流却支持从 128 Kbps 至约 2 Mbps 相对较低的速率。比较 upstream。

downtime *n.* 停机时间

The amount or percentage of time a computer system or associated hardware remains nonfunctional. Although downtime can occur because hardware fails unexpectedly, it can also be a scheduled

event, as when a network is shut down to allow time for maintenance. 计算机系统或有关的硬件处于不工作状态的时间占总时间的百分比。尽管停机时间可因硬件意外的失败引起，它也可是一个预定的事件，如网络关闭以提供维护的时间。

downward compatibility *n.* 向下兼容性

The capability of source code or programs developed on a more advanced system or compiler version to be executed or compiled by a less advanced (older) version. *Compare* upward-compatible. 在更高级的系统或编译器版本上开发的源代码或程序能够在较低级(陈旧)的版本上运行或编译的能力。比较 upward-compatible。

DP *n.* 数据处理

See(见) data processing.

dpi *n.* 点(数)每英寸

See(见) dots per inch.

DPMA *n.* 数据处理管理协会

Acronym for Data Processing Management Association. A trade organization of information systems (IS) professionals. DPMA was founded in 1951 as the National Machine Accountants Association. 为 Data Processing Management Association 的缩略语。一种信息系统专业的商业组织，建立于 1951 年，当时叫做国家机器会计协会。

DPMI *n.* DOS 保护模式接口

See(见) DOS Protected Mode Interface.

DPMS *n.* 显示器电源管理信号

Acronym for VESA Display Power Management Signaling. A VESA standard for signals that put a video monitor into "standby" or suspend mode to reduce power consumption. *See also* green PC, VESA². 为 VESA Display Power Management Signaling 的缩略语。VESA 信号标准可使监视器进入"备用"或"挂起"模式以减少电源消耗。参阅 green PC, VESA²。

DPOF *n.* 数字打印指令格式

Short for Digital Print Order Format. A printing specification developed by Canon Computer Systems, Inc., Eastman Kodak Company, Fuji Photo Film Co., Ltd., and Matsushita Electric Industrial Co., Ltd. DPOF is intended to ease the process of printing images stored on digital camera memory cards by enabling users to select the images to print, as well as specify the number of copies desired, on the card. The images ordered can then be printed by a professional photofinishing service or on a home printer. 为 Digital Print Order Format 的缩写。由佳能计算机公司、柯达公司、富士胶片公司、松下电气工业公司等开发的一种打印规范。数字打印指令格式让用户选择存储在数字[码]相机存储卡上需要打印的图片并指定所要打印的份数，从而使打印变得更轻松。这样组织好的图片可以在专业打印设备或家用打印机中打印出来。

DPSK *n.* 差分相移键(法)

Acronym for differential phase-shift keying. *See* phase-shift keying. 为 differential phase-shift keying 的缩略语。见 phase-shift keying.

draft mode *n.* 草稿模式

A high-speed, relatively low-quality print mode offered by most dot-matrix printers. *See also* dot-matrix printer, draft quality, print quality. 一种大多数点阵打印机提供的高速但打印质量相对较低的打印模式。参阅 dotmatrix printer, draft quality, print quality。

draft quality *n.* 草稿质量

A low grade of printing generated by the draft mode on dot-matrix printers. Draft quality varies among printers, ranging from suitable for most purposes to nearly useless. *See also* draft mode, print quality. 点阵打印机的草稿模式产生的一种低质量的打印效果。各种打印机的草稿质量效果不同，从能适用大多数目的的到几乎不能用的都有。参阅 draft mode, print quality。

drag *vb.* 【动】拖动

In graphical user interface environments, to move an image or a window from one place on the screen to another by "grabbing" it and pulling it to its new location using the mouse. The mouse pointer is positioned over the object, and the mouse button is pressed and held while the mouse is moved to the new location. 在图形用户界面环境下，通过"抓住"一个图形或一个视窗并用鼠标拽它到新位置，从屏幕的一个地方到另一个地方移动它。鼠标指针放在目标上并且鼠标按钮按下并在鼠标移动到新位置的过程中保持按下。

drag-and-drop *vb.* 【动】拖放

1. In general, to delve into something in increasing detail. 一般而言，是指越来越细致地钻研某件东西。

2. More specifically, to perform operations in a graphical user interface by dragging objects on the screen with the mouse. For example, to delete a document, a user can drag the document icon across the screen and drop it on the trashcan icon (Macintosh OS) or in the Recycle Bin (Windows). *See also* drag, graphical user interface.
更明确地说，是在图形用户界面中，通过用鼠标在屏幕上拖动目标执行操作。例如在 Macintosh 操作系统上，用户能拖动文档图标经过屏幕并投放到垃圾桶图标上达到删除该文档的目的。参阅 drag, graphical user interface。

drain *n.* 漏极

1. In an FET, the electrode toward which charge carriers (electrons or holes) move from the source under control of the gate. *See also* FET, gate (definition 2), MOSFET, source (definition 2).
在场效应晶体管中，电荷携带者(电子或空穴)在门的控制下从源流向的目标电极。参阅 FET, gate (第 2 个释义), MOSFET, source (第 2 个释义)。

2. *See*(见) current drain.

DRAM *n.* 动态 RAM

See(见) dynamic RAM.

DRAW *n.* 写后直读(法)

Acronym for direct read after write. A technique used with optical discs to verify the accuracy of information immediately after it has been recorded (written) on the disc. *Compare* DRDW. 为 direct read after write 的缩略语。光碟采用的一项技术或一种方法，在信息被写到盘上后立即检验其准确性。比较 DRDW。

drawer *n.* 下拉窗口

In the Mac OS X Aqua interface, small child windows containing extra information that slide out of the side of main parent windows. Drawers are intended to reduce clutter on the computer desktop by enabling more information to be displayed without opening additional full-sized windows. *Also called*: Drop Drawer. 在 Mac OS X 操作系统的 Aqua 界面中，一种包含附加信息的、从主窗口的边框滑出的小型子窗口。下拉窗口可以不必另外打开一个全屏窗口就可以显示更多的信息，以便减少计算机"桌面"上的混乱。也称为 Drop Drawer。

drawing interchange format *n.* 图纸交换格式

See(见) DXF.

drawing program *n.* 画图程序

A program for manipulating objectoriented graphics, as opposed to manipulating pixel images. In a drawing program, for example, the user can manipulate an element, such as a line, a circle, or a block of text, as an independent object simply by selecting the object and moving it. *See also* object oriented graphics, pixel image, vector graphics.
一种操纵面向对象的图形的程序，与操纵像素图像的程序相对。在画图程序中，例如用户能操纵一个元素(如一条线、一个圆或一块文本)，作为一个独立的对象简单地选择并移动它。参阅 object-oriented graphics, pixel image, vector graphics。

DRDW *n.* 写时直读(法)

Acronym for direct read during write. A technique used with optical discs to verify the accuracy of information at the time it is being recorded on the disc. *Compare* DRAW. 为 direct read during write 的缩略语。光碟采用的一项技术或一种方法，在信息被写到盘上时检验信息的准确性。比较 DRAW。

Dreamcast *n.* 梦播[Dreamcast]游戏机

A console game system designed by the Sega corporation. It features a Hitachi 128-bit graphics engine with an on-board SH-4 RISC processor (operating frequency of 200 MHz 360 MIPS/1.4 GFLOPS) and a customized OS using Windows CE as its base (supporting DirectX). Game developers for the Dreamcast platform use an environment supported by Microsoft Visual Studio and refined Visual C++. *See also* computer game, console game, DirectX, gigaflops, MIPS, OS, RISC, Visual C++. *Compare* GameCube, PlayStation, Xbox. 由 Sega 公司设计的一种控制台游戏机。硬件配置：日立 128 位图形引擎、板上 SH-4 RISC 处理器(工作频率 200MHz、360MIPS(百万条指令每秒)、1.4GFLOPS(十亿次浮点运算每秒))，专用的操作系统：Windows CE(支持 DirectX)。该

机平台的游戏研发者使用微软公司 Visual Studio 所支持的环境和经过优化的 Visual C++ 环境。参阅 computer game, console game, DirectX, gigaflops, MIPS, OS, RISC, Visual C++。比较 GameCube, PlayStation, Xbox。

dribbleware *n.* 补件

Updates, patches, and new drivers for a software product that are released one at a time, as they become available, rather than being issued together in a new version of the product. A company using the dribbleware technique might distribute new and replacement files on diskette or CD-ROM, or make them available for download through the Internet or a private network. *See also* driver, patch[1]. 软件产品的更新、修补、和新的驱动程序，当可用时就发行而不是与产品的新版本一起发行。公司用补件技术以磁盘或 CD-ROM 的方式发布新的和替换文件，或使它们可以在因特网上或私用网络上下载。参阅 driver, patch[1]。

drift *n.* 漂移

The movement of charge carriers in a semiconductor caused by an applied voltage. The term is also used to refer to any slow, unwanted change in a parameter; for example, the value of a resistor might change, or drift, slightly as the resistor warms or cools. 半导体中电荷在电压作用下的移动。这个术语也用于指任何缓慢的不希望有的参数变化。例如，随着电阻温度的改变电阻值可能稍微改变或漂移。

drill down *vb.* 【动】展开，深入

To start at a top-level menu, directory, or Web page and pass through several intermediate menus, directories, or linked pages, until the file, page, menu command, or other item being sought is reached. Drilling down is common practice in searching for files or information on the Internet, where high-level Gopher menus and World Wide Web pages are frequently very general and become more specific at each lower level. *See also* Gopher, menu, Web page. 从顶级选单、目录或万维网页开始并经过几个中间的选单、目录或连接的页直到达到需要的文件、页、选单命令或其他项。在因特网上查找文件或信息时深入操作是常见的操作，Gopher 的高层选单和万维网页常常很一般化而低层较具体。参阅 Gopher, menu, Web page。

drive *n.* 驱动器

See(见) disk drive.

drive bay *n.* 驱动器托架

A hollow, rectangular area in a computer chassis designed to hold a disk drive. A drive bay always has side walls, usually made of metal, that generally contain holes to facilitate installation of a disk drive. Some drive bays, such as those intended to hold hard disks, are not visible to the user. Most drives are located on the front of the chassis so that the user can interact with the drive. 在计算机底盘架上一种凹形的矩形区域，设计用来固定磁盘驱动器。总是有两边的侧板，通常是金属的，有许多为方便安装磁盘驱动器而钻的孔。某些托架如准备安装硬盘的驱动器托架，用户看不到。大多数驱动器位于机架的前面因此用户可以操作驱动器。

drive letter *n.* 驱动器字母[标识符]

The naming convention for disk drives on IBM and compatible computers. Drives are named by letter, beginning with A, followed by a colon. 在 IBM 和兼容计算机上磁盘驱动器的命名习惯。驱动器用字母命名，从 A 开始后跟一个冒号。

drive mapping *n.* 驱动器映射(技术)

The assignment of a letter or name to a disk drive so that the operating system or network server can identify and locate it. For example, in PCs, the primary drive mappings are A: and B: for floppy disk drives and C: for the hard disk. *See also* A:, disk drive, hard disk. 分配一个字母或名字给磁盘驱动器，以便操作系统或网络服务系统能标识和找到它。例如在 PC 机上主要的驱动器映射对软盘是 A: 和 B:，对硬盘是 C:。参阅 A:, disk drive, hard disk。

drive number *n.* 驱动器号

The naming convention for Macintosh disk drives. For example, a two-drive system calls its drives 0 and 1. Macintosh 操作系统中磁盘驱动器的命名习惯。例如双驱动器系统的两个驱动器名为 0 和 1。

driver *n.* 驱动器[程序]

A hardware device or a program that controls or regulates another device. A line driver, for example,

boosts signals transmitted over a communications line. A software driver is a device-specific control program that enables a computer to work with a particular device, such as a printer or a disk drive. Because the driver handles device-specific features, the operating system is freed from the burden of having to understand-and support-the needs of individual hardware devices. *See also* device driver. 一种控制另外的设备的硬件设备或程序。例如线驱动器,推进信号经通信线传输。一个设备驱动器是与设备有关的控制程序,使计算机与特定设备如打印机或一个磁盘驱动器一起工作。由于驱动程序处理特定设备的功能,操作系统就可以不必理解和支持每个硬件设备的需求。参阅 device driver。

Driver Development Kit *n.* 驱动器开发工具包

See(见) DDK.

DRM *n.* 数字权益管理

Acronym for **D**igital **R**ights **M**anagement. A group of technologies developed to protect intellectual property from online piracy by controlling who can view protected content and in what form. A DRM package may allow the purchaser to view protected content, but prevent printing or forwarding. Content may also be set to expire after a set amount of time or if distributed to multiple users. DRM technology is meant to protect multiple forms of digital and analog content, and includes encryption, digital watermarking, and content tracking software. 为 Digital Rights Management 的缩略语。为保护知识产权,防止在线侵权行为而开发的一组技术,方法是限制观看受保护的和观看方式。数字权益管理软件包允许购买者观看受保护的内容,但不能打印或转让。这些内容可以设定一个使用终止期限,也可以设定是否提供多个用户使用。数字权益管理技术意在保护数字信息和模拟信息的各种形式,包括加密、数字水印、内容跟踪软件等。

DRO *n.* 破坏性读出

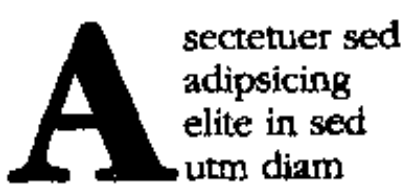
Acronym for **d**estructive **r**ead **o**ut. *See* destructive read. 为 destructive read out 的缩略语。见 destructive read。

drop cable *n.* 引线电缆

A cable, also known as a transceiver cable, that is used to connect a network interface card (NIC) to a Thick Ethernet network. 一种将网络接口卡(NIC)连接到粗以太网的电缆,也称为收发器电缆。

drop cap *n.* 首字符下沉

A large capital letter at the beginning of a text block that occupies the vertical depth of two or more lines of regular text. See the illustration. 在文本块的开始位置处的一个大的大写字母,占据正常文本的两行或更多行的高度。参阅本条目的图例。



Drop cap

drop-dead halt *n.* 死机

See(见) dead halt.

drop-down menu *n.* 下拉选单

A menu that drops from the menu bar when requested and remains open without further action until the user closes it or chooses a menu item. *Compare* pull-down menu. 当被请求时从选单条下拉出的一种选单,保持打开状态无进一步的行动,直到用户关闭它或选择一个选单项。比较 pull-down menu。

drop in *vb.* 【动】混入(信息)

To read a spurious signal during a data read/ write operation, producing erroneous data. 在读写操作中读一个假的信号产生错误数据。

droplet *n.* 微拖放;微滴例程

1. An extension for Quark XPress that allows files to be dragged onto a page from the finder. Quark XPress 中的扩充,允许将文件从查找程序拖入一个页面。

2. A feature from Frontier that allows scripts to be embedded within an application and run when the application is double- clicked. Frontier 的一

个特性，允许过程嵌入一个应用程序并当应用程序被双击时运行。

3. A general name for any AppleScript program that allows files to be dragged and dropped into it for processing. *See also* AppleScript. 任何 AppleScript 程序的一般名，AppleScript 程序允许文件被拖放进来进行处理。参阅 AppleScript。

drop out *vb.* 【动】丢失(信息)

To lose the signal momentarily during a data read/write operation, thus producing erroneous data. 读写数据的操作过程中暂时失去信号，这样就产生错误数据。

drum *n.* (磁，打印，感光)鼓

A rotating cylinder used with some printers and plotters and (in the early days of mainframe computing) as a magnetic storage medium for data. In laser printers, a rotating drum is coated with a photoelectric material that retains a charge when struck by a laser beam. The electrically charged spots on the drum then attract toner particles that the drum transfers to the paper as the paper passes by. 一种用于某些打印机和绘图仪上的旋转圆桶，(早期主机时代)作为数据的磁存储介质。在激光打印机上转鼓覆盖感光材料，当被激光束照射时产生并保持电荷。鼓上带电荷的点吸引颜色颗粒，当纸经过时传给纸。

drum plotter *n.* 鼓式绘图仪

A plotter in which paper is wrapped around a large revolving drum, with a pen that moves back and forth at the uppermost point on the drum. The paper is rolled with the drum to align the correct point on the paper with the pen. Drums take up a fraction of the space required by flatbed plotters that can handle the same paper size. They also effectively have no limit on the length of the paper they can handle, which can be an advantage in some applications. *See also* plotter. *Compare* flatbed plotter, pinch-roller plotter. 一种绘图仪，纸卷绕在大的旋转的鼓上，绘图笔在鼓的最上点前后移动。纸随鼓旋转使得笔对准纸上正确的(着墨)点。鼓式绘图仪只占平板式绘图仪占用空间的一部分。实际上它们能处理的纸的长度没有限制，对许多应用来说这是一个优点。参阅 plotter。比较 flatbed plotter, pinch-roller plotter。

drum scanner *n.* 鼓式扫描仪

A type of scanner where the medium being scanned, such as a sheet of paper, is rotated around a stationary scan head. *See also* scanner. *Compare* feed scanner, flatbed scanner, handheld scanner. 一种扫描仪，被扫描的介质如一张纸围绕一个静止的扫描头旋转。参阅 scanner。比较 feed scanner, flatbed scanner, handheld scanner。

.drv *n.* 驱动程序的文件扩展名

The file extension for a driver file. *See also* driver. 某种驱动程序的文件的扩展名。参阅 driver。

dry run *n.* 空运行

Running a program intended to have a dramatic effect, such as formatting a disk or printing a book, with the effect disabled, thus avoiding formatting a disk with data on it or wasting paper. 并不为产生实际效果而运行一次程序，本意在试其效果，如格式化一张磁盘或打印一本书的过程中可以避免对有数据的磁盘进行格式化或浪费纸张。

DS *n.* 数字业务；数字信号

Acronym for Digital Services or Digital Signal, a category used in referencing the speed, number of channels, and transmission characteristics of T1, T2, T3, and T4 communications lines. The basic DS unit, or level, is known as DS-0, which corresponds to the 64 Kbps speed of a single T1 channel. Higher levels are made up of multiple DS-0 levels. DS-1 represents a single T1 line that transmits at 1.544 Mbps. For higher rates, T1 lines are multiplexed to create DS-2 (a T2 line consisting of four T1 channels that transmits at 6.312 Mbps), DS-3 (a T3 line consisting of 28 T1 channels that transmits at 44.736 Mbps), and DS-4 (a T4 line consisting of 168 T1 channels that transmits at 274.176 Mbps). 为 Digital Services 或 Digital Signal 的缩略语。一种分类，用于指代 T1、T2、T3 和 T4 通信线路的速率、信道数和传输特性。基本的 DS 单元(或级)称为 DS-0 单元，对应于速率为 64 Kbps 的单条 T1 级信道。高级单元由多个 DS-0 单元组成。DS-1 单元代表速率为 1.544 Mbps 的单条 T1 信道。为了得到更高的速

率，T1 级线路多路组合成 DS-2 单元（1 条 T2 级线路由 4 条 T1 信道组成，速率为 6.312Mbps）、DS-3（1 条 T3 级线路由 28 条 T1 信道组成，速率为 44.736 Mbps）和 DS-4（1 条 T4 级线路由 168 条 T1 信道组成，速率为 274.176 Mbps）。

DSA *n.* **目录（服务）系统代理程序；数字签名算法**

1. Acronym for Directory System Agent or Directory Server Agent. An X.500 server program that looks up the address of a user on the network when requested by a DUA (Directory User Agent). *See also* agent (definition 3), CCITT X series, DUA. 为 Directory System Agent 或者 Directory Server Agent 的缩略语。一种 X.500 服务器程序，当接到目录用户代理程序（DUA）请求时查找网络上用户地址。参阅 agent（第 3 个释义），CCITT X series，DUA。

2. *See*（见）Digital Signature Algorithm.

DSL *n.* **数字用户线路**

Acronym for Digital Subscriber Line, a recently developed (late 1990s) digital communications technology that can provide high-speed transmissions over standard copper telephone wiring. DSL is often referred to as xDSL, where the *x* stands for one or two characters that define variations of the basic DSL technology. Currently, ADSL (Asymmetric DSL) is the form most likely to be provided, but even it is, as yet, available only to limited groups of subscribers. *See also* ADSL, DSL Lite, HDSL, RADSL, SDSL, VDSL. 为 Digital Subscriber Line 的缩略语。一种近期（90 年代末）开发的数字通信技术，能在标准铜质电话线路上提供高速数据传输。DSL 常指 xDSL，其中 x 代表一个或两个字符，定义基本 DSL 技术的不同变种。目前，不对称 DSL（ADSL）是最常见的形式，但只有有限的用户组可以使用。参阅 ADSL，DSL Lite，HDSL，RADSL，SDSL，VDSL。

DSLAM *n.* **数字用户线路访问多路复用器**

Acronym for Digital Subscriber Line Access Multiplexer. A device in a telephone company central office that splits DSL subscriber lines and connects them to Internet network hosts and to the public telephone network. The use of a DSLAM makes it possible to provide both voice and data service through a single pair of copper wires. 为 Digital Subscriber Line Access Multiplexer 的缩略语。一种电话公司中心局的设备，用于拆分 DSL 用户线路和连接它们到因特网的网络主机以及公共电话网上。使用本设备可以在一对铜导线上同时提供话音和数据服务。

DSL Lite *n.* **简单数字用户线路**

Short for Digital Subscriber Line Lite. A variation of ADSL currently under development that simplifies installation but transmits more slowly, at 1.544 Mbps. *See also* ADSL, DSL. 为 Digital Subscriber Line Lite 的缩写。一种当前正在研制过程中的 ADSL（异步数据订户线）的变体，较 ADSL 来说，安装起来更方便一些，不过传输速率（1.544Mbps）更慢一些。参阅 ADSL，DSL。

DSO *n.* **动态共享对象**

Acronym for Dynamic Shared Object. An Apache HTTP server module that supports all UNIX-based platforms. DSO uses a dynamically linked shared library of resources that are loaded and executed only at run time when necessary. DSO is most commonly used with Linux and is included in most Linux distributions. 为 Dynamic Shared Object 的缩略语。Apache HTTP 服务器的一个模块，支持所有基于 UNIX 的平台。动态共享对象使用动态连接的共享资源库，这些资源只在系统运行需要时才装载和执行。动态共享对象通常用在 Linux 系统中，大多数 Linux 的发行版也包括它。

DSOM *n.* **分布式系统对象模型**

See（见）Distributed System Object Model.

DSP *n.* **数字信号处理器**

See（见）digital signal processor.

DSR *n.* **数据准备就绪信号**

Acronym for Data Set Ready. A signal used in serial communications sent, for example, by a modem to the computer to which it is attached, to indicate that it is ready to operate. DSR is a hardware signal sent over line 6 in RS-232-C connections. *See also* RS-232-C standard. *Compare* CTS. 为 Data Set Ready 的缩略语。一种在串行通信中发送的信号，例如，由一台调制解调器发给它所连接的计算机表明它已就绪。数据准备就绪信号是一个在 RS-232-C 连接中第六根线上的硬件信号。参阅 RS-232-C standard。比较 CTS。

DSS *n.* 决策支持系统

See(见) decision support system, digital satellite system, Digital Signature Standard.

DSSSL *n.* 文档风格语义和规格语言

See(见) Document Style Semantics and Specification Language.

DSTN display *n.* 双超扭曲向列显示器

Acronym for **d**ouble **s**upertwist **n**ematic **display**. *See* supertwist display. 为 double supertwist nematic **display** 的缩略语。见 supertwist display.

DSU *n.* 数据服务单元

See(见) DDS.

DSVD *n.* 数字同时声音和数据

See(见) Digital Simultaneous Voice and Data.

DTD *n.* 文档类型定义

Acronym for **d**ocument **t**ype **d**efinition. A separate document that contains formal definitions of all of the data elements in a particular type of HTML, SGML, or XML document, such as a report or a book. By consulting the DTD for a document, a program called a parser can work with the markup codes that the document contains. *See also* HTML, SGML. 为 document type definition 的缩略语。一种独立的文档,包含在某一特殊类型的 HTML、SGML 或 XML 文档(例如一份报告或一本书籍)中所有数据元素的各种格式的定义。通过查看某个文档的文档类型定义,一种称之为语法分析软件的程序可以处理文档中所包含的标记代码。参阅 HTML, SGML。

DTE *n.* 数据终端设备

Acronym for **D**ata **T**erminal **E**quipment. In the RS-232-C and X.25 specifications, a device, such as a PC, that has the ability to transmit information in digital form over a cable or a communications line to a mediating device (known as the DCE). *See also* RS-232-C standard. *Compare* DCE (definition 1). 为 Data Terminal Equipment的缩略语。在 RS-232-C 和 X.25 规约中,一种设备(例如一台微机),具有通过电缆或一根通信线以数字形式传输信息给一台中间设备(称作数据通信设备 DCE)的能力。参阅 RS-232-C standard。比较 DCE (第 1 个释义)。

DTL *n.* 二极管一晶体管逻辑(电路)

See(见) diode-transistor logic.

DTMF *n.* 双音多频

Acronym for **D**ual **T**one **M**ultiple **F**requency. *See* touch tone dialing. 为 Dual Tone Multiple Frequency 的缩略语。见 touch tone dialing。

DTP *n.* 桌面排版(技术);分布式交易[事务]处理技术

See(见) desktop publishing, distributed transaction processing.

DTR *n.* 数据终端就绪信号

Acronym for **D**ata **T**erminal **R**eady. A signal used in serial communications sent, for example, by a computer to its modem to indicate that the computer is ready to accept an incoming transmission. *See also* RS-232-C standard. 为 Data Terminal Ready 的缩略语。一种在串行通信发送中的信号,例如通过一台计算机到它的调制解调器,表明计算机准备好接收输入。参阅 RS-232-C standard。

DTV *n.* 桌面视像

Acronym for **d**esk **t**op **v**ideo. The use of digital cameras over a network for video conferencing. *See also* video conferencing. 为 desk top video 的缩略语。在网络上为电视会议使用数字式(码)摄像机。参阅 video conferencing。

DUA *n.* 目录用户代理程序

Acronym for **D**irectory **U**ser **A**gent. An X.500 client program that sends a request to a DSA for the address of a user on the network. *Also called*: DCA, Directory Client Agent. *See also* agent (definition 3), DSA. 为 Directory User Agent 的缩略语。一种向目录(服务)系统代理程序(DSA)发送请求以获取网络用户地址的 X.500 客户端程序。也称为 DCA, Directory Client Agent。参阅 agent (第 3 个释义), DSA。

dual attachment station *n.* 双配置站

An FDDI node with two connections to the network—either through a node and a concentrator or through two concentrators. *Compare* single attachment station. 一种连接到网络上两个连接的光纤分布式数据接口节点,不是通过一个节点和一个集中器,就是通过两个集中器连接到该网络。比较 single attachment station。

dual-band phone *n.* 双频电话

Wireless phone that broadcasts and receives

signals on both 800-MHz (digital cellular) and 1900-MHz (personal communications service, or PCS) networks. 一种可以在两个频率的网络上广播和接收信号的无线电话，其中的一个频率是800MHz(数字蜂窝电话用的频率)，另一个是1900MHz(个人通信服务，即PCS电话用的频率)。

dual boot *n.* 双引导

A computer configuration in which two different operating systems are installed and either can be loaded at start-up. A user might set up a dual boot system to take advantage of specific applications and functions in each operating system. A dual boot system might also be set up with each operating system in a different language. A dual boot system is not limited to only two operating systems, and when more than two are installed, it may be called a multi-boot system. *See also* boot[1]. 一种计算机配置，在计算机上安装了两个不同的操作系统，其中任何一个都能够被装载引导。用户可以建立双引导系统来利用每个操作系统上的特定应用和功能。双引导系统同时也可以这样建立：每个操作系统安装成不同的语言。一个双引导系统不是仅限于两个操作系统，当安装多于两个操作系统时，也可称为多引导系统参阅 boot[1]。

dual channel controller *n.* 双通道控制器

A circuit or device that governs signal access to two pathways. 一种控制信号进入两个通路的电路或设备。

dual density *adj.* 【修】双密度

Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of floppy disk drives that can read from and write to disks in more than one density format. 用于修饰或说明一种软盘驱动器，这种软盘驱动器可以使用超过单密度的格式读和写磁盘。

dual disk drive *n.* 双磁盘驱动器

A computer that has two floppy disk drives. 一种有两个软盘驱动器的计算机。

dual homing *n.* 双定位技术

A form of fault tolerance used with critical network devices on FDDI networks, in which such devices are attached to both the primary and secondary (backup) rings through two concentrators to provide the maximum possible security in case the primary ring fails. 一种在FDDI网络上对关键网络设备使用的容错技术形式，指该关键设备通过两个集中器附加在主和次(备份)环路上，这样可以在上环路失效时尽可能提供最大的安全性。

dual inline memory module *n.* 双列直插式内存模块

See(见) DIMM.

dual inline package 或 dual in-line package *n.* 双列直插式封装

See(见) DIP.

dual-mode phone *n.* 双模式电话

Wireless phone that broadcasts and receives signals on both analog and digital networks. Dualmode phones allow wireless phone users with digital service to send and receive calls on analog networks in areas where wireless carriers do not provide digital service. 能通过模拟信号网和数字信号网发送和接收信号的无线电话。双模式电话允许使用数字服务的无线电话用户在无线通信公司不提供数字服务的地区通过模拟信号网发送和接听电话。

dual processors *n.* 双处理器

Two processors used in a computer to speed its operation—one processor to control memory and the bus, and another to manage input/output. Many personal computers use a second processor to perform floating- point mathematical operations. *See also* coprocessor, floating-point notation. 具有两个处理器的计算机以加速它的操作——一个处理器控制内存和总线，另一个管理输入输出。很多个人计算机用第二个处理器执行浮点数运算。参阅 coprocessor, floating-point notation。

dual-ring topology *n.* 双环形拓扑

A token-passing ring topology implemented in FDDI networks that consists of two rings in which information travels in opposite directions. One ring, the primary ring, carries information; the second ring is used for backup. *See also* FDDI. 在FDDI网络中的一种令牌环形拓扑，由两条环路组成，信息在其中分别以相反的方向进行传输。其中一条为主环路，用于传送信息，第二条环路用于备份。

D

参阅 FDDI。

dual-scan display *n.* 双扫描显示器

A passive matrix LCD-type display used in laptop computers. The screen refresh rate is twice as fast in dual-scan displays as in standard passive matrix displays. Compared with active matrix displays, dual-scan displays are more economical in terms of power consumption but have less clarity and a smaller viewing angle. *See also* passive matrix display. 膝上型计算机用的一种无源阵列 LCD 型显示器。屏幕刷新速率是标准无源阵列显示器的两倍。与有源阵列显示器相比，双扫描显示器在电源消耗方面更经济但清晰度和视角有所下降或减小。参阅 passive matrix display。

dual-sided disk drive *n.* 双面磁盘驱动器

A disk drive that can read or write information to both the top and bottom sides of a double-sided disk. Dual-sided disk drives have two read/write heads, one for each disk surface. 一种能从双面磁盘的上下两面读写信息的磁盘驱动器。它有两个读写头，每面各有一个。

Dual Tone Multiple Frequency *n.* 双音多频

See(见) touch tone dialing.

DUB *n.* 拨号启动装入程序

See(见) dial-up boot loader.

dumb quotes *n.* 哑引号

Quotation marks that have the same appearance (usually upright like the apostrophe ' and quotation marks "on a typewriter) whether they stand before or after the material being quoted. *Compare* smart quotes. 无论是在引文之前或是在引文之后，都具有相同外观的一对引号(通常笔直地象打字机上的省略号 ' 和单引号")。比较 smart quotes。

dumb terminal *n.* 哑终端

A terminal that does not contain an internal microprocessor. Dumb terminals are typically capable of displaying only characters and numbers and responding to simple control codes. *Compare* smart terminal. 一种不含内部微处理器的终端 典型的哑终端只能显示字符及数字和响应简单的控制码。比较 smart terminal。

dummy *n.* 哑元

A placeholder, usually a character, a record, or a variable, that is used to reserve space until the intended item is available. *See also* stub. 一个占位符，通常是一个字符、一个记录或一个变量，用于保留空间直到获得期望的项。参阅 stub。

dummy argument *n.* 哑参数

In programming, an argument that does not convey any information into or out of the called routine and is usually used to hold a place for an argument that will be used in a future revision of the routine. *See also* argument. 在编程中，一个并不为被调用例程传递任何信息的参数，常常用于保留一个参数的位置以备将来修改例程用。参阅 argument。

dummy instruction *n.* 哑指令

See(见) no-operation instruction.

dummy module *n.* 哑模块

A module, or group of routines, that performs no function but will do so in some future revision — essentially, a collection of dummy routines. *See also* dummy routine. 一个模块或一组例程，不执行任何功能但将在将来的修订版中将执行某些功能 —实际上是哑例程的集合。参阅 dummy routine。

dummy routine *n.* 哑例程

A routine that performs no action but that can be rewritten to do so at some future time. Top-down program development usually involves the creation of dummy routines that are turned into functional routines as development proceeds. *Also called*: stub. *See also* dummy argument, dummy module, top-down programming. 一种例程，不执行任何操作但以后能被重写以执行某些操作。自顶向下的程序开发常常包括创建哑例程并随着开发过程的进展将其转化为具备功能的例程。也称为 stub。参阅 dummy argument, dummy module, top-down programming。

DUN *n.* 拨号网络(技术)

See(见) dial-up networking.

duplex[1] *adj.* 【修】双工

Capable of carrying information in both directions over a communications channel. A system is full-duplex if it can carry information in both directions at once; it is half-duplex if it can carry information in only one direction at a time. 能在通信信道的

两个方向上传输信息。如果一个系统能一次在两个方向传输信息，则它是全双工的，如果它一次只能在一个方向上传输信息就是半双工的。

duplex[2] *n.* **双工；双面相纸**

1. Simultaneous communications, in both directions, between the sender and receiver. *Also called*: duplex transmission, full-duplex transmission. *See also* half-duplex transmission. 发送者和接收者之间在两个方向上同时进行的通信。也称为 duplex transmission, full-duplex transmission。参阅 half-duplex transmission。

2. Photographic paper on which an image can be printed on both sides. 两面都可以印图像的相纸。

duplex channel *n.* **双工信道**

A communications link that allows for duplex (two-way) transmission. 一种允许双工(双路)传输的通信连接。

duplex printer *n.* **双面打印机**

A printer capable of printing on both sides of the page. 一种能在纸的两面打印的打印机。

duplex system *n.* **双工系统**

A system of two computers, one of which is active while the other remains on standby, ready to take over processing if the active machine malfunctions. 一种具有两台计算机的系统，当其中一台运行时，另一台处于备用状态。当运行的计算机出故障时另一台接替它继续运行。

duplex transmission *n.* **双工传输**

See(见) duplex[2](第 1 个释义).

duplicate key *n.* **复制键**

A value assigned to an indexed field in one record in a database that duplicates a value assigned to the same field in another record in the database. For example, a key (or index) composed of ZIP-CODE would necessarily contain duplicate values if the file contained a number of addresses from a single ZIP Code. A field in which duplicate values are permitted cannot serve as a primary key because the primary key must be unique, but it can serve as a component of a composite primary key. *See also* field (definition 1), key (definition 2), primary key. 在数据库中，一条记录的索引字段的值为另一条记录的同一个字段的值的复制。例如，如果文件包含一个 ZIP 码的多个地址，由 ZIP-CODE 组成的关键字(或索引)必定包含复制的值。允许复制值的字段不能作主关键字，因为主关键字必须是唯一的，但可作组合主关键字的部分。参阅 field (第 1 个释义), key (第 2 个释义), primary key。

duplication check *n.* **复本检查**

1. A survey made to determine whether duplicate records or keys exist in a file. *See also* key. 检查文件中是否存在重复的记录或关键字。参阅 key。

2. The use of separate independent calculations to establish the accuracy of a result. 通过各自独立的计算以确定结果的准确性的做法。

DV *n.* **数字(码)摄像机**

See(见) digital video.

DVD *n.* **数字视盘**

See(见) digital video disc.

DVD decoder *n.* **DVD 译[解]码器**

A hardware or software component that allows a digital video disc (DVD) drive to display movies on your computer screen. *See also* digital video disc. 一种硬件或软件的组成部件，使数字视频光碟(DVD)驱动器可以在你的计算机显示屏上播放电影。参阅 digital video disc。

DVD-E *n.* **可擦写数字视盘**

See(见) digital video disc-erasable.

DVD-R *n.* **可记录数字视盘**

See(见) digital video disc-recordable.

DVD-ROM *n.* **数字只读视盘**

See(见) digital video disc-ROM.

DVI *n.* **数字视频接口(技术)**

Acronym for Digital Video Interface. A hardware-based compression/decompression technique for storing full-motion video, audio, graphics, and other data on a computer or on a CD-ROM. DVI technology was developed by RCA in 1987 and acquired by Intel in 1988. Intel has since developed a software version of DVI, called Indeo. *Also called*: digital video interactive. 为 Digital Video Interface 的缩略语。一种基于硬件的压缩-解压缩技术，用于在计算机上或在 CD-ROM 上存储全动的视频、声音、图形和其他数据。数字视频接口技术由美国无线电公司(RCA)在 1987 年开发，并

由 Intel 公司在 1988 年购得。Intel 公司已开发出 DVI 的软件版本，名叫 Indeo。也称为 digital video-interactive。

DV-I *n.* **交互式数字视频**

See(见) digital video-interactive.

DVMRP *n.* **距离向量组播路由协议**

See(见) Distance Vector Multicast Routing Protocol.

Dvorak keyboard *n.* **德沃若克键盘**

A keyboard layout developed by August Dvorak and William L. Dealey in 1936 as an alternative to the overwhelmingly popular QWERTY keyboard. The Dvorak keyboard was designed to speed typing by placing the characters on the keyboard for easiest access to the most frequently typed letters. In addition, pairs of letters that often occur sequentially were separated so that the hands could alternate typing them. See the illustration. *See also* ergonomic keyboard, keyboard. *Compare* QWERTY keyboard. 由 August Dvorak 和 William L. Dealey 在 1936 年发明的一种键盘布局，作为非常流行的 QWERTY 键盘的替换方案。通过把使用频率最高的字符安排在最容易击打到的位置来加速打字。另外把经常顺序出现的字母对分开放置使手能交替地击打它们。参阅本条目的图例。参阅 ergonomic keyboard, keyboard。比较 QWERTY keyboard。



Dvorak keyboard

DVR *n.* **数字录像技术**

Acronym for Digital Video Recording. Technology allowing broadcast television programming to be digitized and played back immediately. Television signals are routed through a hard drive, converted to a digital format and displayed in real-time or, at the viewer's option, on a delayed basis. DVR technology can be used like a VCR to record favorite programs in advance, with the user picking the programs to be recorded from an online programming guide. DVR capabilities can also be added to products that have related digital technologies and components, such as set-top boxes and digital TV converters. 为 Digital Video Recording 的缩略语。使广播电视节目数字化并可随时重放的技术。电视信号通过硬件驱动器邮送出去，并被转换成数字信号实时显示，或者，基于一种延时的机制由用户选择电视节目。数字录像技术使用户可以预先根据在线节目预告选择自己喜爱的节目，像使用录像机一样把它们录下来。数字录像技术这一功能还可以附加到别的具有数字技术或组件的产品上，如机顶盒和数字电视转换器等。

DVST *n.* **直观式存储管**

See(见) direct view storage tube.

DWDM *n.* **密集波分多路复用(技术)**

See(见) dense wavelength division multiplexing.

DXF *n.* **图纸交换格式**

Short for drawing interchange format. A computer- aided design file format originally developed by Autodesk; for use with the AutoCAD program to facilitate transfer of graphics files between different applications 为 drawing interchange format 的缩写。一种计算机辅助设计中的文件格式，最初用于 AutoCAD 程序，使在不同的应用之间传输图形文件变得容易。

dyadic *adj.* **【修】成对，双值**

Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of a pair— for example, a dyadic processor, which contains two processors controlled by the same operating system. The term is usually limited to describing a system with two microprocessors. Dyadic Boolean operations are those such as AND and OR in which the outcome depends on both values. *See also* Boolean algebra, operand. *Compare* unary. 用于修饰或说明成对的情况。例如，成对处理器含有被同一操作系统控制的两个处理器。这个术语通常专门用于描写有两个微处理器的系统。成对布尔操作是如 AND 和 OR 这种结果依赖于两个值的布尔操作。参阅 Boolean algebra, operand。比较 unary。

dye-diffusion printer *n.* 染料抖动打印机

See(见) continuous-tone printer.

dye-polymer recording *n.* 染料聚合记录(技术)

A recording technology used with optical discs in which dye embedded in a plastic polymer coating on an optical disc is used to create minute bumps on the surface that can be read by a laser. Dye-polymer bumps can be flattened and re-created, thus making an optical disc rewritable. 光碟使用的一种记录技术,染料嵌入覆盖在光碟上的塑料聚合体上,产生可被激光读取的微小的凸起。染料聚合凸起能变平并重新生成,这样使光碟可重写。

dye-sublimation printer *n.* 染料升华打印机

See(见) continuous-tone printer.

Dylan *n.* Dylan 动态语言

Short for **Dy**namic **Lan**guage. An object-oriented programming language developed by Apple Computer in the mid-1990s for application and systems development. It includes garbage collection, type-safety, error recovery, a module system, and programmer control over runtime extensibility of programs. 为 **Dy**namic **Lan**guage 的缩写。一种面向对象的程序设计语言,由 Apple 计算机公司于 20 世纪 90 年代中期开发,用于应用软件和系统的开发。它包括碎片收集、数据类型安全检查、出错恢复、模块体系和控制程序运行时间可延长性的程序员控件。

dynalink *n.* 动态连接

Short for **dyna**mic **link**. *See* dynamic-link library. 为 **dyna**mic **link** 的缩写。见 dynamic-link library.

Dynaload drivers *n.* 动态装入的驱动程序

Device drivers that are supported by Dynaload. Dynaload is a command that can be run from a DOS prompt under IBM's PC DOS 7 and will load compliant device drivers without modification of the CONFIG. SYS file. *See also* CONFIG. SYS. 动态装入命令 Dynaload 支持的设备驱动程序。Dynaload 是一条可在 IBM PC 机第 7 版 DOS 操作系统的 DOS 提示符下运行的命令,它能装入设备驱动程序而无需修改 CONFIG. SYS 文件。参阅 CONFIG. SYS。

dynamic *adj.* 【修】动态

Occurring immediately and concurrently. The term is used in describing both hardware and software; in both cases it describes some action or event that occurs when and as needed. In dynamic memory management, a program is able to negotiate with the operating system when it needs more memory. 指立即并且并行地发生的。该术语用于描述硬件和软件,在两种情况下它描写一些当需要时发生的行动或事件。在动态内存管理中,一个程序当需要更多的内存时能够与操作系统协调。

dynamic address translation *n.* 动态地址转换

On-the-fly conversion of memory-location references from relative addresses (such as "three units from the beginning of X") to absolute addresses (such as "location number 123") when a program is run. *Acronym*: DAT. 当一个程序运行时内存位置引用从相对地址(如"X 开始处的三个单元")到绝对地址(如"位置号 123")的转换。缩略为 DAT。

dynamic allocation *n.* 动态分配

The allocation of memory during program execution according to current needs. Dynamic allocation almost always implies that dynamic deallocation is possible too, so data structures can be created and destroyed as required. *See also* allocate, deallocate. *Compare* static allocation. 程序运行时按当前需要分配内存。动态分配几乎总是意味着也可以动态回收,因此数据结构能被按要求创建和撤销。参阅 allocate, deallocate。比较 static allocation。

dynamic binding *n.* 动态联编(技术)

Binding (converting symbolic addresses in the program to storage-related addresses) that occurs during program execution. The term often refers to object-oriented applications that determine, during run time, which software routines to call for particular data objects. *Also called*: late binding. *Compare* static binding. 当程序运行时发生的联编(将程序中的符号地址转化成与存储有关的地址)。这个术语经常指面向对象的应用在运行时决定为特定的数据对象调用哪个软件例程。也称为 late binding。比较 static binding。

dynamic caching *n.* 动态高速缓存(技术)

A technique for storing recently used data in memory where cache size is based on how much memory is available rather than how much memory is assigned to the application currently running. 在内存中存储最近被使用的数据的一种技术。高速缓存的尺寸取决于可用内存大小而不是分配给当前运行的应用内存的大小。

Dynamic Data Exchange *n.* 动态数据交换

See(见) DDE.

dynamic dump *n.* 动态转储

A listing, either stored on disk or sent to a printer, of memory contents generated at the time of a break in the execution of a program -a useful tool for programmers interested in knowing what is happening at a certain point in the execution of a program. 存向磁盘上或发往打印机的一个列表,它记录程序运行中被打断时的内存的内容- 一对于想知道程序运行到某一点时发生了什么的程序员是一个有用的工具。

Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol *n.* 动态主机配置协议

See(见) DHCP.

dynamic HTML *n.* 动态 HTML 语言

A technology designed to add richness, interactivity, and graphical interest to Web pages by providing those pages with the ability to change and update themselves dynamically-that is, in response to user actions, without the need for repeated downloads from a server. This is done by enabling the interaction of HTML, cascading style sheets (CSS), and JavaScript. Examples of dynamic HTML actions include moving graphics on the page and displaying information, such as menus or tables, in response to mouse movements or clicks. Interoperability is governed by the World Wide Web Consortium (W3C) Document Object Model (DOM) specification, a platform- and language neutral interface to ensure that programs and scripts can dynamically access and update the content, structure, and style of documents. *Acronym*:DHTML. 一种技术,用于动态地改变和更新万维网页面,增加其内容丰富性、交互性和图像趣味性。也就是,在响应用户的操作时,无需重复地从服务器下载更新。这是通过交互式 HTML 语言、级联式表单(CSS)和 JavaScript 语言实现的。例如,动态 HTML 的表现为包括响应鼠标移动或单击动作,在网页上移动图像和显示信息(如选项单和表格)。互操作能力是由万维网联盟(W3C)在文档对象模型(DOM)规范中制定的,中性的平台和语言接口确保了(应用)程序和脚本(程序)可以动态地访问和更新文档的内容、结构和风格。缩略为 DHTML。

dynamic keys *n.* 动态密钥

An encryption technique in which messages are encrypted differently for each transmission based on different keys so that if a key is captured and decrypted, it would never be useful again. *See also* encryption, key (definition 3). 一种加密技术,消息的每一次传输用不同的密钥进行加密,因此一个密钥可能被截获并被破译,但它不会被再次使用。参阅 encryption, key (第 3 个释义)。

dynamic-link library *n.* 动态连接库

A feature of the Microsoft Windows family of operating systems and OS/2 that allows executable routines to be stored separately as files with DLL extensions and to be loaded only when needed by a program. A dynamic-link library has several advantages. First, it does not consume any memory until it is used. Second, because a dynamic-link library is a separate file, a programmer can make corrections or improvements to only that module without affecting the operation of the calling program or any other dynamic-link library. Finally, a programmer can use the same dynamic-link library with other programs. *Acronym*:DLL. 微软公司的 Windows 操作系统家族和 OS/2 操作系统的特性,允许可执行例程单独地以文件形式存储,扩展名为 DLL,并仅在程序需要时才装入。动态连接库有几个优点:第一、它在被使用之前不占用任何内存。第二、因为动态连接库是一个单独的文件,程序员能只对一个动态连接库的模块作改正或改进而不会影响调用程序或任何其他的动态连接库。最后,程序员能使用其他程序的动态连接库。缩略为 DLL。

dynamic memory allocation *n.* 动态内存分配

The allocation of memory to a process or program at run time. Dynamic memory is allocated from the system heap by the operating system upon

request from the program. 进程或程序在运行时分配内存。操作系统根据程序的请求从系统堆中分配动态内存。

dynamic page *n.* 动态页

An HTML document that contains animated GIFs, Java applets, or ActiveX controls. *See also* ActiveX control, GIF, HTML, Java applet. 一个包含动画 GIF 图片，Java 小应用程序、或 ActiveX 控件的超文本链接置标语言文档。参阅 ActiveX control, GIF, HTML, Java applet。

dynamic RAM *n.* 动态 RAM[随机存取存储器]

A form of semiconductor random access memory (RAM). Dynamic RAM stores information in integrated circuits containing capacitors. Because capacitors lose their charge over time, dynamic RAM boards must include logic to refresh (recharge) the RAM chips continuously. While a dynamic RAM is being refreshed, it cannot be read by the processor; if the processor must read the RAM while it is being refreshed, one or more wait states occur. Despite being slower, dynamic RAM is more commonly used than RAM because its circuitry is simpler and because it can hold up to four times as much data. *Acronym*: DRAM. *See also* RAM. *Compare* static RAM. 半导体随机存取存储器(RAM)的一种形式。动态 RAM 在含有电容的集成电路中存储信息。因为电容的电荷随时间损耗，动态 RAM 板必须包括能够不断刷新 RAM 芯片的逻辑电路。当一个动态 RAM 被刷新时它不能被处理器读取，如果当 RAM 被刷新时处理器必须读它，就产生一个或更多的等待状态。尽管速度较慢，动态 RAM 还是比 RAM 常用，原因在于它们的电路更简单并且它们能存储四倍的数据。缩略为 DRAM。参阅 RAM。比较 static RAM。

dynamic random access memory *n.* 动态随机存取存储器

See(见) dynamic RAM.

dynamic relocation *n.* 动态重定位

The relocation in memory of data or of the code of a currently running program by an internal system routine. Dynamic relocation helps a computer use memory efficiently. 当前运行的程序的数据或代码调用内部系统例程在内存中重新定位。动态重定位使计算机更有效地使用内存。

dynamic routing *n.* 动态路由选择(技术，方法)

Routing that adjusts automatically to the current conditions of a network. Dynamic routing typically uses one of several dynamic-routing protocols such as Routing Information Protocol (RIP) and Border Gateway Protocol (BGP). *Compare* static routing. 自动调整以适应当前网络状况的一种路由选择(技术，方法)。动态路由选择的典型做法是使用若干动态路由选择协议中的一种，如路由选择信息协议(RIP)、边界网关协议(BGP)。比较 static routing。

dynamic scheduling *n.* 动态调度

The management of concurrently running processes (programs), usually by the operating system. 对并行运行的进程(程序)的管理，通常由该操作系统进行。

Dynamic Shared Object *n.* 动态共享对象

See(见) DSO.

dynamic SLIP *n.* 动态串行线路网际[因特网]协议

Short for **dynamic** Serial Line Internet Protocol. Internet access under SLIP in which the user's IP address is not permanent but is reassigned from a pool each time the user connects. The number of IP addresses an Internet service provider needs to offer is reduced to the number of connections that can be in use at once, rather than the total number of subscribers. *See also* IP address, ISP, SLIP. *Compare* DHCP. 为 **dynamic** Serial Line Internet Protocol 的缩写。使用串行线路因特网协议进行因特网访问时，用户的 IP 地址不是永久的而是每次用户连接时从一个池中重新获得一个地址。因特网服务提供者需要的 IP 地址的数目减少到可同时存在的连接的数目，而不是用户的整个数目。参阅 IP address, ISP, SLIP。比较 DHCP。

dynamic storage *n.* 动态存储器

1. Information storage systems whose contents will be lost if power is removed from the system. RAM (random access memory) systems are the most common form of dynamic storage, and both dynamic RAM (DRAM) and static RAM (SRAM) are considered forms of dynamic storage. *See also* dynamic RAM, static RAM.

Compare permanent storage. 当系统关闭电源后所存内容丢失的信息存储系统。RAM(随机(存取)存储器)系统是最普通的动态存储的形式，并且动态随机存储器(DRAM)和静态随机存储器(SRAM)都是动态存储器的形式。参阅 dynamic RAM, static RAM。比较 permanent storage。

2. In programming, blocks of memory that can be allocated, deallocated, or freely changed in size. 在编程中，可被分配释放或任意改变大小的内存块。

dynamic Web page *n.* **动态万维网页**

A Web page that has fixed form but variable content, allowing it to be tailored to a customer's search criteria. 一种具有固定的格式但内容可变的万维网页，允许改变以适应客户的查找要求。

E

e *n.* **自然对数基**

The symbol for the base of the natural logarithm 2.71828. Introduced by Leonhard Euler in the mid-eighteenth century, *e* is a fundamental mathematical constant used in calculus, science, engineering, and programming languages, as in logarithmic and exponential functions in C and Basic. 表示自然对数基(2.71828)的符号。e 是在 18 世纪中期由 Leonhard Euler 提出的,它作为一个基本数学常数,用于微积分学、科学、工程和编程语言中。如在 C 语言和 Basic 语言中,e 作为对数运算和指数运算函数的常数。

e- *prefix* **【前缀】电子(的)**

Short for electronic. A prefix indicating that a word refers to the computer-based version of some traditionally nonelectronic term, as e-mail, e-commerce, and e-money. 为 electronic 的缩写。一种前缀,放在一些传统上不属于电子技术用语的前面,表明该词有新的基于计算机的含义。

E- *prefix* **【前缀】艾(可萨)**

See(见) exa-.

E3 *n.* **电子娱乐博览会**

Acronym for Electronic Entertainment Expo. A major convention where game industry developers, manufacturers, and publishers demonstrate their latest wares. 为 Electronic Entertainment Expo 的缩略语。一种主要供如下人员或厂商演示他们的最新产品的会议:游戏行业中的开发人员,制造商以及发行者。

EAI *n.* **企业应用软件集成(技术,方法)**

Acronym for Enterprise Application Integration. The process of coordinating the operation of the various programs, databases, and existing technologies of a business or enterprise so that they function as an efficient, business-wide system. 为 Enterprise Application Integration 的缩略语。将商业单位或企业的各种程序、数据库和现有技术整合起来协同运作使之像一个整体一样高效地处理各种商务活动的过程。

early binding *n.* **初期绑定**

See(见) static binding.

EAROM *n.* **电可改只读存储器**

Acronym for electrically alterable read-only memory. *See* EEPROM. 为 electrically alterable read-only memory 的缩略语。见 EEPROM。

Easter egg *n.* **"复活节彩蛋"(程序)**

A hidden feature of a computer program. It may be a hidden command, an animation, a humorous message, or a list of credits for the people who developed the program. In order to display an Easter egg, a user often must enter an obscure series of keystrokes. 计算机程序中的一段隐藏的程序,可以是隐藏的一个命令、一段动画、一则幽默的消息或显示开发该程序的人员列表。用户一般需要输入特殊的键盘序列才能显示复活节彩蛋。

eavesdropper *n.* **偷听者;收阅者**

See(见) lurker.

EBCDIC *n.* **十进制交换码**

Acronym for Extended Binary Coded Decimal Interchange Code. An IBM code that uses 8 bits to represent 256 possible characters, including text, numbers, punctuation marks, and transmission control characters. It is used primarily in IBM mainframes and minicomputers. *Compare* ASCII. 为 Extended Binary Coded Decimal Interchange Code 的缩略语。IBM 使用的一种字符代码,用 8 位表示可能用到的 256 个字符(不同于使用 7 位表示 128 个字符的非扩展 ASCII 码)。EBCDIC

码主要用于 IBM 的大型机上，而个人计算机仍然使用 ASCII 码。比较 ASCII。

e-bomb *n.* 电子邮件轰炸技术

Short for e-mail **bomb**. A technique used by some hackers in which a target is put on a large number of mailing lists so that network traffic and storage are tied up by e-mail sent by other mailing list subscribers to the lists' recipients. 为 e-mail **bomb** 的缩写。一种由某些网络黑客使用的技术，即将某一目标放在很多邮件地址链表中，这样，当其他人发邮件给这些邮件地址链表中的人时，网络就会因为被大量重复的邮件堵塞而瘫痪。

e-book *n.* 电子图书

Format allowing books and other large texts to be downloaded from a Web site and viewed digitally. Typically, reading an e-book requires using a small computer appliance that is about the size of a paperback book and consists of a display screen and basic controls. Users can bookmark, highlight, or annotate text, but rights management features may prevent users from e-mailing, printing, or otherwise sharing e-book contents. *Also called*: electronic book. 能使书和其他大型文本从万维网上下载并以数字化方式阅读的一种格式。一般地，阅读电子图书需要一台纸版本书籍大小的、带有显示屏和基本操纵部件的小型计算机设备。用户可以加入书签、高亮显示或者加入批注，但知识产权管理功能部件禁止用户通过发送电子邮件、打印或印刷或其他方式共享电子图书的内容。也称为 electronic book。

e-cash *n.* 电子货币

See(见) e-money.

ECC *n.* 纠错码

See(见) error-correction coding.

echo[1] *n.* 回送信号

In communications, a signal transmitted back to the sender that is distinct from the original signal. Network connections can be tested by sending an echo back to the main computer. 在通信技术中，一种回送给发送者的不同于原信号的信号。可以通过由每个接收站发送回送信号给主机来测试网络连接是否成功。

echo[2] *vb.* 【动】回送，回传，回显

To transmit a received signal back to the sender. Computer programs, such as MS DOS and OS/2, can be commanded to echo input by displaying data on the screen as it is received from the keyboard. Data communications circuits may echo text back to the originating terminal to confirm that it has been received. 将收到的信号回送给发送者。例如，一些计算机程序，如 MS-DOS 和 OS/2 程序，可以将从键盘接收到的数据回显在屏幕上；数据通信电路可以将终端发到电路上的文本回送给原来的终端，以证实已经收到这些文本。

echo cancellation *n.* 回波消除技术(方法)

A technique for eliminating unwanted incoming transmissions in a modem that are echoes of the modem's own transmission. The modem sends a modified, reversed version of its transmission on its receiving path, thus erasing echoes while leaving incoming data intact. Echo cancellation is standard in V. 32 modems. 一种消除调制解调器自身传输信号所产生的无用回波的技术或方法。调制解调器将其传输的信号进行修改与反相后发送到其接收通路上，这样既可以消除回波，又不影响正常的输入数据。回波消除技术是 V. 32 调制解调器标准的一部分。

echo check *n.* 回送检验法，回波检验法

In communications, a method for verifying the accuracy of transmitted data by retransmitting it to the sender, which compares the echoed signal with the original. 在通信技术中验证传送数据准确性的一种方法，即信息接收者将收到的数据回送给信息发送者，由发送者比较两种信号(回送信号和原始信号)的差别。

echo loop attack *n.* 响应循环攻击

A form of denial of service (DoS) attack in which a connection is established between User Datagram Protocol (UDP) services on two or more host machines that bounce an increasing volume of packets back and forth. The echo loop attack ties up the host machines and causes network congestion. 拒绝服务(DoS)攻击的一种形式，其中在两个或更多主机的用户数据包协议(UDP)之间建立起一种连接，主机之间互相不停地弹回不断增多的数据包。响应循环攻击把许多主机绑在一起，导致网络拥塞。

echoplex *n.* 回送法(方式)

In communications, a technique for error detection. The receiving station retransmits data back to the sender's screen, where it can be displayed visually to check for accuracy. 在通信技术中检测错误的一种方法，即接收站将收到的数据回送到发送站的屏幕上，由发送站人员用目测法检查信息传递的正确性。

echo suppressor *n.* **回波抑制程序**

In communications, a method for preventing echoes in telephone lines. Echo suppressors inhibit signals from the listener to the speaker, creating a one-way channel. For modems that send and receive on the same frequency, the echo suppressor must be disabled to allow two-way transmission. This disabling produces the high-pitched tone heard in modem-to-modem connections. 在通信技术中，一种防止电话线上产生回波的系统。回波抑制程序可以阻止信号从收听器向发音器传递，从而形成一个单向信道。若使用采用同一频率发送和接收信号的调制解调器进行信号传递，则需要回波抑制器禁止双向传输，这就导致了在调制解调器与调制解调器连接(以进行信号传输)时听到高频音。

ECL *n.* **射极耦合逻辑(电器)**

See(见) emitter-coupled logic.

ECMA *n.* **欧洲计算机厂商协会**

Acronym for European Computer Manufacturers Association. An organization based in Geneva, Switzerland, whose American counterpart is CBEMA (Computer and Business Equipment Manufacturers Association). Its standard, ECMA-101, is used for transmitting formatted text and graphical images while retaining their original formatting. 为 European Computer Manufacturers Association 的缩略语。设在瑞士日内瓦的一个欧洲组织，与美国 CBEMA(计算机和商用设备厂商协会)类似。ECMA 的标准 ECMA-101 用于传递格式化文本和图形图像同时保持它们原有的格式。

ECMAScript *n.* **ECMA(欧洲计算机制造商协会)过程语言**

A standardized, object-oriented scripting language specification defined by the European Computer Manufacturers Association (ECMA) 262 specification. This language was originally designed to perform computations and manipulate objects within a Web environment. Microsoft implements ECMAScript as JScript, and Netscape implements ECMAScript as JavaScript. 由欧洲计算机制造商会(ECMA)第 262 号规范确定的一种标准化的、面相对象的过程语言规范。这种语言起初为万维网环境下执行计算和操纵对象而设计，微软公司推出 JScript 语言以实现这一规范，Netscape 公司则以 JavaScript 语言来实现这一规范。

ECML *n.* **电子商务建模语言**

See(见) Electronic Commerce Modeling Language.

e-commerce *n.* **电子商务**

Short for electronic **commerce**. Commercial activity that takes place by means of computers connected through a network. Electronic commerce can occur between a user and a vendor through the Internet, an online information service, or a bulletin board system (BBS), or between vendor and customer computers through electronic data interchange (EDI). *Also called*: e-tail. *See also* EDI. 为 electronic **commerce** 的缩写。通过网络互联的计算机进行的商业活动。电子商务可以是由用户和商家通过因特网、在线信息服务系统、电子公告板进行交易，也可以是商家和客户的计算机通过电子数据交换(EDI)进行。也称为 e-tail。参阅 EDI。

ECP *n.* **增强功能端口(协议)**

Acronym for Enhanced Capabilities Port. A protocol, developed by Microsoft and Hewlett Packard, for bidirectional, high-speed communication between a computer and a printer or scanner. ECP is part of the IEEE 1284 standard, which specifies enhanced parallel ports that are compatible with the older, de facto standard Centronics parallel ports. *See also* EPP, IEEE 1284. 为 Enhanced Capabilities Port 的缩略语。计算机和打印机或扫描仪之间进行双向、高速通信所使用的、由微软公司和惠普公司联合开发的一种协议。ECP 是 IEEE 1284 标准的一部分，规定了增强型并行端口，使之与以前的事实标准(Centronics 并行端口)兼容。参阅 EPP, IEEE 1284。

e-credit *n.* **电子信用**

See(见) electronic credit.

e-currency *n.* 电子货币

See(见) e-money.

edge *n.* 边;链

1. In graphics, a border joining two polygons. 在图形学中，一种连接两个多边形的边界。

2. In data structures, a link between two nodes on a tree or graph. *See also* graph, node (definition 3), tree. 在数据结构中，一种位于树或图中两个结点之间的链。参阅 graph, node (第 3 个定义), tree。

EDGE *n.* 增强型全球数据传输速率提升，增强型全球移动通信和时分复用数据传输速率提升

Acronym for Enhanced Data Rates for Global Evolution or Enhanced Data Rates for GSM and TDMA Evolution. A third-generation enhancement to the Global System for Mobile Communications (GSM) wireless service, which allows data, multimedia services, and applications to be delivered on broadband at rates up to 384 Kbps. 为 Enhanced Data Rates for Global Evolution 或 Enhanced Data Rates for GSM and TDMA Evolution 的缩略语。第三代增强型全球移动通信(GSM)无线服务，使数据、多媒体服务、应用软件可通过宽带以高达 384Kbps 的速率传送。

edge connector *n.* 扩充电路板连接器

The set of wide, flat, metallic contacts on an expansion board that is inserted into a personal computer's expansion slot or a ribbon cable's connector. It connects the board with the system's shared data pathway, or bus, by means of a series of printed lines that connect to the circuits on the board. The number and pattern of lines differ with the various types of connectors. *See also* expansion board, ribbon cable. 扩充电路板上的一组宽的、扁平的金属触点，能插入个人计算机的扩展槽或接到电缆连接器上。它通过与扩充电路板上的电路相连的一系列印制线而将该扩充电路板和系统的共享数据通路(即总线)连接起来。不同类型连接器的插头线数目和型式是不同的。参阅 expansion board, ribbon cable。

EDI *n.* 电子数据交换

Acronym for Electronic Data Interchange. A standard for exchanging bundles of data between two companies via telephone lines or the Internet. EDI transmits much larger bundles of data than can be transmitted via e-mail. For EDI to be effective, users must agree on certain standards for formatting and exchanging information, such as the X.400 protocol. *See also* CCITT X series, standard (definition 1). 为 Electronic Data Interchange 的缩略语。一组标准，用于控制在计算机之间传递诸如定单和发票这样的商用文件。EDI 的目的是减少纸张工作和加快响应时间。为有效使用 EDI，用户信息的格式及交换方式必须遵循一定的标准，如 X.400 协议。参阅 CCITT X series, standard (第 1 个释义)。

edit[1] *n.* 编辑

A change made to a file or a document. 对文件或文档的修改。

edit[2] *vb.* 【动】编辑

1. To make a change to an existing file or document. Changes to the existing document are saved in memory or in a temporary file but are not added to the document until the program is instructed to save them. Editing programs typically provide safeguards against inadvertent changes, such as by requesting confirmation before saving under an existing filename, by allowing the user to assign a password to a file, or by giving the option of setting the file to read-only status. 改变现有文件或文档的内容。对现有文档的修改保存在内存中或一个临时文件中，直到程序用指令指示保存文档时，这些修改才会加到文档中。许多编辑程序还提供保护措施以防止因疏忽所致的修改，如在用现有文件名保存时要求确认，或是允许用户为文件提供口令，还可以让用户限制文件为只读。

2. To run software that makes extensive, predictable changes to a file automatically, such as a linker or a filter for graphics. 运行软件，以实现自动对文件内容进行追加、进行预先规定的修改操作，诸如连接程序(也称连接器)或图形筛选程序(也称过滤器)。

editing keys *n.* (键盘)编辑键

A set of keys on some keyboards that assists in editing. Located between the main keyboard and the numeric keypad, editing keys consist of three pairs: Insert and Delete, Home and End, and Page Up and Page Down. 某些键盘上的一组用

于辅助编辑的按键。这些键通常位于主键盘和数组小键盘之间，共分三组：插入(Insert)和删除(Delete)，到文件首或行首(Home)和到文件尾或行尾(End)，以及到上一页(Page Up)和到下一页(Page Down)。

edit key *n.* 编辑键

In a software application, a predefined key or combination of keys that, when pressed, causes the application to enter edit mode. 在软件应用程序中的一个或一组预先定义好了的按键。当这个(或这些)键按下后，应用程序就会进入编辑状态。

edit mode *n.* 编辑状态[方式]

The mode of a program in which a user can make changes to a document, as by inserting or deleting data or text. *Compare* command mode. 程序的一种状态或称"方式"，在该状态下，用户可以通过插入或删除数据或文本来改变文档的内容。比较 command mode。

editor *n.* 编辑程序[器]

A program that creates files or makes changes to existing files. An editor is usually less powerful than a word processor, lacking the latter's capability for text formatting, such as use of italics. Text or full-screen editors allow the user to move through the document using direction arrows. In contrast, line editors require the user to indicate the line number on which text is to be edited. *See also* Edlin. 一种能创建新文件或改变现有文件内容的程序，它一般没有字处理程序功能强大，如后者可以进行文本格式化(如用斜体字)，而编辑程序不行。文本或全屏编辑程序允许用户用方向键在文件中移动，而行编辑程序需要用户指定所要编辑行的行号。参阅 Edlin。

Edlin *n.* 行编辑程序[器]

An outdated line-by-line text editor used in MS-DOS through version 5. Its OS/2 counterpart is SSE. *See also* editor. 一种在 MS-DOS 5.0 及其以前版本中的逐行处理的文本编辑程序(该程序已经过时)。在 OS/2 中对应的程序为 SSE。参阅 editor。

EDMS *n.* 电子文档管理系统

Acronym for electronic document management system. *See* document management system. 为 electronic document management system 的缩略语。见 document management system。

EDO DRAM *n.* 扩充数据输出动态随机存取存储器

Acronym for extended data out dynamic random access memory. A type of memory that allows for faster read times than DRAM of comparable speed by allowing a new read cycle to begin while data is being read from a previous cycle. This allows for faster overall system performance. *Compare* dynamic RAM, EDO RAM. 为 extended data out dynamic random access memory 的缩略语。一种比同类可比速度 DRAM 读取速度快许多倍的存储器，它允许在前一读取周期还未结束时就启动新的读取周期来提高速度，从而可以提高整体系统性能。比较 dynamic RAM, EDO RAM。

EDO RAM *n.* 扩充数据输出随机存取存储器

Acronym for extended data out random access memory. A type of dynamic RAM that keeps data available for the CPU while the next memory access is being initialized, resulting in increased speed. Pentium-class computers using Intel's Triton chip set are designed to take advantage of EDO RAM. *See also* central processing unit, dynamic RAM. *Compare* EDO DRAM. 为 extended data out random access memory 的缩略语。一种能在启动下一次内存存取的同时保持 RAM 中的数据以供 CPU 访问的动态随机存取存储器，这样可以提高速度。使用 Intel 的 Triton 芯片组的 Pentium 系列计算机就是利用了 EDO RAM 的这种优点而设计出来的。参阅 central processing unit, dynamic RAM。比较 EDO DRAM。

EDP *n.* 电子数据处理(技术)

Acronym for electronic data processing. *See* data processing. 为 electronic data processing 的缩略语。见 data processing。

.edu *n.* 教育机构的域名

In the Internet's Domain Name System, the top-level domain that identifies addresses operated by four-year, degreed educational institutions. The domain name .edu appears as a suffix at the end of the address. In the United States, schools that offer kindergarten through high school classes use the top-level domain of .k12.us or just .us. *See*

also DNS (definition 1), domain (definition 3), .k12.us, .us. *Compare*.com, .gov, .mil, .net, .org. 在因特网的域名系统中,标识那些四年制、可授予学位的教育机构的网址顶层域。.edu 作为这些教育机构地址的后缀。在美国,提供从学前班到高中教育的学校使用的顶层域名为 .k12.us 或只是 .us,而不是 .edu。参阅 DNS (第 1 个释义),domain (第 3 个定义), .k12.us, .us. 比较 .com, .gov, .mil, .net, .org。

edutainment *n.* 教娱软件

Multimedia content in software, on CD-ROM, or on a Web site that purports to educate the user as well as entertain. *See also* multimedia. 存于光碟(CD-ROM)或万维网上的多媒体软件,其目的是使用户在接受教育的同时得到娱乐。参阅 multimedia。

EEMS *n.* 增强的扩充内存规范

Acronym for Enhanced Expanded Memory Specification. A superset of the original Expanded Memory Specification (EMS). Version 3.0 of EMS allowed only storage of data and supported 1 page frames. EEMS allowed up to 64 pages along with executable code to be stored in expanded memory. The features of EEMS were included in EMS version 4.0. *See also* EMS, page frame. 为 Enhanced Expanded Memory Specification 的缩略语。是原有扩充内存规范(EMS)的一种超集。EMS 版本 3.0 只能存储数据,而且只支持 4 个页面的帧。EEMS 则允许多达 64 页,而且可以在扩充内存中存放可执行代码。EEMS 的特性已经被吸收到 EMS 版本 4.0 中。参阅 EMS, page frame。

EEPROM *n.* 电可擦可编程只读存储器

Acronym for electrically erasable programmable read-only memory. A type of EPROM that can be erased with an electrical signal. It is useful for stable storage for long periods without electricity while still allowing reprogramming. EEPROMs contain less memory than RAM, take longer to reprogram, and can be reprogrammed only a limited number of times before wearing out. *See also* EPROM, ROM. 为 electrically erasable programmable read-only memory 的缩略语。一种可以用电信号擦除的可擦可编程只读存储器(EPROM)。它用于长时间没有电源供应而需要维持稳定的存储信息,同时又需要能重编程的场合。与 RAM 相比,EEPROM 存储容量小,重编程花的时间长,而且只能重编程很有限的几次。参阅 EPROM, ROM。

EFF *n.* 电子防务基金(会)

See(见) Electronic Frontier Foundation.

e-form *n.* 电子表格

Short for electronic **form**. An online document that contains blank spaces for a user to fill in with requested information and that can be submitted through a network to the organization requesting the information. On the Web, e-forms are often coded in CGI script and secured via encryption. *See also* CGI (definition 1). 为 electronic **form** 的缩写。一种能通过网络传送给需要该信息的组织的联机文档,它包含一些空格,由用户填充所需信息。在万维网上,电子表格通常用 CGI 编码并经过加密来保证安全。参阅 CGI (第 1 个释义)。

EGA *n.* 增强图形适配器

Acronym for Enhanced Graphics Adapter. An IBM video display standard introduced in 1984. It emulates the Color/Graphics Adapter (CGA) and the Monochrome Display Adapter (MDA) and provides medium-resolution text and graphics. It was superseded by Video Graphics Display (VGA). 为 Enhanced Graphics Adapter 的缩略语。1984 年由 IBM 推出的视频显示标准。EGA 能仿真 CGA(彩色图形适配器)和 MDA(单色显示适配器),并提供了中等分辨率的文本和图形显示方式。EGA 后来由 VGA(视频图形显示适配器)超越并替代。

ego-surfing *n.* 自我冲浪

The practice of using a Web search engine to search for one's own name on the Internet. 使用万维网搜索引擎在因特网上查找自己的名字的行为或做法。

EGP *n.* 外部网关协议

See(见) exterior gateway protocol.

e-home *n.* 网上家园

See(见) smart home.

EIA *n.* 电子工业协会

Acronym for Electronic Industries Association. An association based in Washington, D.C., with

members from various electronics manufacturers. It sets standards for electronic components. RS-232-C, for example, is the EIA standard for connecting serial components. *See also* RS-232-C standard. 为 Electronic Industries Association 的缩略语。总部在华盛顿(Washington D. C.)，成员来自不同的电子产品厂商的一种联盟(组织)。EIA 主要为电子元件制定标准。例如，RS-232-C 就是用于连接串行设备的 EIA 标准。参阅 RS-232-C standard。

EIDE 或 E-IDE *n.* 增强型 IDE，增强型集成驱动设备电子线路(标准)

Acronym for Enhanced Integrated Drive Electronics. An extension of the IDE standard, EIDE is a hardware interface standard for disk drive designs that house control circuits in the drives themselves. It allows for standardized interfaces to the system bus while providing for advanced features, such as burst data transfer and direct data access. EIDE accommodates drives as large as 8.4 gigabytes (IDE supports up to 528 megabytes). It supports the ATA-2 interface, which permits transfer rates up to 13.3 megabytes per second (IDE permits up to 3.3 megabytes per second), and the ATAPI interface, which connects drives for CD-ROMs, optical discs and tapes, and multiple channels. Most PCs have EIDE drives, which are cheaper than SCSI drives and provide much of the same functionality. *See also* IDE, SCSI. 为 Enhanced Integrated Drive Electronics 的缩略语。一种 IDE 标准的扩展，(实际上)是那些将控制电路集成在驱动器上的磁盘驱动器设计的硬件接口标准。除支持对系统总线的标准接口外，它还提供诸如突发数据传输和直接数据访问等先进功能。增强型 IDE 支持 8.4GB 的硬盘(而 IDE 最高支持 528MB)；支持 ATA-2 接口，允许数据传输率高达每秒 13.3MB(IDE 最高只能达到每秒 3.3MB)；支持可以连接 CD-ROM、光碟和磁带以及多通道的 ATAPI 接口。大多数 PC 采用增强型 IDE 驱动器，因为它比 SCSI 驱动器便宜却可以提供很多与 SCSI 驱动器相同的功能。参阅 IDE, SCSI。

Eiffel *n.* Eiffel 语言

An advanced object-oriented programming language with a syntax similar to C, developed by Bertrand Meyer in 1988. Eiffel runs on MS-DOS, OS/2, and UNIX. Its major design features are the ability to use modules in multiple programs and software extensibility. 一种由 Bertrand Meyer 于 1988 年开发的面向对象的编程语言，运行于 MS-DOS, OS/2 和 UNIX 操作系统之上。Eiffel 语言支持复用，即它的模块能够在多个程序和软件中重复使用，这是 Eiffel 语言的主要设计特点。

Eiffel # *n.* Eiffel # 语言

Pronounced "Eiffel Sharp." A subset language of Eiffel specifically designed to target the. NET Framework and embody the full extent of Design by Contract. *See also* Design by Contract. 读作 "Eiffel Sharp"。Eiffel 语言的子集语言，专为微软公司的. NET 框架而设计，概括了"合同设计法"的全部范围。参阅 Design by Contract。

eight dot three *n.* 8.3 文件格式

See(见) 8.3.

EIP *n.* 企业信息门户(一种集成化的应用系统)

See(见) enterprise information portal.

EIS *n.* 执行信息系统

See(见) executive information system.

EISA *n.* 扩充的工业标准体系结构

Acronym for Extended Industry Standard Architecture. A bus standard for the connection of add-on cards to a PC motherboard, such as video cards, internal modems, sound cards, drive controllers, and cards that support other peripherals. EISA was introduced in 1988 by a consortium of nine computer industry companies. The companies-AST Research, Compaq, Epson, Hewlett-Packard, NEC, Olivetti, Tandy, Wyse, and Zenith-were referred to collectively as "the Gang of Nine." EISA maintains compatibility with the earlier Industry Standard Architecture (ISA) but provides for additional features introduced by IBM in its Micro Channel Architecture bus standard. EISA has a 32-bit data path, and it uses connectors that can accept ISA cards. However, EISA cards are compatible only with EISA systems. EISA can operate at much higher frequencies than the ISA bus and provides much faster data

throughput than ISA. *See also* ISA, Micro Channel Architecture. 为 Extended Industry Standard Architecture 的缩略语。一种总线标准，用于连接插入到 PC 主板上的插件，如显示卡、内置调制解调器、声霸卡、驱动控制器以及支持其他外设的插卡。EISA 是于 1988 年由 9 家计算机工业公司联合推出的，这些公司——AST Research, Compaq, Epson, Hewlett-Packard, NEC, Olivetti, Tandy, Wyse 和 Zenith——统称为"九公司帮"。EISA 兼容于早期的工业标准体系结构 ISA，但增加了由 IBM 在其微通道体系结构(MCA)总线标准中推出的附加特性。EISA 有 32 位的数据通路，并且使用的连接器可以连接 ISA 插件，但 EISA 卡只兼容 EISA 系统。EISA 操作频率和数据吞吐量都远远高于 ISA 总线。参阅 ISA, Micro Channel Architecture。

EJB *n.* 企业型 Java 小系统

See(见) Enterprise JavaBeans.

electroluminescent *adj.* 【修】电致发光

Giving off light when electric current is applied. Electroluminescent panels are used in portable computers to backlight the liquid crystal displays. A thin phosphor layer is sandwiched between two thin electrode panels, one of which is nearly transparent. *See also* liquid crystal display. 说明在外加电流时能发出光的特性。电致发光板常用在便携式计算机的液晶显示器中。电致发光板一般由夹在两个薄电极中间的适量荧光物质组成，其中一个电极近似透明。参阅 liquid crystal display。

electroluminescent display *n.* 电致发光显示器

A type of flat-panel display used in laptops in which a thin phosphor layer is set between vertical and horizontal electrodes. These electrodes form *xy*-coordinates; when a vertical and a horizontal electrode are charged, the phosphor at their intersection emits light. Electroluminescent displays provide a sharp, clear image and a wide viewing angle. They were replaced by active matrix LCD screens. *See also* flat-panel display, liquid crystal display, passive-matrix display. *Compare* active-matrix display. 一种用于膝上型计算机的平板显示器，在这种显示器中，有一薄层荧光物质置于水平电极和垂直电极之间，而这两种电极则构成 xy 坐标；当某一水平电极和某一垂直电极通电时，在它们的交叉点处的荧光物质就会发光。电致发光显示器显示的图形精确、清晰而且视角很宽。它们现在已由活动矩阵 LCD 屏幕代替。参阅 flat-panel display, liquid crystal display, passive-matrix display。比较 active-matrix display。

electrolysis *n.* 电解

A process in which a chemical compound is broken down into its constituent parts by passing an electric current through it. 一种化学过程，在这个过程中，当电流通过化合物时，化合物分解为其若干组成成分。

electromagnet *n.* 电磁铁

A device that creates a magnetic field when electric current passes through it. An electromagnet typically contains an iron or steel core with wire wrapped around it. Current is passed through the wire, producing a magnetic field. Electromagnets are used in disk drives to record data onto the disk surface. 一种在通电时可以产生磁场的装置。电磁铁一般由电线绕在钢芯或铁芯上组成。电流通过这些电线时，就会产生磁场。磁盘驱动器就是利用电磁铁将数据记录到磁盘表面上。

electromagnetic radiation *n.* 电磁辐射

The propagation of a magnetic field through space. Radio waves, light, and X rays are examples of electromagnetic radiation, all traveling at the speed of light. 电磁场在空间的传播过程。无线电波、光、X 射线都是电磁辐射的例子，电磁辐射都以光速传播。

electromagnetic spectrum *n.* 电磁波频谱

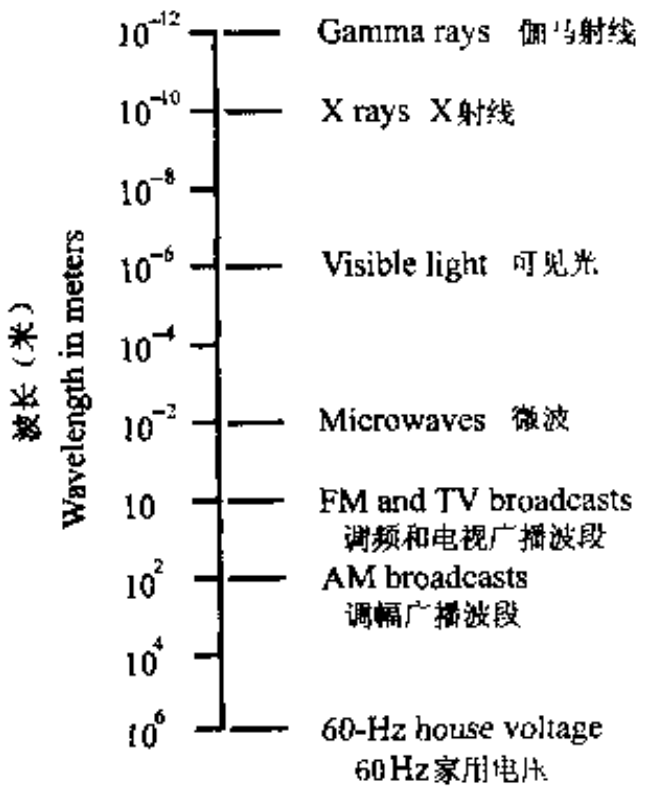
The range of frequencies of electromagnetic radiation. In theory, the spectrum's range is infinite. *See* the illustration. 电磁辐射的频率范围。理论上，频谱范围是没有上下限的。参阅本条目的图例。

electromotive force *n.* 电动势

The force that causes movement in charge carriers (the electrons) in a conductor. *Acronym*: EMF. *Also called*: potential, voltage. *See also* ampere, coulomb. 引起电荷(实为电子)在导体中运动的力。缩略为 EMF。也称为 potential, voltage。参阅 ampere, coulomb。

electron beam *n.* 电子束

A stream of electrons moving in one direction. An



Electromagnetic spectrum

electron beam is used in a cathode-ray tube (CRT) to produce an image as it is passed across the phosphor coating inside the tube. *See also* CRT.
沿同一方向运动的一束电子。在阴极射线管(CRT)中，利用电子束穿过涂在管子内侧的荧光物质使其发光而产生图像。参阅 CRT。

electron gun *n.* **电子枪**

A device that produces an electron beam, typically found in television or computer monitors. *See also* CRT.
一种能够产生电子束的设备，常见于电视或计算机显示器中。参阅 CRT。

electronic bulletin board *n.* **电子公告板**

See(见) BBS (第 1 个释义).

electronic cash *n.* **电子货币**

See(见) e-money.

electronic circuit *n.* **电子线路**

See(见) circuit.

electronic commerce *n.* **电子商务**

See(见) e-commerce.

Electronic Commerce Modeling Language *n.* **电子商务建模语言**

A computer language developed by leading e-commerce companies as a standard for inputting e-wallet information into the payment fields of Web sites. This allows for one-click transfer of e-wallet information at compatible Web sites. *Acronym*: ECML.
由最主要的电子商务公司开发的一种计算机语言，作为将电子钱夹信息输入网站内支付字段的一种标准。在支持这种语言的网站可以实现电子钱夹信息的单击转账。缩略为 ECML。

electronic credit *n.* **电子信用**

A form of electronic commerce involving credit card transactions carried out over the Internet. *Also called*: e-credit. *See also* e-commerce.
一种涉及因特网上发生的信用卡交易的电子商务形式。也称为 e-credit。参阅 e-commerce。

electronic data interchange *n.* **电子数据交换**

See(见) EDI.

electronic data processing *n.* **电子数据处理(技术)**

See(见) data processing.

electronic form *n.* **电子表格**

See(见) e-form.

Electronic Frontier Foundation *n.* **电子防务基金(会)**

A public advocacy organization dedicated to the defense of civil liberties for computer users. The organization was founded in 1990 by Mitchell Kapor and John Perry Barlow as a response to U. S. Secret Service raids on hackers. *Acronym*: EFF.
一个为保护计算机用户的公民自由权而设立的公益组织。该组织是 1990 年由 Mitchell Kapor 和 John Perry Barlow 为响应美国特工处对计算机黑客的袭击而成立的。缩略为 EFF。

electronic funds transfer *n.* **电子转账**

The transfer of money via automated teller machine, telephone lines, or Internet connection. Examples of electronic fund transfers include using a credit card to make purchases from an ecommerce site, or using an automated teller machine or automated telephone banking system to move funds between bank accounts. *Acronym*: EFT.
通过自动(出纳)柜员机、电话线或因特网连接实现货币转账的方式。电子转账的例子有使用信用卡从电子商务站点购物，或者用自动(出纳)柜员机或自动电话银行系统实现货币在不同银行账户之间的转移。缩略为 EFT。

Electronic Industries Association *n.* **电子工业协会**

See(见) EIA.

electronic journal *n.* **电子刊物**

See(见) journal.

electronic mail *n.* **电子邮件**

See(见) e-mail[1].

electronic mail services *n.* 电子邮件服务系统

Services that allow users, administrators, or daemons to send, receive, and process e-mail. *See also* daemon. 允许用户、管理人员或端口监控程序发送、接收或处理邮件的服务系统。参阅 daemon。

electronic mall *n.* 电子商场

A virtual collection of online businesses that affiliate with the intention of increasing the exposure of each business through the fellow businesses. 一种虚拟的在线商业集市，目的是能够在同类商业的竞争中提高知名度。

electronic money *n.* 电子货币

See(见) e-money.

electronic music *n.* 电子音乐

Music created with computers and electronic devices. *See also* MIDI, synthesizer. 借助于计算机和电子设备创作出来的音乐。参阅 MIDI, synthesizer。

electronic office *n.* 电子办公室

A term used especially in the late 1970s to mid 1980s to refer to a hypothetical paperless work environment to be brought about by the use of computers and communications devices. 在 20 世纪 70 年代晚期到 80 年代中期常用的一种术语，指由于计算机和通信设备的使用而带来的(也是人们期望的)无纸办公环境。

electronic paper *n.* 电子纸张

Technology allowing a computer display to imitate the look and feel of traditional paper media. Electronic paper consists of thin, flexible sheets of plastic containing millions of small beads called microcapsules. Each microcapsule contains both a black and a white pigment and displays the proper color in response to an electrical charge. It retains this pattern until a new screen of text or images is requested. 模拟传统纸张的外观和质感进行计算机显示的工艺。电子纸张由柔韧可弯折的塑胶薄片组成，包含数百万个称作微囊体的小颗粒。每个微囊体包含一个黑色素和一个白色素，响应一个电荷而显示适当的颜色。在有新的文本或图像要显示之前，它一直保持这种状态。

electronic photography *n.* 电子摄像术

See(见) digital photography.

Electronic Privacy Information Center *n.* 电子隐私信息中心

See(见) EPIC.

electronic publishing *n.* 电子出版[发行]

A general term for distributing information via electronic media, such as communications networks or CD-ROM. 表示通过电子媒体(诸如通信网络或光碟)来发布信息的一个通用术语。

electronics *n.* 电子学，电子技术

The branch of physics dealing with electrons, electronic devices, and electrical circuits. 物理学的一个分支，专门研究电子、电子器件和电路。

Electronics Industries Association *n.* 电子工业联合会

See(见) EIA.

electronic software distribution *n.* 电子软件发布[分发]

A means of directly distributing software to users on line over the Internet. Electronic software distribution is analogous to direct-mail ordering. *Acronym*: ESD. 一种通过因特网上的通信线路将软件直接发送给用户的手段。电子软件分发的过程类似于直接邮购商品。缩略为 ESD。

electronic spreadsheet *n.* 电子表格

See(见) spreadsheet program.

electronic storefront *n.* 电子商店(铺面)

A business that displays its merchandise on the Internet and has provisions for contact or online sales. 在因特网上展示其商品并提供商家的联系方法或提供在线销售服务的一种商务机构。

electronic text *n.* 电子文本

See(见) e-text.

electron tube *n.* 电子管

A device for switching and amplifying electronic signals. It consists of a sealed glass container with electronic elements, such as metallic plates and grids, inside. In most applications, tubes have been replaced by transistors, although they are still used in cathode-ray tubes and in some radio frequency circuits and audio amplifiers. *Also called*: vacuum tube, valve. *See also* CRT. 一种用于转换和放大电子信号的器件。电子管是一个密封的玻璃容器，其内部有金属片和栅极等电子

元件。在大多数应用中，电子管已由晶体管代替，但是在阴极射线管和一些无线电频率电路以及音频放大器中，仍然要使用电子管。也称为 vacuum tube，valve。参阅 CRT。

electrophotographic printers *n.* 电子照排印刷机

Printers in a category including laser，LED，LCD，and ion-deposition printers. In such a printer，a negative image is applied to an electrically charged，photosensitive drum. A photosensitive drum develops a pattern of electrostatic charge on its surface representing the photo negative of the image the drum will print. Powdered ink (toner) adheres to the charged areas of the drum，the drum presses the ink onto the paper，and then heat binds the toner to the paper. The printer types vary mainly in how they charge the drum. *See also* ion-deposition printer，laser printer，LCD printer，LED printer. 主要包括激光、发光二极管(LED)、液晶显示器(LCD)和离子沉积打印机的这样一种类型的印刷机。在这种印刷机中，图像反片印在一个带电的感光鼓上。这种感光鼓可以在其表面用电荷形成所要印刷图像的反片的静态电子图像，墨粉则被吸附在鼓的带电区域，然后该鼓再将墨粉印在纸上，最后通过加热将墨粉固定在纸上。这种印刷机的类型主要取决于对鼓充电方式的不同。参阅 ion-deposition printer，laser printer，LCD printer，LED printer。

electrophotography *n.* 电子照相术

The production of photographic images using electrostatic charges. This method is used in photocopiers and laser printers. *Also called*：xerography. *See also* electrophotographic printers. 采用电子静电电荷形成照相图像的方法，该方法用于相片复制和激光打印机中。也称为 xerography。参阅 electrophotographic printers。

electroplating *n.* 电镀

The use of electrolysis for depositing a thin layer of one material onto another material. *See also* electrolysis. 利用电解将一种金属材料的薄薄一层覆盖在另一种材料上的方法。参阅 electrolysis。

electrostatic *adj.* 【修】静电

Of or relating to electric charges that are not flowing along a conducting path. Electrostatic charges are used in copiers and laser printers to hold toner particles on a photoconducting drum and in flatbed plotters to hold the plot medium in place. 用于修饰或说明不沿着导电通路流动的电荷。在复印机和激光打印机中用静电电荷将墨粉颗粒吸附在一种具有光电导性能的鼓上，在平面绘图仪中静电电荷用于固定绘制媒体。

electrostatic discharge *n.* 静电释放

The discharge of static electricity from an outside source，such as human hands，into an integrated circuit，often resulting in damage to the circuit. *Acronym*：ESD. 外界带静电的源，如人手，将静电释放到集成电路中的过程。静电释放通常会对电路造成损害。缩略为 ESD。

electrostatic plotter *n.* 静电绘图仪

A plotter that creates an image from a dot pattern on specially coated paper. The paper is electrostatically charged and exposed to toner，which adheres to the dots. Electrostatic plotters can be up to 50 times faster than pen plotters but are more costly. Color models produce images through multiple passes with cyan，magenta，yellow，and black. *See also* plotter. *Compare* electrophotographic printers，pen plotter. 一种通过点阵模式在涂有特殊物质的纸上形成图像的绘图仪。这种纸带有静电，且静电形成的点阵即为要绘制的图；静电将墨粉吸附在带静电的点上，经曝光，墨粉就固定在纸上形成最终图像。静电绘图仪比笔式绘图仪快 50 倍，但却贵得多。彩色绘图仪是让带静电的纸多次通过不同颜色的墨粉(深蓝、品红、黄和黑色)来产生彩色图像。参阅 plotter。比较 electrophotographic printers，pen plotter。

electrostatic printer *n.* 静电打印机

See(见) electrostatic plotter.

elegant *adj.* 【修】优[典]雅，精致

Combining simplicity，terseness，efficiency，and subtlety. On the academic side of computer science，elegant design (say，of programs，algorithms，or hardware) is a priority，but in the frenetic pace of the computer industry，elegant design may be sacrificed for the sake of speeding a product's development，sometimes resulting in bugs that are difficult to correct. 用于修饰或说明程序、算法或硬件的设计是简单、精练、高效而

又细致的。在计算机科学的学术性方面，首先要考虑的是进行“优雅的”（程序、算法或硬件等）设计，但在计算机工业疯狂前进的步伐下，往往要牺牲设计的这种“优雅”特性而去追求产品开发的高速性，结果常常导致难以修正的设计错误或程序错误。

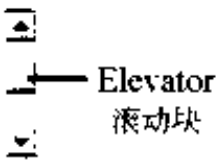
element *n.* 单元，元素，部[组]件

1. Any stand-alone item within a broader context. For example, a data element is an item of data with the characteristics or properties of a larger set; a picture element (pixel) is one single dot on a computer screen or in a computer graphic; a print element is the part of a daisy-wheel printer that contains the embossed characters. *See also* daisy-wheel printer, data element, graphics primitive, pixel, thimble. 存在于一个大环境中的一个独立项。如数据单元是一个具有某些特性的较大数据集合中的一项数据；图元（像素）是计算机屏幕或计算机图形中的单个点；打印部件是具有凸形字符的菊花轮打印机的一个部件。参阅 daisy-wheel printer, data element, graphics primitive, pixel, thimble。

2. In markup languages such as HTML and SGML, the combination of a set of tags, any content contained between the tags, and any attributes the tags may have. Elements can be nested, one within the other. *See also* attribute (definition 3), HTML, markup language, SGML. 在诸如 HTML 和 SGML 之类的标记语言中，一组标记、标记之间的内容以及标记所含的所有属性的组合。一个组件可以嵌套在另一组件之中。参阅 attribute（第 3 个定义），HTML, markup language, SGML。

elevator *n.* 滚动块

The square box within a scroll bar that can be moved up and down to change the position of text or an image on the screen. See the illustration. *Also called*: scroll box, thumb. *See also* scroll bar. 在滚动条中可以上下移动以改变屏幕上显示的文本或图像的位置的小方块。参阅本条目的图例。也称为 scroll box, thumb。参阅 scroll bar。



Elevator

elevator seeking *n.* （电梯式）升降查找法

A method of limiting hard disk access time in which multiple requests for data are prioritized based on the location of the data relative to the read/write head. This serves to minimize head movement. *See also* access time (definition 2), hard disk, read/write head. 一种可以减少硬盘访问次数的方法，这种方法根据所要访问的数据离磁盘读写头当前位置的距离远近给各个磁盘访问请求排序，离读写头最近的请求首先得到处理，这样可以减少磁头的移动。参阅 access time（第 2 个释义），hard disk, read/write head。

elite *n.* 厄里特；elite 字体

1. A size of fixed-width type that prints 12 characters to the inch. 一种印刷单位，即固定宽度字型的大小[即尺寸]，一英寸的宽度上可以打印 12 个这样的字符。

2. A fixed-width font that may be available in various type sizes. *See also* monospace font. 一种字符宽度固定的字体，但可用的字型可以有不同的大小。参阅 monospace font。

ELIZA *n.* 伊丽莎程序

A program, modeled on Rogerian psychotherapy, that conducts simulated conversations with humans by echoing responses and posing questions based on key words in earlier comments. It was created by Dr. Joseph Weizenbaum, who considered it a bit of a joke and was alarmed that people took it seriously. *See also* artificial intelligence, Turing test. 一种以 Rogerian 心理治疗为模型而编制的程序，模拟与人类的对话，可以回送应答，还可以根据前面语句中的关键字提问。ELIZA 由 Joseph Wizenbaum 博士所写，他写该程序时只是当做玩笑，但后来发现人们对此非常重视。参阅 artificial intelligence, Turing test。

ellipsis *n.* 省略号

A set of three dots (...) used to convey incompleteness. In many windowing applications, selection

of a command that is followed by an ellipsis will produce a submenu or a dialog box. In programming and software manuals, an ellipsis in a syntax line indicates the repetition of certain elements. *See also* dialog box, syntax. 一种由三个点(…)组成的符号,用来表示意义未完。在 Windows 应用程序中,选择后面带有省略号的命令意味着接着会弹出一个子选单或对话框。在编程或软件手册中,出现在语法行中的省略号表示可以重复前面的某些元素。参阅 dialog box, syntax。

elm *n.* 电子邮件程序

Short for **e**lectronic **m**ail. A program for reading and composing e-mail on UNIX systems. The elm program has a full-screen editor, making it easier to use than the original mail program, but elm has largely been superseded by pine. *See also* e-mail[1]. *Compare* Eudora, pine. 为 **e**lectronic **m**ail 的缩写。UNIX 系统上一种可以组成和阅读电子邮件的程序。elm 程序带有一个全屏幕编辑程序,因而比早期的邮件程序更好用,但现在 elm 大多已被 pine(另一电子邮件程序)代替。参阅 e-mail[1]。比较 Eudora, pine。

e-mail[1] 或 **email** 或 **E-mail** *n.* 电子邮件

1. Short for electronic mail. The exchange of text messages and computer files over a communications network, such as a local area network or the Internet, usually between computers or terminals. 为 electronic mail 的缩写。通过通信网络,如局域网或因特网,在若干计算机或终端之间,交换文本消息和计算机文件。

2. An electronic text message. 一种电子文本消息。

e-mail[2] 或 **email** 或 **E-mail** *vb.* 【动】电子邮件

To send an e-mail message. 发送电子邮件报文。

e-mail address *n.* 电子邮件地址

A string that identifies a user so that the user can receive Internet e-mail. An e-mail address typically consists of a name that identifies the user to the mail server, followed by an at sign (@) and the host name and domain name of the mail server. For example, if Anne E. Oldhacker has an account on the machine called baz at Foo Enterprises, she might have an e-mail address aeo@baz.foo.com, which would be pronounced "A E O at baz dot foo dot com." 一种字符串,用于标识某个用户,以便该用户可以接收因特网上的电子邮件。典型的电子邮件地址由一个向该邮件服务系统标明使用该邮件地址的用户名,后跟一个符号@加邮件服务系统的主机名和域名组成。例如,如果 Anne E. Oldhacker 在 Foo 公司的一台名为 baz 的计算机上有一个账号,她的电子邮件地址就可以是 aeo@baz.foo.com,读为:"AEO at baz dot foo dot com"。

e-mail filter *n.* 电子邮件筛选程序

A feature in e-mail-reading software that automatically sorts incoming mail into different folders or mailboxes based on information contained in the message. For example, all incoming mail from a user's Uncle Joe might be placed in a folder labeled "Uncle Joe." Filters may also be used either to block or accept e-mail from designated sources. 电子邮件阅读软件的一种功能部件,它可以根据报文中所包含的信息将收到的邮件自动排序并分发到不同文件夹或邮箱中去。例如,将所有用户 Uncle 的邮件送到名为 Uncle Joe 的文件夹中。这类筛选程序(也叫过滤器)还可用来阻止或接收从指定来源来的邮件。

e-mail management system *n.* 电子邮件管理系统

An automated e-mail response system used by an Internet-based business to sort incoming e-mail messages into predetermined categories and either reply to the sender with an appropriate response or direct the e-mail to a customer service representative. *Acronym*: EMS. 基于因特网的商务系统中使用的一种电子邮件自动处理系统,该系统按照预设的类别对来信进行归类并作出回复或者将邮件转发给客户服务代表。缩略为 EMS。

embed *vb.* 【动】嵌入

To insert information created in one program, such as a chart or an equation, into another program. After the object is embedded, the information becomes part of the document. Any changes made to the object are reflected in the document. 将一个程序(例如一张图表或者一个等式)中产生的信息插入另一个程序中。该对象被嵌入之后,这些信息就成为文档的一部分,任何对该对象的改变都会反映在文档中。

embedded *adj.* 【修】嵌套,嵌入式

E

In software, pertaining to code or a command that is built into its carrier. For example, application programs insert embedded printing commands into a document to control printing and formatting. Low-level assembly language is embedded in higher-level languages, such as C, to provide more capabilities or better efficiency. 在软件中,用来修饰或说明代码或命令存放在其包含者中。例如,应用程序可以把打印命令嵌入文档中以直接控制打印机和打印格式。低级汇编语言可以嵌入到高级语言(如 C)中,以增强程序的操作能力或提高程序的效率。

embedded chip *n.* 嵌入式芯片

See(见) embedded system.

embedded command *n.* 嵌入式命令

A command placed in a text, graphics, or other document file, often used for printing or page-layout instructions. Such commands often do not appear on screen but can be displayed if needed. In transferring documents from one program to another, embedded commands can cause problems if the programs are incompatible. 一种放在文本、图形或其他文档文件中的命令,这些命令一般用于控制打印过程或页面布局。在显示文档时,这些命令一般不显示出来,但需要时也可以显示。在程序之间相互传递这类文档时,如果程序不兼容,文档中的嵌入命令可能会产生麻烦。

embedded controller *n.* 嵌入式控制器

A processor-based controller circuit board that is built into the computer machinery. *See also* controller. 一种内置于计算机中的基于微处理器的控制器电路板。参阅 controller。

embedded hyperlink *n.* 嵌入式超链接

A link to a resource that is embedded within text or is associated with an image or an image map. *See also* hyperlink, image map. 一种与某个资源的链接(关系),该资源嵌在文本中或与某一图像或图像映像相关联。参阅 hyperlink, image map。

embedded interface *n.* 嵌入式接口

An interface built into a hardware device's drive and controller board so that the device can be directly connected to the computer's system bus. *See also* controller, interface (definition 3). *Compare* ESDI, SCSI, ST506 interface. 硬件设备驱动器中和控制卡上内置的一种接口,设备可以通过该接口直接连接到计算机系统总线上。参阅 controller, interface (第 3 个定义)。比较 ESDI, SCSI, ST506 interface。

embedded system *n.* 嵌入式系统

Microprocessors used to control devices such as appliances, automobiles, and machines used in business and manufacturing. An embedded system is created to manage a limited number of specific tasks within a larger device or system. An embedded system is often built onto a single chip or board and is used to control or monitor the host device usually with little or no human intervention and often in real time. *See also* microprocessor. 用于控制各种装置(例如家用电器、汽车和商业制作商业中使用的机器)的微处理器系统。创建嵌入式系统可以管理较大装置或系统中的有限数量的专门任务。嵌入式系统经常构建在单一的芯片或板上,用于控制或监控主机装置——通常很少或不要人为干预,而且经常以实时方式运行。参阅 microprocessor。

em dash *n.* 长划,全身符(号)

A punctuation mark (—) used to indicate a break or interruption in a sentence. It is named for the em, a typographical unit of measure that in some fonts equals the width of a capital M. *Compare* en dash, hyphen. 一种用于表示句子中的停顿的标点符号(—)。em(全身)是印刷学中的计量单位,有些字体中,一个"全身"等于一个大写字母 M 的宽度。比较 en dash, hyphen。

EMF *n.* 电动势

See(见) electromotive force.

emitter *n.* 发射极

In transistors, the region that serves as a source of charge carriers. *Compare* base (definition 3), collector. 晶体管中作为电荷载流子源的区域。比较 base (第 3 个定义), collector。

emitter-coupled logic *n.* 射极耦合逻辑

A circuit design in which the emitters of two transistors are connected to a resistor so that only one of the transistors switches at a time. The advantage of this design is very high switching speed. Its drawbacks are the high number of components required and susceptibility to noise. *Acronym*:

ECL. 一种电路设计(或说结构),将两个晶体管的发射极一起连到一个电阻上,使得某一时刻只有一个晶体管导通。这种设计的好处是切换速度非常快,不利之处是所需元件多,而且对噪声敏感。缩略为 ECL。

EMM *n.* **扩充内存管理器[程序]**

See(见) Expanded Memory Manager.

e-money 或 emoney *n.* **电子货币**

Short for electronic **money**. A generic name for the exchange of money through the Internet. *Also called*: cybercash, digicash, digital cash, e-cash, e-currency. 为 electronic **money** 的缩写。通过因特网进行货币交易的通用名称。也称为 cybercash, digicash, digital cash, e-cash, e-currency。

emotag *n.* **表情标记**

In an e-mail message or newsgroup article, a letter, word, or phrase that is encased in angle brackets and that, like an emoticon, indicates the attitude the writer takes toward what he or she has written. Often emotags have opening and closing tags, similar to HTML tags, that enclose a phrase or one or more sentences. For example: <joke>You didn't think there would really be a joke here, did you? </joke>. Some emotags consist of a single tag, such as <grin>. *See also* emoticon, HTML. 在电子邮件或新闻文章中,用来表示作者对其所写内容的态度(就像人的表情)的一种符号,由两个尖括号中间加字母、单词或短语组成。与 HTML 中的标记类似,表情标记一般也有开始标记和结束标记,在标记中间是一个短语或一个或多个句子。例如:<joke>You didn't think there would really be a joke here, did you? </joke>。有的表情符号只含一个简单的标记,如<grin>。参阅 emoticon, HTML。

emoticon *n.* **表情图标**

A string of text characters that, when viewed sideways, form a face expressing a particular emotion. An emoticon is often used in an e-mail message or newsgroup post as a comment on the text that precedes it. Common emoticons include :-) or :) (meaning "I'm smiling at the joke here"), ;-) ("I'm winking and grinning at the joke here"), :-(("I'm sad about this"), :-7 ("I'm speaking with tongue in cheek"), :D or :-D (big smile; "I'm overjoyed"), and :-O (either a yawn of boredom or a mouth open in amazement). *Compare* emotag. 一串文字字符,当侧头看这一串字符时,会形成一个可以表达一定情绪的"脸面"。表情图标通常在电子邮件中或新闻发布中用来评价前面的文本内容。最常用的表情图标有:-)或:)(表示微笑),;-)(表示挤眼并咧嘴笑),:-((表示我对此很伤心),:-7(表示我言不由衷),:D 或:-D(大笑;"我太高兴了")和 :-O(表示厌烦时打呵欠,或惊讶得张开嘴)。比较 emotag。

EMS *n.* **扩充内存规范**

Acronym for Expanded Memory Specification. A technique for adding memory to PCs that allows for increasing memory beyond the Intel 80x86 microprocessor real-mode limit of 1 megabyte (MB). In earlier versions of microprocessors, EMS bypassed this memory board limit with a number of 16-kilobyte banks of RAM that could be accessed by software. In later versions of Intel microprocessors, including the 80386 and 80486 models, EMS is converted from extended memory by software memory managers, such as EMM386 in MS-DOS 5. Now EMS is used mainly for older MS-DOS applications because Windows and other applications running in protected mode on 80386 and higher microprocessors are free of the 1-MB limit. *Also called*: LIM EMS. *See also* expanded memory, protected mode. *Compare* conventional memory, extended memory. 为 Expanded Memory Specification 的缩略语。一种为 PC 机增加内存的技术,Intel 80x86 芯片在实模式下有 1 兆字节(MB)内存的限制,EMS 可以突破这一限制。在早期版本的 EMS 中,扩充内存是一系列以 16 千字节(KB)为一页的随机(存取)存储器,通过软件可以访问这些存储器。后来,随着 Intel 微处理器升级到 80386 和 80486,一些内存管理软件(如 MS-DOS 环境下的 EMM386)可以将扩展内存转化为扩充内存。现在,EMS 主要在旧版本的 MS-DOS 程序中使用,因为 Windows 程序和其他运行于 80386 或更高级处理器的保护模式下的应用程序已经不再受 1MB 内存的限制。也称为 LIM EMS。参阅 expanded memory, protected mode。比较 conventional memory, extended memory。

em space *n.* 全身空格

A typographical unit of measure that is equal in width to the point size of a particular font. For many fonts, this is equal to the width of a capital M, from which the em space takes its name. *Compare* en space, fixed space, thin space. 印刷技术中的一种计量单位，该空格的宽度等于一特定字体的磅值。在很多字体中，全身空格等于大写字母 M 的宽度，这也正是 em space（像 M 大小的空白位置）名字的来历。比较 en space, fixed space, thin space。

emulate *vb.* 【动】模拟，仿真

For a hardware or software system to behave in the same manner as another hardware or software system. In a network, for example, microcomputers might emulate terminals in order to communicate with mainframes. 对某种硬件或软件系统而言，其所表现的行为和另一种硬件或软件系统相同。例如，网络中的微机通常可以为了与主机通信而模拟终端。

emulation *n.* 模拟，仿真

The process of a computer, device, or program imitating the function of another computer, device, or program. 在某一计算机、设备或程序中实现另一计算机、设备或程序的功能的过程或方法。

emulator *n.* 仿真器[设备，程序]

Hardware or software designed to make one type of computer or component act as if it were another. By means of an emulator, a computer can run software written for another machine. In a network, microcomputers might emulate terminals in order to communicate with mainframes. 可以让一种类型的计算机或计算机部件模拟另一类型计算机或计算机部件工作的硬件或软件。通过仿真器，计算机可以运行为另一计算机而设计的软件。网络中的微机可以模拟主机或终端，以便两台计算机能够相互通信。

emulsion laser storage *n.* 乳胶激光存储(法)

A method for recording data in film by selective heating with a laser beam. 一种利用激光束在胶片上有选择地加热来记录数据的方法。

enable *vb.* 【动】激活，启动，使能

To activate or turn on. *Compare* disable. 激活（某种操作）或打开（某种开关或标记）。比较 disable。

encapsulate *vb.* 【动】封装

1. To treat a collection of structured information as a whole without affecting or taking notice of its internal structure. In communications, a message or packet constructed according to one protocol, such as a TCP/IP packet, may be taken with its formatting data as an undifferentiated stream of bits that is then broken up and packaged according to a lower-level protocol (for example, as ATM packets) to be sent over a particular network; at the destination, the lower-level packets are assembled, re-creating the message as formatted for the encapsulated protocol. *See also* ATM (definition 1). 将一组结构化信息当成一个整体看待，而不影响或不必注意其内部结构。在通信技术中，可以将报文或数据包及其格式信息根据一定的协议，如 TCP/IP 封装协议，组织成一串不加区分的比特流，然后该比特流可以根据底层协议（例如，作为若干 ATM 的信息包）进行分割和包装，所形成的分组报文在特定网上传输到达目的地后再根据底层协议进行组合，重新生成上一层封装协议格式的报文。参阅 ATM（第 1 个释义）。

2. In object-oriented programming, to keep the implementation details of a class a separate file whose contents do not need to be known by a programmer using that class. *See also* object-oriented programming, TCP/IP. 在面向对象编程技术中，类的实现细节封装在一个单独的文件中，使用该类的程序员不需要了解其内容。参阅 object-oriented programming, TCP/IP。

Encapsulated PostScript *n.* 封装的 PostScript

See(见) EPS.

encapsulated type *n.* 封装类型

See(见) abstract data type.

encapsulation *n.* 封装

1. In object-oriented programming, the packaging of attributes (properties) and functionality (methods or behaviors) to create an object that is essentially a "black box"-one whose internal structure remains private and whose services can be accessed by other objects only through messages passed via a clearly defined interface (the programming

equivalent of a mailbox or telephone line). Encapsulation ensures that the object providing service can prevent other objects from manipulating its data or procedures directly, and it enables the object requesting service to ignore the details of how that service is provided. *See also* information hiding. 在面向对象的程序设计中，一种属性（性质）和功能（方法或行为）放在一起以创建一个对象。这个对象实际上是一个"黑盒"，其内部结构是专用的，并且其他对象只能通过由明确定义的接口（编制出的程序等同于邮箱或电话线）传过来的报文以接入该服务系统。封装保证了提供服务的对象可以防止其他对象直接处理它的数据或过程，而且还使请求服务的对象不必关心提供服务的细节。参阅 information hiding。

2. In terms of the Year 2000 problem, a method of dealing with dates that entails shifting either program logic (data encapsulation) or input (program encapsulation) backward into the past, to a parallel year that allows the system to avoid Year 2000 complications. Encapsulation thus allows processing to take place in a "time warp" created by shifting to an earlier time before processing and-for accuracy-shifting output forward by the same number of years to reflect the actual date. *See also* data encapsulation, program encapsulation. 就 2000 年问题而言，它是指一种处理日期的方法，即将程序逻辑（指数据封装）或输入（指程序封装）移至过去的一个类似年份，以避免 2000 年问题的出现。因此封装法可以在处理之前将时间跳转到较前的一个时间，进行"时间绕行"。为了保持准确，再使输出向前跳转等量的年数以反映实际日期。参阅 data encapsulation, program encapsulation。

encipher *vb.* 【动】编码，加密

See（见）encrypt.

encode *vb.* 【动】编码；加密

1. *See*（见）encrypt.

2. In programming, to put something into code, which frequently involves changing the form· for example, changing a decimal number to binary-coded form. *See also* binary-coded decimal, EBCDIC. 在编程技术中，将某些对象变成代码形式以表示出来，通常需要改变其格式，如将十进制数改变为用二进制代码表示的形式。参阅 binary-coded decimal, EBCDIC。

encoder *n.* 编码器

1. In general, any hardware or software that encodes information—that is, converts the information to a particular form or format. For example, the Windows Media Encoder converts audio and video to a form that can be streamed to clients over a network. 通常，指任一能对信息进行编码（也就是说，把信息转换成特定形式或格式）的硬件或软件。例如，Windows Media Encoder 媒体编码器把音频和视频信号转换成通过网络能流到客户的形式。

2. In reference to MP3 digital audio in particular, technology that converts a WAV audio file into an MP3 file. An MP3 encoder compresses a sound file to a much smaller size, about one-twelfth as large as the original, without a perceptible drop in quality. *Also called*: MP3 encoder. *See also* MP3, WAV. *Compare* rip, ripper. 具体到 MP3 数字音频而言，指的是将 WAV 格式的音频文件转换成 MP3 格式的文件。MP3 编码器能够把声音文件压缩得很小，大约相当于原来的 1/12，而质量没有明显的下降。也称为 MP3 encoder。参阅 MP3, WAV。比较 rip, ripper。

encoding *n.* 编码（方法）

1. *See*（见）Huffman coding.

2. A method of dealing with computers with Year 2000 problems that entails storing a four-digit year in date fields designed to hold only two digits in a program or system. This can be accomplished by using the bits associated with the date field more efficiently-for example, by converting the date field from ASCII to binary or from decimal to hexadecimal, both of which allow storage of larger values. 解决计算机 2000 问题的一种方法，把程序或系统中以前设计的仅存储 2 位数字的日期字段变为存储 4 位数字。这个可以通过充分利用日期字段的相关位来实现。例如，将日期字段中的值由 ASCII 码转换为二进制数，或者将十进制数转换为十六进制数，通过这两种方法都可以实现存储更大的数值。

encrypt *vb.* 【动】加密

To encode (scramble) information in such a way

that it is unreadable to all but those individuals possessing the key to the code. Encrypted information is known as cipher text. Also called: encipher, encode. 将信息编码，使得只有拥有这些编码密钥的人才能读懂并编它。加密过的信息被称为密文。也称为 encipher, encode。

encryption *n.* 加密

The process of encoding data to prevent unauthorized access, especially during transmission. Encryption is usually based on one or more keys, or codes, that are essential for decoding, or returning the data to readable form. The U. S. National Bureau of Standards created a complex encryption standard, Data Encryption Standard (DES), which is based on a 56-bit variable that provides for more than 70 quadrillion unique keys to encrypt documents. *See also* DES. 对数据进行编码以防止越权访问的过程或方法，尤其是在数据传输过程中。加密一般基于一个密钥，该密钥在解码时至关重要。美国国家标准局指定了一个特别复杂的加密标准(DES)，该标准提供了几乎无限种加密文档的方法。参阅 DES。

encryption key *n.* 密钥

A sequence of data that is used to encrypt other data and that, consequently, must be used for the data's decryption. *See also* decryption, encryption. 用于对其他数据进行加密以及之后必用它来解密这些数据的一种数据序列。参阅 decryption, encryption。

end-around carry *n.* 循环进位

A special type of end-around shift operation on a binary value that treats the carry bit as an extra bit; that is, the carry bit is moved from one end of the value to the other. *See also* carry, end-around shift, shift. 对二进制数值的一种特殊的循环移位操作，这种操作将进位当作一个附加位，即在循环移位时该附加位从数值的一端移到另一端。参阅 carry, end-around shift, shift。

end-around shift *n.* 循环移位

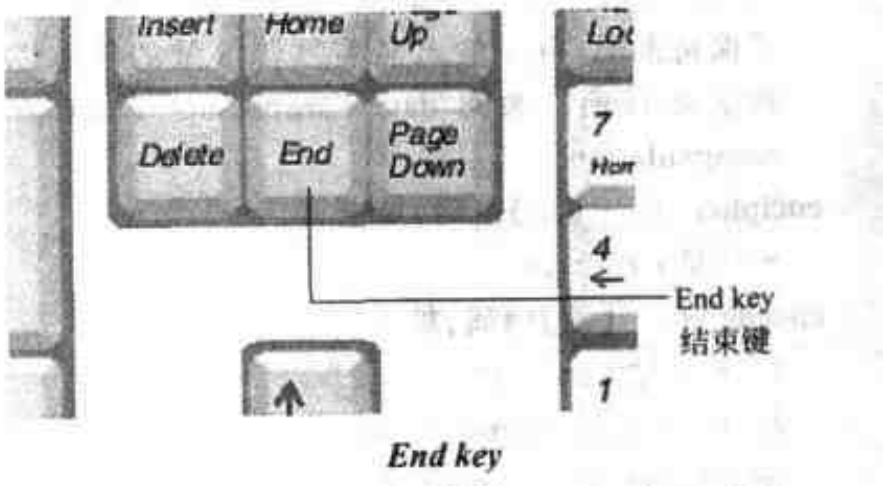
An operation performed on a binary value in which a bit is shifted out of one end and into the other end. For example, a right-end shift on the value 00101001 yields 10010100. *See also* shift. 对二进制数值进行的一种操作，该操作把从一端移出的数位移入到另一端。例如，对 00101001 作循环右移后得到的结果是 10010100。参阅 shift。

en dash *n.* 半身符(号)，对开号，连字符

A punctuation mark (–) used to show ranges of dates and numbers, as in 1990 92, and in compound adjectives where one part is hyphenated or consists of two words, as in pre Civil War. The en dash is named after a typographical unit of measure, the en space, which is half the width of an em space. *See also* em space. *Compare* em dash, hyphen. 用来表示日期或数的范围(例如，1990-92 表示从 1990 年到 1992 年)并在复合形容词中使用的一种标点符号(–)。复合形容词或者是由两个词组合而成或者是由连字符连接而成，如 pre-Civil War。半身符一名来源于印刷术中的计量单位，在印刷术中 en space 占据 em space 的一半空间。参阅 em space。比较 em dash, hyphen。

End key *n.* 结束键

A cursor-control key that moves the cursor to a certain position, usually to the end of a line, the end of a screen, or the end of a file, depending on the program. See the illustration. 一种可以将光标移动到某一位置的光标控制键，根据程序定义，这一位置通常是行末、屏末或整个文件的末尾。参阅本条目的图例。



End key

endless loop *n.* 无限循环

See(见) infinite loop.

end mark *n.* 结束符

A symbol that designates the end of some entity,

such as a file or word processing document. 一种可以标明某实体(诸如文件或字处理文档)已结束(或已在尾部)的符号。

end-of-file *n.* 文件结束符

1. A code placed by a program after the last byte of a file to tell the computer's operating system that no additional data follows. In ASCII, end-of-file is represented by the decimal value 26 (hexadecimal 1A) or the Ctrl+Z control character. *Acronym*: EOF. 一种由程序在文件末尾加的代码,以告知计算机操作系统,文件已经结束。文件结束符用 ASCII 码表示是十进制数 26(十六进制数 1A)或控制符 Ctrl+Z。缩略为 EOF。

2. An indicator of some sort in a computer program or database that indicates that the end of a file has been reached. If older systems that have the capacity to store only two-digit years in the date field also use end-of-file markers such as 99, they can be susceptible to date-related problems. *See also* 99 or 9999. 程序或者数据库中一种表示文件已经到达结尾的标志。日期字段采用 2 位数字年份表示方式的早期系统如果也用到了如 99 这样的文件结束标记,那么该系统就可能会受日期问题的影响。参阅 99 或 9999。

end-of-text *n.* 正文结束符

In data transmission, a character used to mark the end of a text file. End-of-text does not necessarily signify the end of transmission; other information, such as error-checking or transmission control characters, can be included at the end of the file. In ASCII, end-of-text is represented by the decimal value 3 (hexadecimal 03). *Acronym*: ETX. 在数据传输中,一种用于标明一个文本文件结束的字符。正文结束符不一定指示传输结束,它还可以有其他信息,如错误检测或传输控制字符。正文结束符用 ASCII 码表示是十进制数 3 (十六进制数 03)。缩略为 ETX。

end-of-transmission *n.* 传输结束符

A character representing the end of a transmission. In ASCII, the end-of-transmission character has the decimal value 4 (hexadecimal 04). *Acronym*: EOT. 数据传输中,一种表示传输结束的字符。传输结束符用 ASCII 码表示是十进制数 4 (十六进制数 04)。缩略为 EOT。

endpoint *n.* 端点

The beginning or end of a line segment. 线段的起点或终点。

end-to-end delivery *n.* 端到端的传递

A communications process in networks in which packets are delivered and then acknowledged by the receiving system. 网络中的一种通信过程,数据包在网络中传递,然后被接收系统确认。

end-to-end examination *n.* 端到端检查

An inspection of all of the processes and systems in place at an organization that affect the computer systems. The examination begins with the data or information that flows into the system, continues with how the data is manipulated and stored, and ends with how the data is output. For example, end-to-end examination is one technique that was employed to ferret out Year 2000 problems in computer systems of an organization. 对某机构中能影响计算机系统的所有程序和系统进行的一种检查。首先检查流入系统的数据和信息,然后检查数据的操作方式和存储方式,最后检查数据的输出方式。例如,端到端检查是曾经检查出某机构中的计算机系统是否存在 2000 年问题的一种技术。

end user *n.* 最终用户

The ultimate user of a computer or computer application in its finished, marketable form. 在计算机或计算机应用程序已经设计完成并推向市场后,最终要使用它们的用户。

End-User License Agreement *n.* 最终用户许可证协议

A legal agreement between a software manufacturer and the software's purchaser with regard to terms of distribution, resale, and restricted use. *Acronym*: EULA. 在软件厂商和软件买方之间达成的有关软件分发、转售和限制使用的一种合法协议。缩略为 EULA。

Energy Star *n.* 能源之星

A symbol affixed to systems and components that denotes lower power-consumption design. Energy Star is the name of an Environmental Protection Agency program that encourages PC manufacturers to build systems that are energy efficient. Requirements dictate that systems or monitors be

E

capable of automatically entering a "sleep state" or lower power-consumption state while the unit is inactive, where the low-power state is defined as 30 watts or less. Systems and monitors that comply with these guidelines are marked with an Energy Star sticker. 附加于那些经过低能耗设计的系统或元件上的一种标志符号。能源之星是环境保护局一个程序的名称,意在鼓励 PC 厂商建立有效利用能源的系统。其必要条件是,系统或显示器应该在不使用时能够自动进入低能耗状态或"休眠"状态,这时消耗的功率应不超过 30 瓦。满足这些条件的系统和显示器就被贴上"能源之星"的标志。

engine *n.* 引擎

A processor or portion of a program that determines how the program manages and manipulates data. The term *engine* is most often used in relation to a specific use; for example, a database engine contains the tools for manipulating a database, and a Web search engine has the ability to search World Wide Web indexes for matches to one or more key words entered by the user. *Compare* back-end processor, front-end processor. 能够决定程序如何管理和操作数据的一种处理器[程序]或程序段。"引擎"一词常与特定程序一起使用,例如,数据库引擎含有操作数据库的工具。比较 back-end processor, front-end processor。

Enhanced Capabilities Port *n.* 增强功能端口(协议)

See(见) ECP.

enhanced Category 5 cable *n.* 增强型第 5 类线缆

See(见) Cat 5e cable.

Enhanced Data Rates for Global Evolution *n.* 增强型全球数据传输速率提升

See(见) EDGE.

Enhanced Data Rates for GSM and TDMA Evolution *n.* 增强型全球移动通信和时分复用数据传输速率提升

See(见) EDGE.

Enhanced Expanded Memory Specification *n.* 增强型扩充内存规范

See(见) EEMS.

Enhanced Graphics Adapter *n.* 增强型图形适配器

See(见) EGA.

Enhanced Graphics Display *n.* 增强型图形显示器

A PC video display capable of producing graphic images with resolutions ranging from 320 × 200 through 640 × 400 pixels, in color or in black and white. Resolution and color depth depend on the vertical and horizontal scanning frequencies of the display, the capabilities of the video display controller card, and available video RAM. 一种可以黑白或彩色方式显示分辨率从 320 × 200 到 640 × 480像素的图形图像的 PC 机视频显示器。该显示器可以达到的分辨率和颜色深度依赖于其水平和垂直扫描频率、视频显示控制卡的能力以及可用的视频随机访问存储器(RAM)的大小。

Enhanced IDE *n.* 增强型集成驱动设备电子线路(标准)

See(见) EIDE.

Enhanced Integrated Device Electronics *n.* 增强型集成驱动设备电子线路(标准)

See(见) EIDE.

enhanced keyboard *n.* 增强型键盘

An IBM 101/102-key keyboard that replaced the PC and AT keyboards. It features 12 function keys across the top (rather than 10 on the left side), extra Control and Alt keys, and a bank of cursor and editing keys between the main keyboard and number pad. It is similar to the Apple Extended Keyboard. 一种可以替代 PC 和 AT 键盘的 IBM101 键或 IBM102 键的键盘。这种键盘的上部有 12 个功能键(而不是原来在键盘左部的 10 个键),额外还有 Ctrl(控制)键、Alt(辅助)键,并且在主键盘和数字小键盘之间有一组光标控制键和编辑键。增强型键盘类似于 Apple 的扩展键盘。

Enhanced Parallel Port *n.* 增强型并行端口

See(见) EPP.

enhanced serial port *n.* 增强型串行端口

A connection port for peripheral devices, commonly used for mice and external modems. Enhanced serial ports utilize 16550-type or newer high-speed UART circuits for faster data throughput. Enhanced serial ports are capable of transferring data at speeds as high as 921.6 Kbps. *Acronym*: ESP. *See also* input/output port, UART. 一种连接外设的端口,通常用于鼠标和外置调制

解调器。增强型串行端口采用 16550 型或更新的高速 UART 电路来进行快速数据输入输出。增强型串行端口能以高达 921.6Kbps 的速率传输数据。缩略为 ESP。参阅 input/output port, UART。

Enhanced Small Device Interface *n.* 增强型小型设备接口

See(见) ESDI.

ENIAC *n.* 电子数字积分与计算机

An 1800-square-foot, 30-ton computer containing about 18,000 vacuum tubes and 6000 manual switches. Developed between 1942 and 1946 for the U. S. Army by J. Presper Eckert and John Mauchly at the University of Pennsylvania. ENIAC is considered to have been the first truly electronic computer. It remained in operation until 1955. 一台占地 1800 平方英尺、重 30 吨、由 17 468个真空管和 6000 个手动开关组成的早期计算机。该计算机是由 J. Presper Eckert 和 John Mauchly 在 Pennsylvania 大学于 1942 年到 1946 年间为美国军方开发的。它被认为是世界上第一台真正的电子计算机,且一直工作到 1955 年。其全称是 Electronic Numerical Integrator And Calculator。

enlarge *vb.* 【动】放大

In Windows and other graphical user interfaces, to increase the size of a window. *See also* maximize. *Compare* minimize, reduce. 在微软公司的 Windows 系统和其他图形用户界面中,增大窗口的大小。参阅 maximize。比较 minimize, reduce。

E notation *n.* 指数表示法

See(见) floating-point notation.

ENQ *n.* 查询符

See(见) enquiry character.

enquiry character *n.* 查询符

Abbreviated ENQ. In communications, a control code transmitted from one station to request a response from the receiving station. In ASCII, the enquiry character is designated by decimal value 5 (nexadecimal 05). 缩写为 ENQ。在通信技术中,从一个站点发出的一种控制代码,用来请求接收站点给出一定的响应。查询符用 ASCII 码表示为十进制数 5(十六进制数为 05)。

en space *n.* 半身空格

A typographical unit of measure that is equal in width to half the point size of a particular font. *Compare* em space, fixed space, thin space. 印刷技术中的一种计量单位,该空格的宽度(或说大小)为某特定字体磅值的一半。比较 em space, fixed space, thin space。

Enter key *n.* 回车键,输入键

The key that is used at the end of a line or command to instruct the computer to process the command or text. In word processing programs, the Enter key is used at the end of a paragraph. *Also called*: Return key. 在一行数据或一条命令的末尾要按的那个键,用于指示计算机去处理该命令或文本。在字处理程序中,在一段文章的末尾才使用回车键。也称为 Return key。

Enterprise Application Integration *n.* 企业应用软件集成(技术,方法)

See(见) EAI.

enterprise computing *n.* 企业计算技术

In a large enterprise such as a corporation, the use of computers in a network or series of interconnected networks that generally encompass a variety of different platforms, operating systems, protocols, and network architectures. *Also called*: enterprise networking. 在大型企业(如公司)内部,在通常包含各种不同的平台、操作系统、协议和网络体系结构的某个网络或一系列互联网络中对许多计算机使用的计算技术。也称为 enterprise networking。

enterprise information portal *n.* 企业信息门户

A portal or gateway that allows internal and external users in a business or enterprise to access information from intranets, extranets, and the Internet for business needs. An enterprise information portal provides a simple Web interface that is designed to help users sift through large amounts of data quickly to find the information they need. By organizing all internal information from company servers, databases, e-mail, and legacy systems, the enterprise information portal exercises control over the company's information availability and presentation. *Acronym*: EIP. *See also* portal. 一种允许商业或企业内部与外部的用户根据需要去访问内联网、外联网和因特网中的信息的门户或网关。企业信息门户提供一个简单的万

维网接口，设计这种接口可以帮助用户快速筛选大量的数据以寻找到他们需要的信息。借助公司的服务器、数据库、电子邮件与传统的方法，通过组织所有这些内部信息，企业信息门户可以实施对该公司信息的可用性和表示的控制。缩略为 EIP。参阅 portal。

Enterprise JavaBeans *n.* 企业型 Java 小系统

An application programming interface (API) designed to extend the JavaBean component model to cross-platform, server-side applications that can run on the various systems usually present in an enterprise environment. Enterprise JavaBeans are defined in the Enterprise JavaBean specification released by Sun Microsystems, Inc. The goal of the API is to provide developers with a means of applying Java technology to the creation of reusable server components for business applications, such as transaction processing. *Acronym*: EJB. *See also* Java, JavaBean. 通常在企业环境中运行的一种应用程序编程接口(API)，其目的是将 JavaBean 构件模型扩展到交叉平台、服务器中的应用程序上，后者通常能够在不同系统中运行。企业型 Java 小系统由 Sun 微系统公司发布的 Enterprise JavaBean 规范所规定。这种 API 的目标是向开发者提供在商业应用(例如事务处理)中使用 Java 技术创建可重用服务器构件的方法。缩略为 EJB。参阅 Java, JavaBean。

enterprise network *n.* 企业网络

In a large enterprise such as a corporation, the network (or interconnected networks) of computer systems owned by the enterprise, which fills the enterprise's various computing needs. This network can span diverse geographical locations and usually encompasses a range of platforms, operating systems, protocols, and network architectures. 在大型企业(如公司)内部，由企业所拥有的可以满足企业的各种计算需求的计算机系统组成的网络(或互联网络)。这一网络可以跨不同的地理区域，并且通常含有各种不同的平台、操作系统、协议和网络体系结构。

enterprise networking *n.* 企业联网技术

See(见) enterprise computing.

Enterprise Resource Planning *n.* 企业资源规划(法)

An approach to business information management that relies on integrated application software to provide data on all aspects of the enterprise, such as manufacturing, finance, inventory, human resources, sales, and so on. The objective of Enterprise Resource Planning software is to provide data, when and as needed, to enable a business to monitor and control its overall operation. *Acronym*: ERP. *Compare* Material Requirements Planning. 商业信息管理的一种方法，使用集成应用软件向企业提供各个部门的数据，例如制造、财务、资产、人力资源、销售等。设计资源规划软件的目标就是在需要时提供数据，使企业能够监视和控制其整体的运作(情况)。缩略为 ERP。比较 Material Requirements Planning。

entity *n.* 实体

In computer-aided design and object-oriented design, an item that can be treated as a unit and, often, as a member of a particular category or type. *See also* CAD, object-oriented design. 在计算机辅助设计和面向对象设计中，一种能够当作一个单位来处理的细项(或项目)。通常作为特殊类或型中的一个成员。参阅 CAD, object-oriented design。

entry *n.* 表目，登记项；输入

1. A unit of information treated as a whole by a computer program. 被计算机程序作为一个整体来处理的一种信息单位。

2. The process of inputting information. 输入信息的过程。

entry point *n.* 入口点

A place in a program where execution can begin. 程序中的一个可以从此处开始执行的位置。

enumerated data type *n.* 枚举数据类型

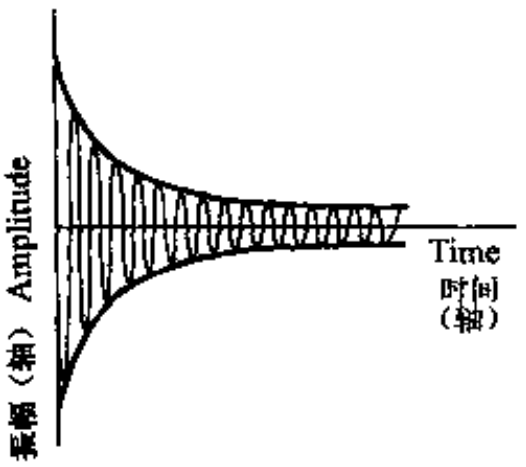
A data type consisting of a sequence of named values given in a particular order. 一种数据类型，由一系列命名了的值所组成，并且这些命名值是按特定的顺序给定的。

envelope *n.* 包络

1. In communications, a single unit of information that is grouped with other items, such as error-checking bits. 在通信技术中，一种与其他信息(如检错位)组合到一起的单个信息单元(或说单位)。

2. The shape of a sound wave, caused by changes in amplitude. See the illustration. 在声学中，由于波幅的变化而导致的声波的外形。参阅本条目

的图例。



Envelope

envelope delay *n.* **包络延迟**

In communications, the difference in travel times of different frequencies in a signal. If the frequencies reach their destination at different times, signal distortion and errors can result. *Also called*: delay distortion. 在通信技术中，同一信号中不同频率的波在传输时间上的差值。如果各种频率的信号没有同时到达目的地，就会导致信号的失真和错误。也称为 delay distortion。

environment *n.* **环境**

1. The configuration of resources available to the user. *Environment*refers to the hardware and the operating system running on it. For example, Windows and Macintosh are called windowing environments because they are based on screen regions called windows. 用户可用的资源的配置情况，主要指硬件和运行于硬件之上的操作系统。例如微软公司的 Windows 和 Apple 公司的 Macintosh 都称为窗口环境，因为它们都是基于称之为窗口的屏幕范围之上的。

2. In microcomputing, *environment*refers to a definition of the specifications, such as command path, that a program operates in. 在微型计算机技术中，对程序运行的规约（如命令路径等）所做的定义。

EOF *n.* **文件结束符**

See(见) end-of-file (第 1 个释义).

EOL *n.* **行结束符**

Acronym for end of line. A control (nonprinting) character that signals the end of a data line in a data file. 为 end of line 的缩略语。在数据文件中，一种标志一行数据结束的控制符，属于不可打印的字符。

EOT *n.* **传输结束符**

See(见) end-of-transmission.

EPIC *n.* **显式并行指令计算技术；电子隐私信息中心**

1. Short for Explicitly Parallel Instruction Computing. A technology developed jointly by Intel and Hewlett-Packard as the foundation of the 64-bit instruction set architecture incorporated in IA-64, the basis of the Merced chip. EPIC technology is designed to enable IA-64 processors to execute instructions efficiently and extremely quickly. Core elements include explicit parallelism based on software identification of instructions that the processor can execute concurrently; improved execution of branch paths; and earlier loads from memory. *See also* IA-64, Merced. 为 Explicitly Parallel Instruction Computing 的缩写。由 Intel 公司和惠普公司联合开发的一种技术，作为 IA-64 处理器中 64 位指令集体系结构的基础，是 Merced 芯片的基本技术。开发这一技术是为了使 IA-64 处理器执行指令更加高效并且达到极高的速度。它的核心原理包括基于使处理器并行执行的指令软件确认的显式并行处理，分支路径增进式执行，以及较早从内存装入。参阅 IA-64，Merced。

2. Short for Electronic Privacy Information Center. A public-interest research center based in Washington, D. C., dedicated to directing public attention toward civil liberties and online privacy related to electronic communication, cryptography, and related technologies. 为 Electronic Privacy Information Center 的缩写。位于华盛顿特区的一所公益研究中心，致力于引导公众关注公民权利、与电子通信有关的在线隐私、密码学以及相关技术。

epitaxial layer *n.* **外延层**

In semiconductors, a layer that has the same crystal orientation as the underlying layer. 在半导体技术中，一种与其垫底层具有同样晶向的半导体层。

EPP *n.* **增强型并行端口**

Acronym for Enhanced Parallel Port, a high-speed port for peripheral devices other than printers and scanners -that is, for devices such as external

drives. Specified in the IEEE 1284 standard, EPP describes bidirectional parallel ports that provide data throughput of 1 Mbps or more, as opposed to the 100 Kbps to 300 Kbps typical of the older, de facto standard Centronics ports. *See also* IEEE 1284, input/output port. *Compare* ECP. 为 Enhanced Parallel Port 的缩略语。一种供除了打印机和扫描仪之外的外设使用的高速端口，是为外部驱动器设置的。EPP 在 IEEE 1284 标准中进行规定，描述了在双向并行端口之间提供 1Mbps 或更高的传输速率，不同于老式的、事实上的标准——中心端口，后者只能提供 100Kbps 至 300Kbps 的数据传输速率。参阅 IEEE 1284, input/output port。比较 ECP。

EPP IEEE standard *n.* **IEEE 的 EPP 标准**

An IEEE standard relating to the Enhanced Parallel Port (EPP) protocol. This protocol was originally developed by Intel, Xircom, and Zenith Data Systems as a means to provide a high-performance parallel port link that would still be compatible with the standard parallel port. This protocol capability was implemented by Intel in the 386SL chip set (82360 I/O chip), prior to the establishment of the IEEE 1284 committee and the associated standards work. The EPP protocol offered many advantages to parallel port peripheral manufacturers and was quickly adopted by many as an optional data transfer method. A loose association of about 80 interested manufacturers was formed to develop and promote the EPP protocol. This association became the EPP Committee and was instrumental in helping to get this protocol adopted as one of the IEEE 1284 advanced modes. *See also* communications protocol, IEEE 1284, parallel port. 一种关于增强型并行端口(EPP)协议的 IEEE 标准。该协议原先由 Intel, Xircom 和 Zenith 数据系统公司联合开发，意在提供一种既与标准并行端口协议兼容又能提供更高性能的并行端口连接协议。在 IEEE 1284 委员会建立并进行相关标准工作以前，该协议的功能由 Intel 在 386SL 芯片集(82360 输入输出芯片)实现。EPP 协议为并行端口外设厂商提供了很多好处，很快为多家厂商接受为备选数据传输方法。由大约 80 家感兴趣的厂商形成一松散组织协会，进行 EPP 协议的开发和推进。现在，该协会已成为 EPP 委员会，并在帮助将该协议被 IEEE 接收为 1284 高级模式之一的过程中起了关键性作用。参阅 communications protocol, IEEE 1284, parallel port。

EPROM *n.* **可擦可编程只读存储器**

Acronym for erasable programmable read-only memory. A nonvolatile memory chip that is programmed after it is manufactured. EPROMs can be reprogrammed by removing the protective cover from the top of the chip and exposing the chip to ultraviolet light. Though EPROMs are more expensive than PROM chips, they can be more cost-effective if many changes are required. *Also called*: reprogrammable read-only memory (RPROM). *See also* EEPROM, PROM, ROM. 为 erasable programmable read-only memory 的缩略语。一种非易失性存储芯片，在生产出厂后才进行编程。通过移去其表面的保护覆盖物并将其暴露在紫外线下，可以对其进行重编程。尽管 EPROM 比 PROM 芯片贵很多，但如果需要对存储内容作多次修改，则选用 EPROM 比较合算。也称为 reprogrammable read-only memory (RPROM)。参阅 EEPROM, PROM, ROM。

.eps *n.* **.eps 文件名后缀**

The file extension that identifies Encapsulated PostScript files. *See also* EPS。 标识文件为封装的 PostScript 类型的文件名后缀。参阅 EPS。

EPS *n.* **封装的 PostScript 文件**

Acronym for Encapsulated PostScript. A PostScript file format that can be used as an independent entity. The EPS image must be incorporated into the Post- Script output of an application such as a desktop publisher. Many high-quality clip-art packages consist of such images. *See also* PostScript. 为 Encapsulated PostScript 的缩略语。一种可以作为独立实体使用的 PostScript 文件格式。EPS 图像必须合并到应用程序(如桌面排版系统)的 PostScript 输出中。很多高质量艺术图片包都包含这样的图像。参阅 PostScript。

EPSF *n.* **封装的 PostScript 文件**

Acronym for Encapsulated PostScript file. *See* EPS. 为 Encapsulated PostScript file 的缩略语。见 EPS。

equality *n.* **等同性**

The property of being identical, used most often in reference to values and data structures. 两个或多个事物相同的特性，大多用于表示数值或数据结构。

equalization *n.* 均衡

A form of conditioning used to compensate for signal distortion and delay on a communication channel. Equalization attempts to maintain the amplitude and phase characteristics of a signal so that it remains true to the original when it reaches the receiving device. 一种在通信信道中补偿信号失真和信号延迟的调节方式。均衡试图维持信号的幅度和相位特性，使信号在到达接收设备时保持与原信号逼真。

equation *n.* 等式

A mathematical statement that indicates equality with the use of an equal sign (=) between two expressions. In programming languages, assignment statements are written in equation form. *See also* assignment statement. 一种用等号(=)连接两个表达式以表示它们相等的数学语句。编程语言中的赋值语句就是以等式形式写的。参阅 assignment statement。

erasable programmable read-only memory *n.* 可擦写可编程只读存储器

See(见) EPROM.

erasable storage *n.* 可擦存储器

Storage media that can be used repeatedly because the user has the ability to erase whatever data was previously there. Most forms of magnetic storage, such as tape and disk, are erasable. 可以重复使用的存储介质，用户能够擦掉原来已写在上面的任何数据。许多磁性存储器(如磁盘和磁带)都是可擦存储器。

erase *vb.* 【动】擦除

To remove data permanently from a storage medium. This is usually done by replacing existing data with zeros or meaningless text or, in magnetic media, by disturbing the magnetic particles' physical arrangement, either with the erase head or with a large magnet. *Erase*differs from *delete*in that *delete*merely tells the computer that data or a file is no longer needed; the data remains stored and is recoverable until the operating system reuses the space containing the deleted file. *Erase*, on the other hand, removes data permanently. *See also* erase head. *Compare* delete. 从存储介质中将数据永久消除。通常指将现有数据用零或无意义的文本代替，在磁性介质中则是指用清洗头或一个强磁铁改变磁性粒子的物理排列方式。擦除和删除的不同之处在于，删除只是告诉计算机不再需要所指的文件或数据，这部分信息可以一直存放在那里，而且可以恢复，直到操作系统需要用到这块被删除文件所在的空间为止；相反，擦除则将永远移去被擦除的数据。参阅 erase head。比较 delete。

erase head *n.* 清洗头

The device in a magnetic tape machine that erases previously recorded information. 磁带机中可以消除磁带原先记录的信息的设备。

Eratosthenes' sieve *n.* Eratosthenes 筛选法

See(见) sieve of Eratosthenes.

ergonomic keyboard *n.* 人机工程学键盘

A keyboard designed to reduce the risk of wrist and hand injuries that result from prolonged use or repetitive movement. An ergonomic keyboard can include such features as alternative key layouts, palm rests, and shaping designed to minimize strain. *See also* Dvorak keyboard, keyboard, Kinesis ergonomic keyboard. 以减少使用者受到以下伤害为目标而设计的一种键盘：键盘使用者由于长时间使用键盘或多次重复移动而使手腕和手受到伤害。这种键盘可能包含的特点是，有一个可选的键盘(其键的排列方式与正常的不同)和可供手掌休息的地方等。参阅 Dvorak keyboard, keyboard, Kinesis ergonomic keyboard。

ergonomics *n.* 人机工程学

The study of people (their physical characteristics and the ways they function) in relation to their working environment (the furnishings and machines they use). The goal of ergonomics is to incorporate comfort, efficiency, and safety into the design of keyboards, computer desks, chairs, and other items in the workplace. 研究人(身体特征以及工作方式)和人所工作的环境(设备和所用的机器)之间的关系的学科。人机工程学研究的目的是将人们的工作环境中的各种设施(如键盘、计算机桌、椅子以及工作场所的其他物品)设计得更

加舒适、高效和安全，从而使工作效率达到最高。

Erlang *n.* **Erlang 语言**

A concurrent functional programming language. Originally developed for controlling telephone exchanges, Erlang is a general-purpose language best suited for applications where rapid development of complex systems and robustness are essential. Erlang has built-in support for concurrency, distribution, and fault tolerance. The most widely implemented version of Erlang is the open source version. 一种具有并行功能的程序设计语言。起初开发它是为控制电话交换机，现在它成为一种通用语言，最适于快速发展的复杂系统和健壮性要求高的应用软件或系统。Erlang 语言内置有支持并行计算、分布式计算和容错的功能，它的最普及的版本是开放源代码版。

ERP *n.* **企业资源规划(法)**

See(见) Enterprise Resource Planning.

error *n.* **错误**

A value or condition that is not consistent with the true, specified, or expected value or condition. In computers, an error results when an event does not occur as expected or when impossible or illegal maneuvers are attempted. In data communications, an error occurs when there is a discrepancy between the transmitted and received data. *See also* critical error, error message, error rate, error ratio, fatal error, hard error, inherent error, intermittent error, logic error, machine error, overflow error, parity error. *Compare* fault. 一种与真正的、规定的或所期望的值或状态不一致的取值或状态。在计算机中，当某一事件没有按预期的那样发生，或程序试图进行某种不可能的、非法的动作时，就称发生了错误。在数据通信技术中，当发送的数据与接收的数据不同时，就是发生了错误。参阅 critical error, error message, error rate, error ratio, fatal error, hard error, inherent error, intermittent error, logic error, machine error, overflow error, parity error。比较 fault。

error analysis *n.* **错误分析(学)**

The art and science of detecting errors in numeric calculations, especially in long and involved computations, where the possibility of errors increases. 在数字计算尤其是容易产生错误的长时间的复杂的计算过程中，对可能产生的错误进行检测的技术和科学。

error checking *n.* **误差检测法**

A method for detecting discrepancies between transmitted and received data during file transfer. 一种检测文件传输过程中发送信息和接收信息之间不一致性的方法。

error control *n.* **错误控制(程序)**

1. The section of a program, procedure, or function that checks for errors such as type mismatches, overflows and underflows, dangling or illegal pointer references, and memory-use inconsistencies. 程序、过程或函数中能够进行错误(诸如类型不匹配、上溢、下溢、悬浮不定或非法指针引用以及内存使用不一致等)检查的部分。

2. The process of anticipating program errors during software development. 在软件开发过程中，预先分析程序中可能发生的错误的过程。

error-correcting code *n.* **纠错码**

See(见) error-correction coding.

error-correction coding *n.* **纠错编码法**

A method for encoding that allows for detection and correction of errors that occur during transmission. Data is encoded in such a way that transmission errors may be detected and corrected by examination of the encoded data on the receiving end. Most error-correction codes are characterized by the maximum number of errors they can detect and by the maximum number of errors they can correct. Error-correction coding is used by most modems. *Also called*: error-correcting code. *See also* error detection and correction. *Compare* error-detection coding. 一种可以检测到数据传输过程中发生的错误并予以纠正的数据编码方法。大多数纠错(编)码以能检测出的最大错误数和能纠正的最大错误数作为其特征量。使用该代码对数据编码后，在传输过程中产生的错误就可以通过检查到达接收端的这种编码数据来检测并予以纠正。大多数纠错编码法以能检测出的最大错误数和能纠正的最大错误数作为其特征量。很多调制解调器都采用纠错编码。也称为 error-correcting code。参阅 *error detection and correction*。比较 error-detection coding。

error detection and correction *n.* **检错纠错法**

A method for discovering and resolving errors during file transfer. Some programs only detect errors; others detect and attempt to fix them. 一种发现并解决文件传输过程中产生错误的方法。一些程序只能检测错误，而有些程序既能检测错误又能试着去纠正错误。

error-detection coding *n.* 检错编码法

A method of encoding data so that errors that occur during storage or transmission can be detected. Most error-detection codes are characterized by the maximum number of errors they can detect. *See also* checksum. *Compare* error-correction coding. 一种对数据进行编码以便能检测出数据存储或传输过程中产生的错误的方法。大多数检错(编)码以能检测出的最大错误数作为其特征量。参阅 checksum。比较 error-correction coding。

error file *n.* 出错(记录)文件

A file that records the time and type of data processing and transmission errors. 一种记录数据处理或数据传输过程中产生的错误的时间和类型的文件。

error handling *n.* 出错处理(法)

The process of dealing with errors (or exceptions) as they arise during the running of a program. Some programming languages, such as C++, Ada, and Eiffel, have features that aid in error handling. *See also* bug (definition 1). 处理程序运行中产生的错误(或异常)的过程或方法。一些编程语言(如 C++，Ada 和 Eiffel)具有辅助出错处理的功能。参阅 bug (第 1 个释义)。

error message *n.* 出错(标志)信息

A message from the system or program indicating that an error requiring resolution has occurred. 一种由系统或程序产生的表示已经发生了需要解决的错误的信息。

error rate *n.* 出错率

In communications, the ratio of the number of bits or other elements that arrive incorrectly during transmission. For a 1200-bps modem, a typical error rate would be 1 in every 200,000 bits. *See also* parity, parity bit, Xmodem, Ymodem. 在通信技术中，传输到目的地的信息的错误位或错误单元所占的比例。一个每秒传输 1200 位的调制解调器的典型出错率应为每 200 000 位中错 1 位。参阅 parity, parity bit, Xmodem, Ymodem。

error ratio *n.* 出错比例

The ratio of errors to the number of units of data processed. *See also* error rate. 出错数与所处理的数据单元总数之比。参阅 error rate。

error trapping *n.* 错误捕获(法，技术)

1. The process by which a program checks for errors during execution. 程序在执行中检查错误的过程。

2. The process of writing a function, program, or procedure such that it is capable of continuing execution despite an error condition. 编制一个函数、程序或子程序以便发生错误时能继续运行的技术或方法。

escape character *n.* 转义(字)符

See(见) ESC character.

escape code *n.* 转义码

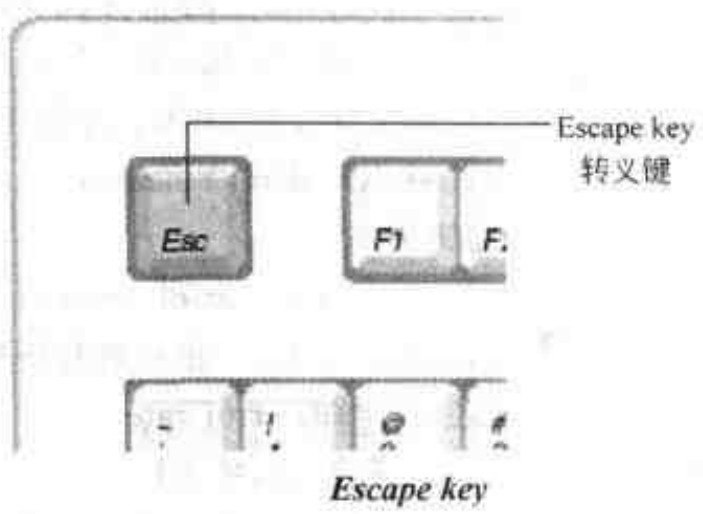
A character or sequence of characters that indicates that a following character in a data stream is not to be processed in the ordinary way. In the C programming language, the escape code is the backslash\. 一种由一个或一串字符组成的代码，在数据流中表示该代码后面的字符不依常规方法处理。比如在编程语言 C 中，反斜线\就是一个转义码。

Escape key *n.* 转义键

A key on a computer keyboard that sends the escape (ESC) character to the computer. In many applications, the Escape key moves the user back one level in the menu structure or exits the program. See the illustration. *See also* Clear key. 计算机键盘上的一个按键，在被击时发送一个转义符 ESC 给计算机。在很多应用程序中转义键用来使用户返回上一层选单或退出应用程序。参阅本条目的图例。参阅 Clear key。

escape sequence *n.* 转义序列

A sequence of characters that usually begins with the ESC character (ASCII 27, hexadecimal 1B), which is followed by one or more additional characters. An escape sequence escapes from the



Escape key

normal sequence of characters (such as text) and issues an instruction or command to a device or program. 通常由转义符 ESC(ASCII 码为十进制数 27,十六进制数 1B)开头的一个字符序列,后跟一个或多个附加字符。转义序列用来从正常的符号序列(如文本序列)中脱离出来,给设备或程序发送指令或命令。

ESC character *n.* 转义(字)符

One of the 32 control codes defined in the ASCII character set. It usually indicates the beginning of an escape sequence (a string of characters that give instructions to a device such as a printer). It is represented internally as character code 27 (hexadecimal 1B). *Also called*: escape character. ASCII 字符集中定义的 32 个控制码之一。通常用于表示一个转义序列(给设备,如打印机,发送的字符串指令)的开始。ESC 字符内部表示为十进制码 27(十六进制码为 1B)。也称为 escape character。

Esc key *n.* 转义键

See(见) Escape key.

ESD *n.* 电子软件分发;静电释放

See(见) electronic software distribution, electrostatic discharge.

ESDI *n.* 增强型小型设备接口

Acronym for Enhanced Small Device Interface. A device that allows disks to communicate with computers at high speeds. ESDI drives typically transfer data at about 10 megabits per second, but they are capable of doubling that speed. Although fast, ESDI has been superseded by interfaces such as SCSI and EIDE. *See also* EIDE, SCSI. 为 Enhanced Small Device Interface 的缩略语。一种允许磁盘和计算机之间进行高速通信的器件。通常 ESDI 以大约每秒 10 兆位的速度传输数据,但也能达到该速度的两倍。虽然 ESDI 很快,但它已被诸如 SCSI 和 EIDE 这样的接口超越。参阅 EIDE, SCSI。

ESP *n.* 增强型串行端口

See(见) enhanced serial port.

ESP IEEE standard *n.* IEEE 关于安全负载封装的标准

Short for Encapsulating Security Payload **IEEE standard**. A standard for providing integrity and confidentiality to IP (Internet Protocol) datagrams. In some circumstances, it can also provide authentication to IP datagrams. *See also* authentication, datagram, IEEE, IP. 为 Encapsulating Security Payload **IEEE standard** 的缩写。一种标准,为 IP(网际协议)数据报提供完整性和可信任性。在某些情形下,它还为 IP 数据报提供认证。参阅 authentication, datagram, IEEE, IP。

ESRB *n.* 娱乐软件评定委员会

Acronym for Entertainment Software Rating Board. An independent, self-regulatory body providing ratings to the public and support to companies in the interactive software entertainment industry. The ESRB provides ratings for computer games and other interactive products such as Web sites, online games, and interactive chat. 为 Entertainment Software Rating Board 的缩略语。一个独立的、自我调节的机构,为公众提供等级评定,支持交互式软件娱乐产业公司。该委员会为计算机游戏和其他交互式产品(如网站、在线游戏和交互式聊天等)提供评定。

e-tail *n.* 电子商务

See(见) e-commerce.

e-text *n.* 电子文本

Short for electronic **text**. A book or other text-based work that is available on line in an electronic media format. An e-text can be read online or downloaded to a user's computer for offline reading. *See also* e-zine. 为 electronic **text** 的缩写。一种以电子媒体格式存在的可以联机获取的书或其他基于文本的作品。电子文本可以联机阅读,也可以下载到用户的计算机上脱机阅读。参阅 e-zine。

Ethernet *n.* 以太网(标准)

1. The IEEE 802.3 standard for contention networks. Ethernet uses a bus or star topology and relies on the form of access known as Carrier Sense Multiple Access with Collision Detection (CSMA/CD) to regulate communication line traffic. Network nodes are linked by coaxial cable, by fiberoptic cable, or by twisted-pair wiring. Data is transmitted in variable-length frames containing delivery and control information and up to 1500 bytes of data. The Ethernet standard provides for baseband transmission at 10 megabits (10 million bits) per second and is available in various forms, including those known as Thin Ethernet, Thick Ethernet, 10Base2, 10Base5, 10Base-F, and 10Base-T. The IEEE standard dubbed 802.3z, or Gigabit Ethernet, operates at 10 times 100 Mbps speed. *See also* ALOHAnet, baseband, bus network, coaxial cable, contention, CSMA/CD, Gigabit Ethernet, IEEE 802 standards, twisted-pair cable. 一种关于竞争型网络的 IEEE 802.3 标准。采用总线型或星型拓扑结构,并且依赖于一种人们称之为 CSMA/CD(带有冲突检测的载波监听多路访问)的技术来解决信道使用冲突。网络中的网点可以通过同轴电缆、光纤或双绞线互连起来。网上传送的数据帧包含分发和控制信息,并且长度可变,最多可含 1500 个字节的数据。这种以太网标准提供每秒 10 兆位的基带传输能力,而且存在多种形式,包括有名的 Thin Ethernet、Thick Ethernet、10Base5、10Base-F 和 10Base-T。IEEE 标准称为 802.3z(或称为吉位以太网)的技术能以 10 倍于 100Mbps 的速率工作。参阅 ALOHAnet, baseband, bus network, coaxial cable, contention, CSMA/CD, Gigabit Ethernet, IEEE 802 standards, twisted-pair cable。

2. A widely used local area network system developed by Xerox in 1976, from which the IEEE 802.3 standard was developed. 一种广泛使用的局域网系统,由 Xerox 公司在 1976 年开发出来。IEEE 802.3 标准是在此基础上研究出来的。

Ethernet/802.3 *n.* 以太网-802.3 标准

The IEEE standard for 10- or 100-Mbps transmissions over an Ethernet network. Ethernet/ 802.3 defines both hardware and data packet construction specifications. *See also* Ethernet. IEEE 关于在以太网上进行每秒 10 兆位或每秒 100 兆位信息传输的标准。以太网-802.3 标准定义了硬件和数据包组成的规格。参阅 Ethernet。

E-time *n.* 执行时间

See(见) execution time.

etiquette *n.* (网上)礼节

See(见) netiquette.

ETX *n.* 文本结束符

See(见) end-of-text.

Eudora *n.* Eudora 程序

An e-mail client program originally developed as freeware for Macintosh computers by Steve Dorner at the University of Illinois, now maintained in both freeware and commercial versions for both Macintosh and Windows by Qualcomm, Inc. 一种电子邮件客户端程序,最先由 Steve Dorner 在 Illinois 州立大学为 Macintosh 计算机开发的软件,现在则由 Qualcomm 公司维护,在 Macintosh 和 Windows 两种环境下皆有免费软件和商业软件两个版本。

EULA *n.* 最终用户许可证协议

See(见) End-User License Agreement.

Euphoria *n.* Euphoria 语言

Acronym for **E**nd **U**ser **P**rogramming with **H**ierarchical **O**bjects for **R**obust **I**nterpreted **A**pplications. An interpreted programming language intended for general application development and game programming on MS-DOS, Windows, and Linux platforms. 为 **E**nd **U**ser **P**rogramming with **H**ierarchical **O**bjects for **R**obust **I**nterpreted **A**pplications 的缩略语。为在 MS-DOS、Windows 和 Linux 平台上开发通用的程序和游戏编程所设计的一种解释性程序设计语言。

European Computer Manufacturers Association *n.* 欧洲计算机厂家协会

See(见) ECMA.

European Laboratory for Particle Physics *n.* 欧洲量子物理实验室

See(见) CERN.

EUV lithography *n.* 远紫外平版印刷技术

Acronym for **E**xtreme **U**ltra**V**iolet **lithography**. Manufacturing process allowing smaller circuits

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to be etched onto chips than is possible with traditional lithographic techniques. With this process, it is possible to economically produce chips that are much faster than those that are created using traditional processes. In EUV lithography, the image of a map of circuits to appear on a chip is bounced off a series of mirrors that condense the image. The condensed image is projected onto wafers containing layers of metal, silicon, and photosensitive material. Because EUV light has a short wavelength, extremely intricate circuit patterns can be created on the wafers. 为 Extreme UltraViolet lithography 的缩略语。能够将很小的电路蚀刻到芯片上的制造工艺，这在传统的平版印刷术是做不到的。使用这种工艺能比传统的工艺更经济地生产更高速的芯片。在这种印刷技术中，要显示在芯片上的电路图被一系列的镜子反射形成电路图映像，这些映像又被投射到包含很多层的圆片上，圆片的层由金属，硅和感光材料组成。由于远紫外光波长短，因而可以在圆片上制作极其复杂的电路图。

evaluation *n.* 求值

The determination, by a program, of the value of an expression or the action that a program statement specifies. Evaluation can take place at compile time or at run time. 通过程序确定一个表达式的值或确定一个程序语句所规定的操作。求值可以在编译阶段或运行阶段进行。

even parity *n.* 偶校验

See(见) parity.

event *n.* 事件

An action or occurrence, often generated by the user, to which a program might respond—for example, key presses, button clicks, or mouse movements. *See also* event-driven programming. 程序可以响应的通常由用户激发的一种动作或事件，如键(盘)按下、鼠标按钮单击或鼠标移动等。参阅 event-driven programming。

event-driven *adj.* 【修】事件驱动

Of, pertaining to, or being software that accomplishes its purpose by responding to externally caused events, such as the user pressing a key or clicking a button on a mouse. For example, an event-driven data entry form will allow the user to click on and edit any field at any time rather than forcing the user to step through a fixed sequence of prompts. 用于修饰或说明这样一种软件，这种软件是通过响应外界产生的事件(如用户按了一个键或单击了一下鼠标上的某个按钮)来完成或实现其功能的。例如，一个事件驱动的数据表格输入程序允许用户随时单击并编辑任意一个域，而不是强制用户按提示依照给定的顺序一步一步进行。

event-driven processing *n.* 事件驱动处理法[技术]

A program feature belonging to more advanced operating-system architectures such as the Apple Macintosh operating system, Windows, and UNIX. In times past, programs were required to interrogate, and effectively anticipate, every device that was expected to interact with the program, such as the keyboard, mouse, printer, disk drive, and serial port. Often, unless sophisticated programming techniques were used, one of two events happening at the same instant would be lost. Event processing solves this problem through the creation and maintenance of an event queue. Most common events that occur are appended to the event queue for the program to process in turn; however, certain types of events can preempt others if they have a higher priority. An event can be of several types, depending on the specific operating system considered: pressing a mouse button or keyboard key, inserting a disk, clicking on a window, or receiving information from a device driver (as for managing the transfer of data from the serial port or from a network connection). *See also* autopolling, event, interrupt. 一种属于更先进的操作系统体系结构(诸如 Apple Macintosh, Microsoft Windows, UNIX 和 OS/2 等)的程序功能。在过去，程序需要询问并有效预测要与程序交互的每种设备，如键盘、鼠标、打印机、磁盘驱动器以及串行端口等。如果不使用先进的编程技术，同一瞬间发生的两个事件中的一个通常会丢失。而事件处理法(技术)是通过创建并维持一个事件队列来解决这一问题的。大多普通事件被添加到队列尾部，等待程序依次处理，而某些特殊类型的事件具有高优先级，可以抢先得到处理。不同的操作系统中事件的类型可以不

同，如按下鼠标按钮，按下键盘的一个键，插入磁盘，在窗口上单击，或从某设备驱动器接收信息（指管理从串行口或从网络连接来的数据传送）等。参阅 autopolling，event，interrupt。

event-driven programming *n.* 事件驱动编程（技术，方法）

A type of programming in which the program constantly evaluates and responds to sets of events, such as key presses or mouse movements. Event-driven programs are typical of Apple Macintosh computers, although most graphical interfaces, such as Windows or the X Window System, also use such an approach. *See also* event. 一种编程类型，按照这种编程方法编出的程序其执行过程将不断地对事件（如按下键盘或移动鼠标）作评价和响应。事件驱动程序典型应用在 Apple 的 Macintosh 计算机上，尽管很多图形接口（如 Microsoft Windows 或 X Window 系统）也使用这种技术。参阅 event。

event handler *n.* 事件处理程序

1. A method within a program that is called automatically whenever a particular event occurs. 程序中无论什么时候某一特定事件发生时都会自动调用的一种例行程序。

2. A core function in JavaScript that handles client-side events. It is the mechanism that causes a script to react to an event. For example, common JavaScript event handlers coded in Web pages include onClick, onMouseOver, and onLoad. When the user initiates the action, such as a mouse over, the event handler executes, or carries out, the desired outcome. 用 JavaScript 语言编写的一种核心操作程序，用来处理客户端发生的事件。正是这种机制产生一个过程文件，对一个事件做出回应。例如，通常网页上已编码的 JavaScript 事件处理程序有 onClick，onMouseOver 和 onLoad。当用户启动这个动作，如鼠标经过，则事件处理程序就会执行或者运行这个预期的结果。

3. In Java applets, rather than having a specific starting point, the applet has a main loop where it waits for an event or series of events (keystroke, mouse click, and so on). Upon occurrence of the event, the event handler carries out the instructions specified. *See also* applet，client，JavaScript. 在 Java 小应用程序类中，这些程序类没有指定的开始点，而是执行一个主循环，等待一个或一系列事件发生（如击键、点击鼠标等等）。事件发生后，事件处理程序执行事先规定的若干指令。参阅 applet，client，JavaScript。

event horizon *n.* 事件界限

The time at which hardware or software began to have the potential to encounter a Year 2000 problem. For instance, the event horizon in an accounting system in a company whose fiscal year ended on June 30, 1999, would be six months dating from January 1, 1999. *Also called*: time horizon to failure. 硬件或者软件可能遭遇 2000 年问题的开始时间。例如某公司财政年度结算日期为 1999 年 6 月 30 日，其会计系统的事件界限为 6 个月（从 1999 年 1 月 1 日开始）也称为 time horizon to failure。

event log *n.* 事件日志

A file that contains information and error messages for all activities on the computer. 一种包含如下内容的文件：在本计算机上所有活动的信息和出错消息。

event logging *n.* 事件登记（法）

The process of recording an audit entry in the audit trail whenever certain events occur, such as starting and stopping, or users logging on and off and accessing resources. *See also* event，service. 任何时候当某些事件发生时，审计追踪程序记录下审计监察条目的过程或处理方法。这些事件如开始和停止，用户登录或退出，以及访问资源等。参阅 event，service。

event procedure *n.* 事件过程

A procedure automatically executed in response to an event initiated by the user or program code, or triggered by the system. 一种自动执行的过程，响应由用户或程序代码初始化或由系统触发的事件。

event property *n.* 事件性质

A characteristic or parameter of an object that you can use to respond to an associated event. You can run a procedure or macro when an event occurs by setting the related event property. 某个对象的一种特征或参数，可以用来响应相关事件。设置相关的事件性质可以使某一事件发生时运行一个过程或宏（程序）。

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e-wallet *n.* 电子钱夹(程序)

A program used in e-commerce that stores a customer's shipping and billing information to facilitate Web-based financial transactions. An e-wallet allows customers to instantly enter encrypted shipping and billing information when placing an order, rather than manually typing the information into a form on a Web page. 电子商务中使用的一种程序,存储客户配送和订单信息以利网上做金融交易。电子钱夹(程序)在客户下订单的当时即输入经过加密的配送和订单信息,而不是在网页上手工填写表单输入这些信息。

exa- *prefix* 【前缀】艾(可萨)

A prefix meaning 1 quintillion (10^{18}). In computing, which is based on the binary (base-2) numbering system, exa- has a literal value of 1,152,921,504,606,846,976, which is the power of 2 (2^{60}) closest to one quintillion. *Abbreviation*: E. 一种表示 10^{18} 的前缀。在以二进制为基础的计算技术中,exa-的取值为1 152 921 504 606 846 976,也即 2 的 60 次方(2^{60}),约等于 10 的 18 次方(10^{18})。缩写为 E。

exabyte *n.* 艾字节

Roughly one quintillion bytes, or a billion billion bytes, or 1,152,921,504,606,846,976 bytes. *Abbreviation*: EB. 约为 10 的 18 次方(10^{18})字节,或一吉吉[京京,百亿亿]字节,或 1 152 921 504 606 846 976 字节。缩写为 EB。

Excel *n.* 电子表格[Excel]软件

Microsoft's spreadsheet software for Windows PCs and Macintosh computers. Excel is part of the family of Office products. The most recent version, part of Office XP, includes the ability to access and analyze live data from the Web by simply copying and pasting Web pages into Excel. The first version of Excel was introduced for the Macintosh in 1985. Excel for Windows was released in 1987. 微软公司推出的面向 Windows 个人计算机和 Macintosh 计算机的电子表格软件。该电子表格软件是微软 Office 办公软件系列产品的一部分,其最新版本(作为 Office XP 的一部分)具有从万维网上访问和分析数据的能力,只要将网页复制并粘贴到电子表格中就行了。Excel 第一版是为 Macintosh 系统于 1985 年推出的,Windows 环境中的 Excel 是 1987 年发行的。

exception *n.* 异常

In programming, a problem or change in conditions that causes the microprocessor to stop what it is doing and handle the situation in a separate routine. An exception is similar to an interrupt; both refer the microprocessor to a separate set of instructions. *See also* interrupt. 在编程过程中,由于条件发生的某种变化或出现的某种问题而引起的一种特殊情况,它导致微处理器停止正在进行的工作,并由一种专门的例行程序来处理这一情况。异常类似于中断,两者都会引起微处理器执行一组专门指令。参阅 interrupt。

exception handling *n.* 异常处理(法)

See(见) error handling.

exchangeable disk *n.* 活动磁盘

See(见) removable disk.

exchange sort *n.* 交换排序(法)

See(见) bubble sort.

Excite *n.* Excite 搜索引擎

A World Wide Web search engine developed by Excite, Inc. After conducting a search, Excite provides both a summary of each matching Web site it has located and a link to more information of the same type. 一种由 Excite 公司开发的万维网搜索引擎。执行搜索之后,该引擎可以提供符合条件的各网站的概要信息和到同一类型网站的更多信息的链接。

exclusive NOR *n.* 异非或电路

A two-state digital electronic circuit in which the output is driven high only if the inputs are all high or all low. 一种二态数字电子电路,当且仅当该电路的输入电压均为高或均为低时其输出为真。

exclusive OR *n.* 异或

A Boolean operation that yields "true" if and only if one of its operands is true and the other is false. See the table. *Acronym*: EOR. *Also called*: XOR. *See also* Boolean operator, truth table. *Compare* AND, OR. 一种布尔操作(运算),当且仅当其一个操作数为真而另一个操作数为假时操作结果为真,参阅本条目的表。缩略为 EOR。也称为 XOR。参阅 Boolean operator, truth table。比较 AND, OR。

Table E.1 Exclusive OR

表 E.1 异或操作

a	b	a XOR b(a 异或 b)
0	0	0
0	1	1
1	0	1
1	1	0

exe *n.* 可执行文件(的后缀)

In MS-DOS, a filename extension that indicates that a file is an executable program. To run an executable program, the user types the filename without the. exe extension at the prompt and presses Enter. *See also* executable program. 在MS-DOS操作系统中,一种文件的扩展名,表示该文件是一个可执行程序。用户可以通过在命令行提示符下键入不带.exe 的文件名,然后按回车键来启动该程序。参阅 executable program。

executable[1] *adj.* 【修】可执行

Of, pertaining to, or being a program file that can be run. Executable files have extensions such as. bat,. com, and. exe. 用于修饰或说明某个程序文件,该文件是可以运行的。可执行文件具有如 .bat,.com.和.exe之类的扩展名。

executable[2] *n.* 可执行文件

A program file that can be run, such as file0. bat, file1. exe, or file2. com. 一种能够运行的程序文件,如 file0. bat, file1. exe 或 file2. com。

executable program *n.* 可执行程序

A program that can be run. The term usually applies to a compiled program translated into machine code in a format that can be loaded into memory and run by a computer's processor. In interpreter languages, an executable program can be source code in the proper format. *See also* code (definition 1), compiler (definition 2), computer program, interpreter, source code. 一种能够运行的程序。该术语常用于表示已经编译好的程序,它已被翻译成机器码的形式,能够装入计算机内存由处理器去执行。在解释语言中,可执行程序可以是以正确格式书写的源代码。参阅 code (第1个释义),compiler (第2个释义),computer program, interpreter, source code。

execute *vb.* 【动】执行

To perform an instruction. In programming, execution implies loading the machine code of the program into memory and then performing the instructions. 执行指令。在编程中,执行就是将程序的机器码装入内存然后执行程序中的每一条指令代码。

execute in place *n.* 就地执行

The process of executing code directly from ROM, rather than loading it from RAM first. Executing the code in place, instead of copying the code into RAM for execution, saves system resources. Applications in other file systems, such as on a PC Card storage device, cannot be executed in this way. *Acronym*: XIP. 直接在只读存储器中执行代码的过程,而不是先从随机存储器中装载再执行。就地执行代码,不把代码拷进随机存储器中,可以节省系统资源。在诸如 PC 卡的存储设备之类的文件系统中的应用软件不能采用这种方式执行。缩略为 XIP。

execution time *n.* 执行时间

The time, measured in clock ticks (pulses of a computer's internal timer), required by a microprocessor to decode and carry out an instruction after it is fetched from memory. *Also called*: E-time. *See also* instruction time. 当指令从存储器中取来,微处理器对该指令进行译码和执行该指令所需要的时间。执行时间以时钟周期数(即计算机内部计时器的脉冲数)为单位计量。也称为 E-time。参阅 instruction time。

executive *n.* 执行程序[系统]

The set of kernel-mode components that form the base operating system for Microsoft Windows NT or later. *See also* operating system. 构成微软公司 Windows NT 或后续版本的基本操作系统的核心方式组件的集合。参阅 operating system。

executive information system *n.* 执行信息系统

A set of tools designed to organize information into categories and reports. Because it emphasizes information, an executive information system differs from a decision support system (DSS), which is designed for analysis and decision making. *Acronym*: EIS. *Compare* decision support system. 一种用来将信息分类汇总的工具集。由于执行信

息系统强调的是信息，所以它不同于决策支持系统，决策支持系统注重分析和决策的生成。缩略为 EIS。比较 decision support system。

exerciser *n.* 试运行程序

A program that exercises a piece of hardware or software by running it through a large set of operations. 一种用来试运行硬件或软件的程序，它通过运行大量指令来达到这种目的。

exit *vb.* 【动】退出

In a program, to move from the called routine back to the calling routine. A routine can have more than one exit point, thus allowing termination based on various conditions. 在程序中，从被调用的例行程序返回到调用程序。被调用的例行程序可以有多个出口点，从而使该例行程序可以在各种不同的条件下结束运行。

expanded *adj.* 【修】扩展

A font style that sets characters farther apart than the normal spacing. *Compare* condensed. 用来修饰或说明一种字体风格，这种风格的字间距较正常间距更大一些。比较 condensed。

expanded memory *n.* 扩充内存

A type of memory, up to 8 MB, that can be added to IBM PCs. Its use is defined by the Expanded Memory Specification (EMS). Expanded memory is not accessible to programs in MS-DOS, so the Expanded Memory Manager (EMM) maps pages (blocks) of bytes from expanded memory into page frames in accessible memory areas. Expanded memory is not needed in Windows 9x, all versions of Windows NT, and Windows 2000. *See also* EEMS, EMS, Expanded Memory Manager, page frame. 一种可以追加在 IBM PC 上的内存，最大可以达到 8MB。它的用法由扩充内存管理规范(EMS)确定。MS-DOS 程序无法访问扩充内存，扩充内存管理程序(EMM)将扩充内存划分成若干页(也叫内存块)，将它们映射到 DOS 程序可以访问的内存区域(也叫页帧)。参阅 EEMS, EMS, Expanded Memory Manager, page frame。

Expanded Memory Manager *n.* 扩充内存管理程序

A driver that implements the software portion of the Expanded Memory Specification (EMS) to make expanded memory in IBM and compatible PCs accessible. *Acronym*: EMM. *See also* EMS, expanded memory, extended memory. 一种用来实现扩充内存管理规范(EMS)软件部分的驱动程序，它使 IBM PC 及其兼容机可以访问扩充内存。缩略为 EMM。参阅 EMS, expanded memory, extended memory。

Expanded Memory Specification *n.* 扩充内存管理规范

See(见) EMS.

expansion *n.* 扩充(法)

A way of increasing a computer's capabilities by adding hardware that performs tasks that are not part of the basic system. Expansion is usually achieved by plugging printed circuit boards (expansion boards) into openings (expansion slots) inside the computer. *See also* expansion board, expansion slot, open architecture (definition 2), PC Card, PCMCIA slot. 一种用来增加计算机兼容性的方法，通过附加的硬件来执行不属于基本系统的任务。扩充通常是在计算机内部的扩充槽上插入印刷电路板(扩充电路板)来实现的。参阅 expansion board, expansion slot, open architecture (第 2 个释义), PC Card, PCMCIA slot。

expansion board *n.* 扩充电路板

A circuit board that is plugged into a computer's bus (main data transfer path) to add extra functions or resources to the computer. Typical expansion boards add memory, disk drive controllers, video support, parallel and serial ports, and internal modems. For laptops and other portable computers, expansion boards come in credit card-sized devices called PC Cards that plug into a slot in the side or back of the computer. *Also called*: expansion board, extender board. *See also* expansion slot, PC Card, PCMCIA slot. 一种插在计算机总线(主要数据传输通路)上用来增加附加功能或资源的电路板。典型的扩充电路板有内存、磁盘控制器、视频支持系统、串并口和内置调制解调器。膝上型及其他便携式计算机中的扩充电路板有信用卡大小的 PC 卡，它插在计算机侧面或后部的槽

中。也称为 expansion board，extender board。参阅 expansion slot，PC Card，PCMCIA slot。

expansion bus *n.* 扩充总线

A group of control lines that provide a buffered interface to devices. These devices can be located either on the system board or on cards that are plugged into expansion connectors. Common expansion buses included on the system board are USB, PC Card, and PCI. *See also* AT bus. 一种控制线，为各种器件提供缓冲接口。这些器件可以位于系统板上或各种可以插入扩充连接器中去的卡上。包含在系统板上的公共扩充总线有 USB、PC 卡以及 PCI。参阅 AT bus。

expansion card *n.* 扩充卡

See(见) card (第 1 个释义), expansion board.

expansion slot *n.* 扩展槽

A socket in a computer, designed to hold expansion boards and connect them to the system bus (data pathway). Expansion slots are a means of adding or enhancing the computer's features and capabilities. In laptop and other portable computers, expansion slots come in the form of PCMCIA slots designed to accept PC Cards. *See also* expansion board，PC Card，PCMCIA slot. 一种计算机主板上的插槽，用来固定扩充电路板并将其与系统总线(数据通路)相连。扩展槽是追加或增强计算机功能的一种方式。在膝上型或便携计算机中，扩展槽是一个能接纳 PC 卡的 PCMCIA 插槽。参阅 expansion board，PC Card，PCMCIA slot。

experience points *n.* 经验值

Often used in role-playing games (RPGs), experience points are a way of measuring how much a player has experienced or learned. As a player moves through a game, additional benefits, often in the form of increased statistics or skills, are earned. These points are frequently spent or used by the player to increase his or her score. *See also* computer game，role-playing game. 经验值常用在角色游戏(RPGs)中，是度量一个游戏者经历或学习知识多少的一种方式。游戏者遍历一个游戏后，通常会以数字或技能增长的形式挣得一些额外的收益，这就是经验值。这些经验值又常常被游戏者花费在提高分数上面。参阅 computer game，role-playing game。

expert system *n.* 专家系统

An application program that makes decisions or solves problems in a particular field, such as finance or medicine, by using knowledge and analytical rules defined by experts in the field. It uses two components, a knowledge base and an inference engine, to form conclusions. Additional tools include user interfaces and explanation facilities, which enable the system to justify or explain its conclusions as well as allowing developers to run checks on the operating system. *See also* artificial intelligence，inference engine，intelligent database，knowledge base. 一种应用程序，在特定领域(诸如金融或医药领域)运用专家在该领域所掌握的知识和分析规则进行决策和解决问题。专家系统借助于它的两个组成部分——知识库和推理机——来得出结论。专家系统的辅助工具还包括用户界面和解释机制，解释机制使系统可以验证或解释其自身得出的结论，开发者也可以利用解释机制在操作系统上查验工作。参阅 artificial intelligence，inference engine，intelligent database，knowledge base。

expiration date *n.* 失效日期，到期日

The date on which a shareware, beta, or trial version of a program stops functioning, pending purchase of the full version or the entry of an access code. 某个共享软件或程序的 beta 测试版本或试用版本停止工作的日期，用户需要购买完整版本或购买使用该软件的访问权限码后才能使用该软件。

expire *vb.* 【动】过期失效

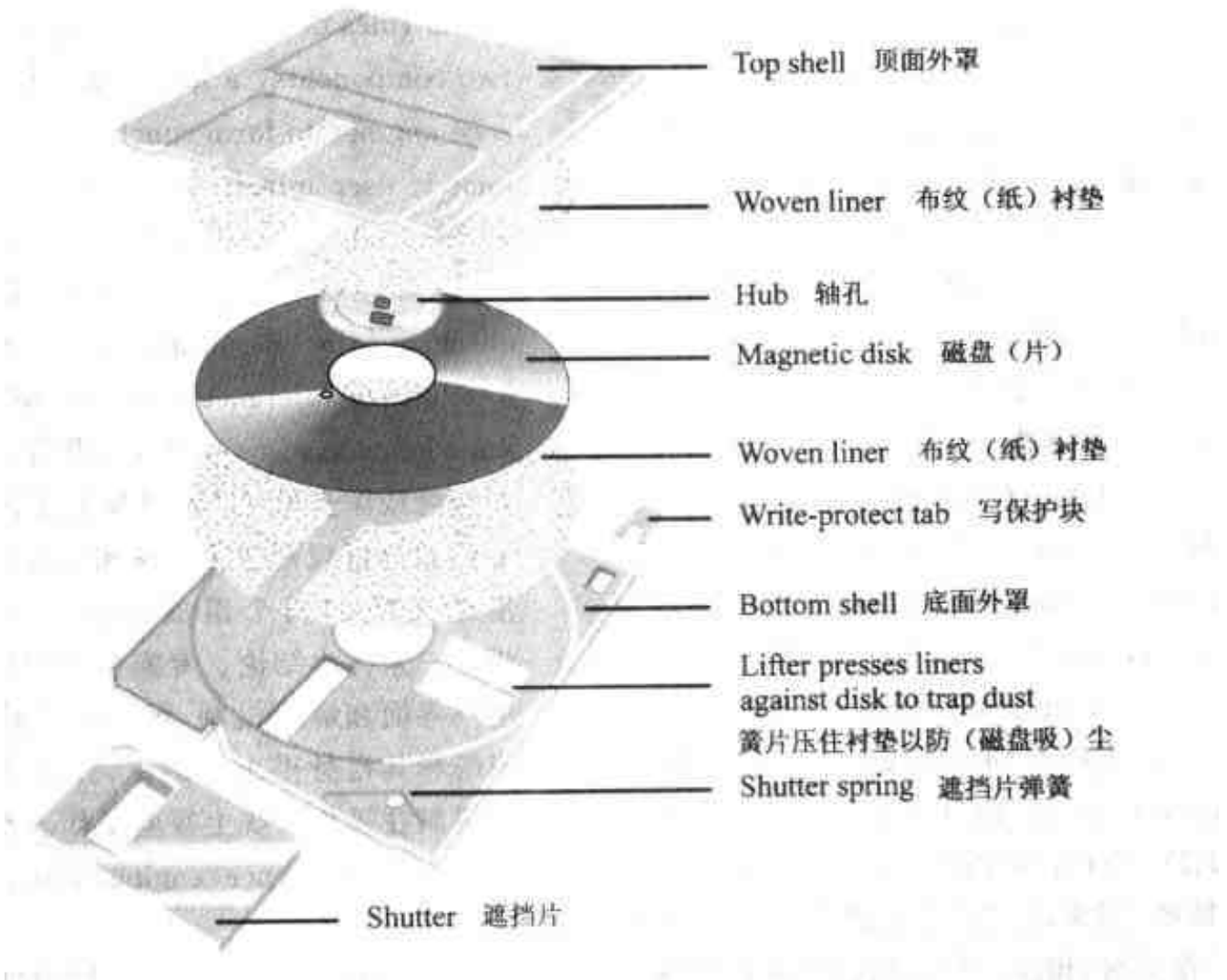
To stop functioning in whole or in part. Beta versions of software are often programmed to expire when a new version is released. *See also* beta[2]. (软件)部分或全部停止工作。软件的 beta 测试版本经常会在新的版本发放后进入过期失效状态，使用户不能正常使用。参阅 beta[2]。

Explicitly Parallel Instruction Computing *n.* 显式并行指令计算技术

See(见) EPIC.

exploded view *n.* 分解图

A form of display that shows a structure with its parts separated but depicted in relation to each other. See the illustration. 一种展示部件结构的方式，将部件的各部分分开表示，并以一定方式表示各部分之间的联系。参阅本条目的图例。



Exploded view

Explorer *n.* (微软公司的)浏览器

See(见) Internet Explorer, Windows Explorer.

ExploreZip *n.* ExploreZip 病毒

A destructive virus that attacks computers running Windows, where it first appears as an e-mail attachment named zipped_files.exe. ExploreZip affects local drives, mapped drives, and accessible network machines and destroys both document and source-code files by opening and immediately closing them, leaving a zero-byte file. Described as both a Trojan horse (because it requires the victim to open the attachment) and a worm (because it can propagate itself in certain instances), ExploreZip spreads by mailing itself to the return address of every unread e-mail in the inbox of the computer's e-mail program, as well as by searching for—and copying itself to—the Windows directory on mapped drives and networked machines. *See also* Trojan horse, virus, worm. 一种破坏性病毒程序，攻击运行 Windows 操作系统的计算机，最初以名为 zipped_file.exe 的电子邮件附件出现。ExploreZip 病毒侵袭本地驱动器、网络映射驱动器和可访问的网络计算机，对文档和源代码文件打开之后随即关闭使之变为一个零字节的文件，达到破坏的目的。ExploreZip 病毒被认为兼具特洛依木马(因为它需要一个受害者去

打开附件)和蠕虫(因为在某种情况下它可以传播自身)两类病毒的特点。ExploreZip 病毒通过向计算机邮件系统的收件箱中每一封未读邮件的寄信人发送自身而得以传播,它还搜索——并且复制自身到——网络映射驱动器和网络计算机的 Windows 系统的目录。参阅 Trojan horse, virus, worm。

exponent *n.* 阶,指数

In mathematics, a number that shows how many times a number is used as a factor in a calculation: in other words, an exponent shows that number's power. Positive exponents, as in 2^3, indicate multiplication (2 times 2 times 2). Negative exponents, as in 2^{-3}, indicate division (1 divided by 23). Fractional exponents, as in $8^{1/3}$, indicate the root of a number (the cube root of 8). 在数学运算中一种数,表示某个数作为运算因子被使用的次数,换句话说,指数就是该数的乘方值(也叫幂)。正阶表示乘法,如 2^3 表示 2 乘 2 乘 2;负阶表示除法,如 2^{-3} 表示 1 除以 2^3;分数阶表示数的几次方根,如 $8^{1/3}$ 表示 8 的立方根。

exponential notation *n.* 指数表示法

See(见) floating-point notation.

exponentiation *n.* 乘方

The operation in which a number is raised to a given power, as in 2^3. In computer programs and programming languages, exponentiation is often shown by a caret (^), as in 2^3. 一个数自乘到给定方次(如 2^3)的操作(或说自乘运算)。在计算机程序和编程语言中,乘方通常用插入符号^表示,如 2^3。

export *vb.* 【动】导出

To move information from one system or program to another. Files that consist only of text can be exported in ASCII (plain text format). For files with graphics, however, the receiving system or program must offer some support for the exported file's format. *See also* EPS, PICT, TIFF. *Compare* import. 将信息从一个系统或程序移到另一个系统或程序中。纯文本的文件可以用 ASCII 码(明文格式)导出,而对含有图形的文件,接收该文件的系统或程序必须支持导出系统或程序所用的文件格式。参阅 EPS, PICT, TIFF。比较 import。

export *n.* 导出文件(夹)

In NFS, a file or folder made available to other network computers using the NFS mount protocol. *See also* NFS. 在网络文件系统中的一种文件或文件夹,使用网络文件系统安装协议,这些文件(夹)可以供其他的网络计算机使用。参阅 NFS。

expression *n.* 表达式

A combination of symbols—identifiers, values, and operators—that yields a result upon evaluation. The resulting value can then be assigned to a variable, passed as an argument, tested in a control statement, or used in another expression. 若干符号(即标识符、数值和操作符)的一种组合,它可以通过运算产生结果。然后可把求得的结果值赋给一个变量,传给一个参数,也可以在某一控制语句中对结果进行测试或供另一表达式使用。

extended ASCII *n.* 扩展 ASCII 字符集

Any set of characters assigned to ASCII values between decimal 128 and 255 (hexadecimal 80 through FF). The specific characters assigned to the extended ASCII codes vary between computers and between programs, fonts, or graphics characters. Extended ASCII adds capability by allowing for 128 additional characters, such as accented letters, graphics characters, and special symbols. *See also* ASCII. 任何 ASCII 码中取值在十进制的 128 和 255 之间(十六进制为 80 到 FF)的字符所组成的字符集。不同的计算机、不同的程序、字体以及图形字符所使用的扩展 ASCII 码所对应的字符都有所不同。由于可以表示 ASCII 码字符集以外的 128 个字符,所以扩展 ASCII 码增加了表达能力,如可以表示重读字母、图形字符(包括制表符)以及其他特殊符号。参阅 ASCII。

Extended Binary Coded Decimal Interchange Code *n.* 扩展的二-十进制交换码

See(见) EBCDIC.

extended characters *n.* 扩展字符

Any of the 128 additional characters in the extended ASCII (8-bit) character set. These characters include those used in several foreign languages, such as accent marks, and special symbols used for creating pictures. *See also* extended ASCII.

扩展 ASCII(8 个二进制位)字符集中 128 个追加的字符中的任何一个字符。这些字符包括在非英语语言中用到的符号(如重音符)和创建图形时用到的一些专用字符。参阅 extended ASCII。

extended data out random access memory *n.* 扩充数据输出随机(存取)存储器

See(见) EDO RAM.

Extended Edition *n.* 扩充版(本)

A version of OS/2 with built-in database and communications facilities, developed by IBM. *See also* OS/2. 一种由 IBM 公司开发的 OS/2 操作系统的版本,该版操作系统中内置了数据库和通信软件。参阅 OS/2。

eXtended Graphics Array *n.* 扩展图形阵列(标准)

An advanced standard for graphics controller and display mode design, introduced by IBM in 1990. This standard supports 640×480 resolution with 65,536 colors, or 1024×768 resolution with 256 colors, and is used mainly on workstation-level systems. *Acronym*: XGA. 由 IBM 在 1990 年提出的一种先进的图形控制器和显示模式设计标准。该标准支持 65 536 色 640×480 分辨率,或 256 色 1024×768 分辨率,主要用在工作站一级的计算机系统。缩略为 XGA。

Extended Industry Standard Architecture *n.* 扩展工业标准体系结构

See(见) EISA.

extended memory *n.* 扩展内存

System memory beyond 1 megabyte in computers based on the Intel 80x86 processors. This memory is accessible only when an 80386 or higher-level processor is operating in protected mode or in emulation on the 80286. To use extended memory, MS-DOS programs need the aid of software that temporarily places the processor into protected mode or by the use of features in the 80386 or higher-level processors to remap portions of extended memory into conventional memory. Extended memory is not an issue in Windows 9x, all versions of Windows NT, Windows 2000, and Windows XP. *See also* EMS, extended memory specification, protected mode. 在基于 Intel 8086 微处理器的计算机上编址超过 1 兆字节的系统内存。只有当 80386(或更高级的处理器)工作在保护模式或 80286 上的仿真模式时,应用程序才可以访问这部分内存。要在 MS-DOS 程序中使用扩展内存,一种方法是借助于特定软件将处理器临时置于保护模式,另一种方法是利用 80386(或更高级的处理器)的功能部件将部分扩展内存重新映像到常规内存(从而可以像操作常规内存那样来操作扩展内存)。运行于 Microsoft Windows 操作系统、IBM 的 OS/2 操作系统或其他使用 Intel 处理器并使用 80386(或更高级的处理器)的保护模式的操作系统之上的程序都可以用统一的方式访问所有的系统内存。参阅 EMS, extended memory specification, protected mode。

extended memory specification *n.* 扩展内存规范

A specification developed by Lotus, Intel, Microsoft, and AST Research that defines a software interface allowing real-mode applications to use extended memory and areas of memory not managed by MS-DOS. Memory is managed by an installable device driver, the Expanded Memory Manager (EMM). The application must use the driver to access the additional memory. *Acronym*: XMS. *See also* Expanded Memory Manager, extended memory. 一种由 Lotus, Intel, Microsoft 和 AST Research 公司共同开发的规范,定义了运行于实模式的应用程序如何使用扩展内存和 MS-DOS 操作系统本身无法管理的其他内存区域的软件接口。这些内存由一个附加的设备驱动程序 EMM(扩充内存管理程序)管理。应用程序借助于该驱动程序就可以访问这类附加内存。缩略为 XMS。参阅 Expanded Memory Manager, extended memory。

extended VGA *n.* 扩展 VGA[视频图像阵列]

An enhanced set of Video Graphics Array (VGA) standards that is capable of displaying an image of from 800×600 pixels to 1600×1200 pixels and that can support a palette of up to 16.7 million (2^{24}) colors. This palette approaches the 19 million colors that a normal person can distinguish, so it is considered a digital standard for color realism that parallels analog television. *Also called*: Super VGA, SVGA. *See also* analog-to-digital converter, CRT, VGA. 一种视频图像阵列(VGA)标准的增强集,能够显示从 800×600 到 1600×1200 像素的图像,并支持多达 16.7 兆

(2^{24})种颜色的调色板。由于这种调色板支持的颜色数与通常人眼所能分辨的19兆种颜色接近，所以被认为是可与模拟信号电视相媲美的真彩色数字标准。扩展VGA也称超级视频图像阵列(SVGA)。也称为Super VGA，SVGA。参阅 analog-to-digital converter，CRT，VGA。

extender board *n.* 扩展板

See(见) expansion board.

eXtensible Firmware Interface *n.* 可扩展固件接口

In computers with the Intel Itanium processor, the interface between the operating system and the computer's low-level booting and initialization firmware. The interface is made up of data tables that contain platform-related information, plus boot and run-time service calls that are available to the operating system and its loader to provide a standard environment for booting an operating system and running preboot applications. *Acronym*: EFI. 在装有Intel安腾处理器的计算机中，介于操作系统与计算机的低级引导和初始化固件之间的接口。这种接口由若干数据表组成，这些数据表中包含有关平台的信息、加上引导和运行期间服务调用例程，这些给操作系统及其装入程序提供一个引导操作系统和运行预引导应用程序的标准环境。缩略为EFI。

Extensible Forms Description Language 或 eXtensible Forms Description Language *n.* 可扩展格式描述语言

See(见) XFDL.

Extensible Hypertext Markup Language *n.* 扩充[展]超(级)文本置标语言

See(见) XHTML.

extensible language *n.* 可扩展语言

A computer language that allows the user to extend or modify the syntax and semantics of the language. In the strict sense, the term relates to only a few of the languages actually used that allow the programmer to change the language itself, such as Forth. *See also* computer language, semantics (definition 1), syntax. 一种允许用户扩充或修改其语法和语义的计算机语言。严格地讲，该术语只能用来指很少一些实用的语言，如Forth，这些语言允许编程人员改变语言本身。参阅 computer language, semantics (第1个释义), syntax。

Extensible Markup Language 或 eXtensible Markup Language *n.* 可扩展置标语言

See(见) XML.

extensible style language *n.* 可扩展风格语言

See(见) XSL.

eXtensible Stylesheet Language *n.* 可扩展样式语言

See(见) XSL.

eXtensible Stylesheet Language Formatting Objects *n.* 可扩展样式语言格式化对象

See(见) XSL-FO.

Extensible Stylesheets Language-Transformations *n.* 可扩展样式语言转换

See(见) XSLT.

extension *n.* 扩展名；扩展字符集；扩展程序

1. A set of characters added to a filename that serves to extend or clarify its meaning or to identify a file as a member of a category. An extension may be assigned by the user or by a program, as, for example, .com or .exe for executable programs that MS-DOS can load and run. 附加在文件名后面的几个字符，用于进一步表明文件的含义或标识文件的类型。文件的扩展名可以由用户指定，也可以由计算机程序自动生成，例如扩展名为.exe或.com的文件是可以由MS-DOS操作系统装入内存并运行的程序。

2. A supplemental set of codes used to include additional characters in a particular character set. 一套扩展的代码，用于为某一特殊的字符集增加字符。

3. A program or program module that adds functionality to or extends the effectiveness of a program. 一段程序或程序模块，用于为某一已有程序附加功能或提高效率。

4. On the Macintosh, a program that alters or augments the functionality of the operating system. There are two types: system extensions, such as QuickTime, and Chooser extensions, such as printer drivers. When a Macintosh is turned on, the extensions in the Extensions folder within the System folder are loaded into memory. *See also* Chooser extension, QuickTime, System folder. Macintosh机上的一段程序，这段程序可以增加操作系统的功能或提高操作系统的工作效

率。有两种扩展程序：系统扩展程序（如 QuickTime）和可选用扩展程序（如打印机驱动程序）。当 Macintosh 机启动时，存在于系统目录下的扩展程序子目录中的所有扩展程序都将自动装入内存。参阅 Chooser extension，QuickTime，System folder。

Extension Manager *n.* 扩展程序管理器[程序]

A Macintosh utility developed by Apple that allows the user to determine which extensions are loaded when the computer is turned on. *See also* extension (definition 4). Macintosh 机上的一种实[公]用程序，用户可以借助于该程序来配置系统启动时自动装入内存的扩展程序。参阅 extension（第 4 个定义）。

extent *n.* 盘区

On a disk or other direct-access storage device, a continuous block of storage space reserved by the operating system for a particular file or program. 在磁盘或其他直接访问存储设备上，由操作系统为特定文件或程序所保留的一块连续的存储空间。

exterior gateway protocol *n.* 外部网关协议

A protocol used by routers (gateways) on separate, independent networks for distributing routing information between and among themselves - for example, between hosts on the Internet. *Acronym*: EGP. *Also called*: external gateway protocol. *Compare* interior gateway protocol. 一种由各种独立网络中路由器（各种网关）所使用的协议，用于在这些路由器本身之间（例如在因特网上各主机之间）分发路由选择信息。缩略为 EGP。也称为 external gateway protocol。比较 interior gateway protocol。

external command *n.* 外部命令

A program included in an operating system such as MS-DOS that is loaded into memory and executed only when its name is entered at the system prompt. Although an external command is a program in its own right, it is called a command because it is included with the operating system. *See also* XCMD. *Compare* internal command. 一种包含在操作系统中的程序，不过，在操作系统装入内存时该程序并不同时装入，只有用户在命令行提示符下键入该程序的名字后它才真正被装入内存并运行。虽然外部命令实际上是一段独立的程序，但由于它包含在操作系统中，所以也被称为命令。参阅 XCMD。比较 internal command。

external function *n.* 外部函数，外部操作程序

See(见) XFCN.

External Gateway Protocol *n.* 外部网关协议

A protocol for distributing information regarding availability to the routers and gateways that interconnect networks. *Acronym*: EGP. *See also* gateway, router. 一种根据联接网络的路由器和网关的可用性决定信息分发的协议。缩略为 EGP。参阅 gateway，router。

external gateway protocol *n.* 外部网关协议

See(见) exterior gateway protocol.

external hard disk *n.* 外置[接]硬盘

A free-standing hard disk with its own case and power supply, connected to the computer with a data cable and used mainly as a portable unit. *See also* hard disk. 一种自带外壳和电源的可移动硬盘，通过一条数据线与计算机相连，主要用作携带信息的装置。参阅 hard disk。

external interrupt *n.* 外部中断

A hardware interrupt generated by hardware elements external to the microprocessor. *See also* hardware interrupt, internal interrupt, interrupt. 一种由微处理器之外的其他硬件部件产生的硬件中断。参阅 hardware interrupt，internal interrupt，interrupt。

external modem *n.* 外接[置]调制解调器

A stand-alone modem that is connected via cable to a computer's serial port. *See also* internal modem. 一种独立的调制解调器，通过电缆与计算机串行通信口相连。参阅 internal modem。

external reference *n.* 外部引用

A reference in a program or routine to some identifier, such as code or data, that is not declared within that program or routine. The term usually refers to an identifier declared in code that is separately compiled. *See also* compile. 在程序或子程序中对没有在该段程序或子程序中声明的标识符（如代码或数据）的一种引用。外部引用这个术语通常是指在另一单独编译的代码中声明的标识符。参阅 compile。

external storage *n.* 外存储器

A storage medium for data, such as a disk or tape unit, that is external to a computer's memory. 一种计算机内存之外的数据存储媒体，如磁盘或磁带(机)等。

external viewer *n.* 外部阅读[查看]器[程序]

A separate application used to view documents that are of a type that cannot be handled by the current application. *See also* helper program. 一种独立于当前应用程序的应用程序，该程序可以用来查看当前应用程序无法阅读的文档。参阅 helper program。

extract *vb.* 【动】抽取

1. To remove or duplicate items from a larger group in a systematic manner. 指系统地从一大组项目中抽取或复制某些项目。

2. In programming, to derive one set of characters from another by using a mask (pattern) that determines which characters to remove. 在编程中，抽取指从一个字符集中派生出另一字符集，派生时使用一种掩码(模式)来决定需要移去哪些字符。

extra-high-density floppy disk *n.* 超高密软盘

A 3.5-inch floppy disk capable of holding 4 MB of data and requiring a special disk drive that has two heads rather than one. *See also* floppy disk. 一种可以存储 4MB 的数据的 3.5 英寸软盘，这种软盘需要特殊的具有两个磁头(而不是一般的一个磁头)的磁盘驱动器。参阅 floppy disk。

extranet *n.* 企业外部网

An extension of a corporate intranet using World Wide Web technology to facilitate communication with the corporation's suppliers and customers. An extranet allows customers and suppliers to gain limited access to a company's intranet in order to enhance the speed and efficiency of their business relationship. *See also* intranet. 一种使用万维网(WWW)技术的企业内部网的扩充网，使得企业与其供应商和客户之间的通信更加方便。企业外部网会限制客户和供应商对企业内部网的访问，这样可以提高他们商务联系的速度和效率。参阅 intranet。

extrinsic semiconductor *n.* 非本征半导体

A semiconductor that conducts electricity due to a P-type or N type impurity that allows electrons to flow under certain conditions, such as heat application, by forcing them to move out of their standard state to create a new hand of electrons or electron gaps. *See also* N-type semiconductor, P-type semiconductor, semiconductor. 一种能够导电的半导体，导电原理是：这种半导体使用了 P 型或 N 型杂质，这些杂质可以通过施加一定条件(如加热)强制电子改变其标准状态下的行为而产生新的电子束或电子沟，从而导致电子的流动。参阅 N-type semiconductor, P-type semiconductor, semiconductor。

eyeballs *n.* 眼球(数)

The individuals or the number of individuals who view a Web site or its advertising. 观看某个网站或该网站发出的广告的人员或人员数目。

e-zine 或 ezine *n.* 电子杂志

Short for electronic magazine. A digital publication available on the Internet, a bulletin board system (BBS), or other online service, often free of charge. 为 electronic magazine 的缩写。一种存在于因特网、电子公告板系统或其他联机服务系统上的数字化产品，一般可以免费阅读。

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F *n.* 法(拉)

See(见) farad.

F2F *adv.* 【修】面对面

Short for **face-to-face**. In person, rather than over the Internet. The term is used in e-mail. 为 face-to-face 的缩写。指亲自面对面(物理空间上接近并面对面),而不是通过因特网进行的交流。这个术语用在电子邮件中。

face *n.* 面

1. In geometry and computer graphics, one side of a solid object, such as a cube. 在几何学和计算机图形学中,一个立体物体(如立方体)的一个面。

2. In printing and typography, short for *typeface*. 在打印和排版印刷技术中,为 typeface 的缩写。

face time *n.* 见面时间

Time spent dealing face-to-face with another person, rather than communicating electronically. 用于面对面的解决问题所花去的时间,而不是电子交流所用的时间。

facsimile *n.* (图文)传真

See(见) fax.

factor *n.* 因子

In mathematics, an item that is multiplied in a multiplication problem; for example, 2 and 3 are factors in the problem 2×3. The prime factors of a number are a set of prime numbers that, when multiplied together, produce the number. 在数学上,乘法题中被用于相乘的项。例如,在问题 2×3中,2 和 3 都是因子。一个数的质因子集是一组质数,把它们相乘就得到这个数。

factorial *n.* 阶乘

Expressed as *n*! (*n*factorial), the result of multiplying the successive integers from 1 through *n*; *n*! equals $n\times(n-1)\times(n-2)\times\ldots\times1$. 从 1 到 n 连续的 n 个数相乘的结果,表示为 n! (n 的阶乘)。n! 等于 $n\times(n-1)\times(n-2)\times\cdots\times1$。

failback *n.* 故障后恢复

In a cluster network system (one with two or more interconnected servers), the process of restoring resources and services to their primary server after they have been temporarily relocated to a backup system while repairs were implemented on the original host. *See also* cluster, failover. 在集群网络系统(两个或多个相互连接的服务器)中,将备份系统上的各种资源和服务程序恢复到主服务器上的过程,这些资源和服务程序是由于修复原始主机而暂时存放在备份系统上。参阅 cluster, failover。

failover *vb.* 【动】故障解决

In a cluster network system (one with two or more interconnected servers), to relocate an overloaded or failed resource, such as a server, a disk drive, or a network, to its redundant, or backup, component. For example, when one server in a two-server system stops processing because of a power outage or other malfunction, the system automatically fails over to the second server, with little or no disruption to the users. *See also* cluster, failback. 在集群网络系统(两个或多个相互连接的服务器)中,将超载的或失效的资源(例如服务器、磁盘驱动器或网络)重新存放在其冗余(或备份)组件上。例如,在有两台服务器的系统中,其中一台由于掉电或其他故障停止工作,系统就会自动地将发生故障的那部分工作传递到第二台服务器,将对用户的影响降低到极小或零。参阅 cluster, failback。

fail-safe system *n.* 故障保险系统

A computer system designed to continue operating without loss of or damage to programs and data when part of the system breaks down or seriously malfunctions. *Compare* fail-soft system. 一种设计成具有如下功能的计算机系统：当系统的局部发生错误或严重故障时，该系统能不丢失或不破坏程序和数据而继续运行。比较 fail-soft system。

fail-soft system *n.* **故障弱化系统**

A computer system designed to fail gracefully over a period of time when an element of hardware or software malfunctions. A fail-soft system terminates nonessential functions and remains operating at a diminished capacity until the problem has been corrected. *Compare* fail-safe system. 一种设计成具有如下功能的计算机系统：当硬件部件或软件出现故障时，该系统在一段时间内处于保护方式。故障弱化系统停止执行非必要的操作程序，并且在降低能力的情况下继续工作，直到故障被排除。比较 fail-safe system。

failure *n.* **故障，失败，错误**

The inability of a computer system or related device to operate reliably or to operate at all. A common cause of system failure is loss of power, which can be minimized with a battery-powered backup source until all devices can be shut down. Within a system, electronic failures generally occur early in the life of a system or component and can often be produced by burning in the equipment (leaving it turned on constantly) for a few hours or days. Mechanical failures are difficult to predict but are most likely to affect devices, such as disk drives, that have moving parts. 计算机系统或其相关设备不能可靠工作或完全不能工作的情况。系统故障的一个常见原因是掉电。启用备用电源，直到所有设备能安全关闭，可使掉电故障引起的损失减到最少。在系统中，电子故障通常发生在系统或元件寿命（即生存期）的早期。让设备经受老化考验（使其恒定地处于工作状态）若干小时或数天，此法通常可找出这种故障。机械故障很难预测，但它最容易损坏设备，如带有移动部件的磁盘驱动器

failure rate *n.* **故障率**

The number of failures in a specified time period. Failure rate is a means of measuring the reliability of a device, such as a hard disk. *See also* MTBF. 在规定时间内发生故障的次数。故障率是衡量设备（如硬盘）可靠性的一种方法。参阅 MTBF。

fair queuing *n.* **公平排队法**

A technique used to improve quality of service that gives each session flow passing through a network device a fair share of network resources. With fair queuing, no prioritization occurs. *Acronym*: FQ. *See also* quality of service, queuing. *Compare* weighted fair queuing. 一种用于提高服务质量的技术或方法，给每个通过网络设备的话路以均等的资格共享网络资源。使用了公平排队法之后就不会有任何优先权事件发生。缩略为 FQ。参阅 quality of service, queuing。比较 weighted fair queuing。

fair use *n.* **合法使用范围**

A legal doctrine describing the boundaries of legitimate use of copyrighted software or other published material. 描述具有版权的软件或其他出版物的合法使用范围的法律条文。

fallout *n.* **事故；筛出**

Any failure of components that occurs while equipment is being burned in, especially when the test is done at the factory. *See also* burn in (definition 1). 当设备进行老化考验，尤其指在工厂里作测试时，发生的任何元件的故障。参阅 burn in（第 1 个释义）。

family *n.* **族，系列**

A series of hardware or software products that have some properties in common, such as a series of personal computers from the same company, a series of CPU chips from the same manufacturer that all use the same instruction set, a set of 32-bit operating systems based on the same API (for example, Windows 95 and Windows 98), or a set of fonts that are intended to be used together, such as Times New Roman. *See also* central processing unit, font, instruction set, operating system. 具有某些共同特性的硬件或软件产品的系列。如同一个公司生产的一系列个人计算机，同一工厂生产的具有相同指令集的一系列 CPU 芯片，或有意放在一起使用的字体的集合，如 Times New Roman（时代新罗马字体）。参阅 central processing unit, font, instruction set, operating

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system。

fan¹ *n.* **风扇**

The cooling mechanism built into computer cabinets, laser printers, and other such devices to prevent malfunction due to heat buildup. Fans are the main source of the continuous humming associated with computers and other hardware. 安装在计算机机箱、激光打印机和其他类似设备中，用来防止热量积累导致故障的冷却装置。风扇是计算机和其他硬件发出连续的嗡嗡声的主要来源。

fan² *vb.* **【动】吹风**

To flip through a stack of printer paper to ensure that the pages are loose and will not stick together or jam the printer. 轻微吹动一堆打印纸使它们保持松散而不粘在一起或阻塞打印机。

fanfold paper *n.* **扇折式(打印)纸**

Paper with pin-feed holes on both margins designed to be fed into the tractor-feed mechanism of a printer, page by page, in a continuous, unbroken stream. *Also called* z-fold paper. 一种两边都有送纸孔的打印纸，借助打印机的传纸装置可以逐页连续不断的传送。也称为 z-fold paper。

fan-in *n.* **输入端数，扇入**

The maximum number of signals that can be fed to a given electronic device, such as a logic gate, at one time without risking signal corruption. The fan-in rating of a device depends on its type and method of construction. *Compare* fan-out. 能够同时送到给定的电子器件(如逻辑门)而不会造成信号破坏的最大信号个数。器件的输入端数额定值取决于它的类型和构造方式。比较 fan-out。

fan-out *n.* **输出端数，扇出**

The maximum number of electronic devices that can be fed by a given electronic device, such as a logic gate, at one time without the signal becoming too weak. The fan-out rating of a device depends on its type and method of construction. *Compare* fan-in. 给定电子器件(如逻辑门)能同时带动而且不致引起信号过弱的电子器件的最大数。器件的输出端数额定值取决于它的类型和构造方式。比较 fan-in。

fanzine *n.* **爱好者[发烧友，网友]杂志**

A magazine, distributed on line or by mail, that is produced by and devoted to fans of a particular group, person, or activity. *See also* ezine. 一种联机(或叫在线)分发或通过邮件分发的杂志，由一个特定团体的支持者、某个个人的崇拜者或一项活动的爱好者所自发创办并在他们之间分发。参阅 ezine。

FAQ *n.* **最常问的问题，常见问题解答**

Acronym for frequently asked questions. A document listing common questions and answers on a particular subject. FAQs are often posted on Internet newsgroups where new participants tend to ask the same questions that regular readers have answered many times. 为 frequently asked questions 的缩略语。一种文档，列出有关某一特定主题的常见的问题和答案。FAQ 常常发表在因特网的新闻组中，在那里，新加入者总是问一些早已被回答了许多次的问题。

farad *n.* **法(拉)**

The unit of capacitance (the ability to hold a charge). A 1-farad capacitor holds a charge of 1 coulomb with a potential difference of 1 volt between its plates. In practical use, a farad is an extremely large amount of capacitance; capacitance is usually expressed in terms of microfarads (10^{6}) or picofarads (10^{12}). *Abbreviation*: F. 电容(保持电荷的能力)的单位。一个电容器的电容是 1 法拉，是指当它的两个极板之间的电势差是 1 伏特时，其上有 1 库仑电荷。在实际应用中，1 法拉是极大的电容，通常电容以微法(10^{-6})或皮法(10^{-12})为单位来表示。缩写为 F。

FARNET *n.* **美国科研网络联盟**

See(见) Federation of American Research Networks.

Fast Ethernet *n.* **高速以太网**

See(见) 100BaseX.

fast Fourier transform *n.* **快速傅里叶变换**

A set of algorithms used to compute the discrete Fourier transform of a function, which in turn is used for solving series of equations, performing spectral analysis, and carrying out other signal-processing and signal-generation tasks. *Acronym*: FFT. *See also* Fourier transform. 用于计算一个函数的离散傅里叶变换的一套算法。还可以用它来解方程组，进行频谱分析和完成其他的信号处理与信号生成任务。缩略为 FFT。参阅 Fourier

transform。

fast infrared port *n.* 快速红外线端口

See(见) FIR port.

fast packet *n.* 快速分组(标准)

A standard for high-speed network technology that utilizes fast switching of fixed-length cells or packets for real-time transmission of data. *Also called*: Asynchronous Transfer Mode, ATM. *See also* packet (definition 2), packet switching. 一种高速网络技术标准,利用固定长度的信元或信息包的快速交换来实现数据的实时传送。也称为 Asynchronous Transfer Mode, ATM。参阅 packet (第 2 个释义), packet switching。

fast packet switching *adj.* 【修】快速分组交换

Of, describing, or pertaining to high-speed packet-switching networks that perform little or no error checking. The term is often, however, restricted to high-speed networking technologies, such as ATM, that transmit fixed-length cells rather than including those, such as frame relay, that transmit variable-length packets. 用于修饰或说明进行很少的检错或不进行检错的快速分组交换网络。但该术语经常专指快速联网技术(例如 ATM),传输固定长度的信元,而不是传输变长的包或分组报文(例如帧中继)。

fast page-mode RAM *n.* 快速分页模式 RAM

See(见) page mode RAM.

Fast SCSI *n.* 高速 SCSI

A form of the SCSI-2 interface that can transfer data 8 bits at a time at up to 10 megabytes per second. The Fast SCSI connector has 50 pins. *Also called*: Fast SCSI-2. *See also* SCSI, SCSI-2. Compare Fast/Wide SCSI, Wide SCSI. 第二代 SCSI 接口的一种形式,它一次能传送 8 位数据,传送速率最高可达 10 兆字节每秒。高速 SCSI 的接头是 50 针的。也称为 Fast SCSI-2。参阅 SCSI, SCSI-2。比较 Fast/Wide SCSI, Wide SCSI。

Fast/Wide SCSI *n.* 高速-宽带 SCSI

A form of the SCSI-2 interface that can transfer data 16 bits at a time at up to 20 megabytes per second. The Fast/Wide SCSI connector has 68 pins. *Also called*: Fast/Wide SCSI-2. *See also* SCSI, SCSI-2. Compare Fast SCSI, Wide SCSI. 第二代 SCSI 接口的一种形式,它一次能传送 16 位数据,传送速率最高可达 20 兆字节每秒。高速-宽带 SCSI 接头是 68 针的。也称为 Fast/Wide SCSI-2。参阅 SCSI, SCSI-2。比较 Fast SCSI, Wide SCSI。

FAT *n.* 文件分配表

See(见) file allocation table.

fatal error *n.* 致命错误

An error that causes the system or application program to crash—that is, to fail abruptly with no hope of recovery. 一种导致系统或应用程序崩溃的错误,即突然出现故障而没有希望恢复的情况。

fatal exception error *n.* 致命异常错误

A Windows message signaling that an unrecoverable error, one that causes the system to halt, has occurred. Data being processed when the error occurs is usually lost, and the computer must be rebooted. *See also* error handling. 一种发生无法恢复的错误后的 Windows 消息(信令),该错误导致系统停止运行。通常正在处理的数据在出现差错时就会丢失,并且计算机必须重新启动。参阅 error handling。

fat application *n.* 多功能应用程序

An application that can be used on both PowerPC processor-based Macintosh computers and 68K-based Macintosh computers. 一种应用程序,可用于基于 PowerPC 型处理器和基于 68000 型处理器的 Macintosh 计算机。

fat binary *n.* 扩展二进制

An application format that supports both PowerPC processor-based Macintosh computers and 68K-based Macintosh computers. 一种应用程序格式,支持基于 PowerPC 型处理器和基于 68000 型处理器的 Macintosh 计算机。

fatbits *n.* 多位

1. Originally (as FatBits), a feature of the Apple MacPaint program in which a small portion of a drawing can be enlarged and modified one pixel (FatBit) at a time. 最初写作 FatBits, Apple MacPaint 程序的一项功能。可随时把图形中的一小部分放大,还可以每次修改一个像素(许多位)。

2. A similar feature in any program that allows pixel-bypixel modification through a zoom feature. 任何一种允许通过缩放功能逐个修改像素的程序

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中的类似特性。

fat client *n.* 胖[多功能]客户系统

In a client/server architecture, a client machine that performs most or all of the processing, with little or none performed by the server. The client handles presentation and functions, and the server manages data and access to it. *See also* client (definition 3), client/server architecture, server (definition 2), thin server. *Compare* fat server, thin client. 在客户机-服务器体系结构中的一种客户系统,可以执行大多数或全部事务处理,只有很少操作或没有任何操作由服务系统完成。该客户系统处理显示功能和业务逻辑,而服务系统只负责管理数据和对数据的访问。参阅 client (第 3 个释义), client/server architecture, server (第 2 个释义), thin server。比较 fat server, thin client。

FAT file system *n.* 文件分配表(FAT)文件系统

The system used by MS-DOS to organize and manage files. The FAT (file allocation table) is a data structure that MS-DOS creates on the disk when the disk is formatted. When MS-DOS stores a file on a formatted disk, the operating system places information about the stored file in the FAT so that MS-DOS can retrieve the file later when requested. The FAT is the only file system MS-DOS can use; OS/2, Windows NT, and Windows 9x operating systems can use the FAT file system in addition to their own file systems (HPFS, NTFS, and VFAT, respectively). *See also* file allocation table, HPFS, NTFS, OS/2, VFAT, Windows. MS-DOS 操作系统用来组织和管理文件的文件系统。FAT 的全称是文件分配表,是 MS-DOS 格式化磁盘时在磁盘上建立的一种数据结构。当 MS-DOS 在格式化过的磁盘上存放文件时,操作系统把此文件的有关信息保存在 FAT 中,此后请求对该文件进行操作时,MS-DOS 可据此检索到它。FAT 文件系统是 MS-DOS 可以使用的唯一的文件系统。OS/2、Windows NT 和 Windows 9x 操作系统除了用它们自己的文件系统(分别为 HPFS, NTFS 和 VFAT)之外,也可以使用 FAT 文件系统。参阅 file allocation table, HPFS, NTFS, OS/2, VFAT, Windows。

father *n.* 父辈[代]

See(见) generation (第 1 个释义).

father file *n.* 父文件

A file that is the last previously valid set of a changing set of data. The father file is immediately preceded by a grandfather file and immediately succeeded by its son. The pairs *father*and *son*, *parent*and *child*(or *descendant*), and *independent*and *dependent*are synonymous. *See also* generation (definition 1). 对一组不断变化的数据所创建的最后一个有效记录文件。父文件的直接前驱是祖文件而直接后继是子文件。成对项父与子、双亲与孩子(或后代)以及独立与从属都是同义词。参阅 generation (第 1 个释义)。

fat server *n.* 胖[多功能]服务系统

In a client/server architecture, a server machine that performs most of the processing, with little or none performed by the client. Applications logic and data reside on the server, and presentation services are handled by the client. *See also* client (definition 3), client/ server architecture, server (definition 2), thin client. *Compare* fat client, thin server. 在客户机-服务器体系结构中的一种服务器(用作服务系统的机器),可以完成几乎所有的事务处理,只有很少或没有事情由客户系统去处理。应用系统中的逻辑(即程序)和数据都驻留在服务系统中,即由服务系统管理,对用户的外部表示服务则由客户系统承担。参阅 client (第 3 个释义), client/ server architecture, server (第 2 个释义), thin client。比较 fat client, thin server。

fatware *n.* 大软件

Software that monopolizes hard disk space and power due to an overabundance of features or inefficient design. *Also called*: bloatware. 由于功能过多或设计效率太低,运行时要独占硬盘空间和相当多的 CPU 资源的一种软件。也称为 bloatware。

fault *n.* 故障;失效

1. A physical defect, such as a loose connection, that prevents a system or device from operating as it should. 一种物理上的缺陷,诸如连接松动,通常会导致系统或设备无法正常工作。

2. A programming error that can cause the software to fail. 能导致软件运行失败的程序错误。

3. As page fault, an attempt to access a page of virtual memory that is not mapped to a physical address. *See also* page fault. 指页面故障，试图存取没有映射到物理地址的虚拟内存页面。参阅 page fault。

fault resilience *n.* 故障恢复[修复]

See(见) high availability.

fault tolerance *n.* 容错

The ability of a computer or an operating system to respond to a catastrophic event or fault, such as a power outage or a hardware failure, in a way that ensures that no data is lost and any work in progress is not corrupted. This can be accomplished with a batterybacked power supply, backup hardware, provisions in the operating system, or any combination of these. In a faulttolerant network, the system has the ability either to continue the system's operation without loss of data or to shut the system down and restart it, recovering all processing that was in progress when the fault occurred. 计算机或操作系统对一个突发事件或故障(如电源掉电或硬件故障)的反应能力，使之不会因为事故而造成数据丢失，也不会使正在进行的工作发生错误。这种能力可以通过使用备用电池电源、备用硬件、应急操作系统或综合运用这些措施来实现。在一个有容错能力的网络中，当故障发生时，系统能够不丢失数据而继续运行或关闭再重启动系统并恢复故障前正在进行的各项工作。

favorite *n.* 收藏页

In Microsoft Internet Explorer, a user-defined shortcut to a page on the World Wide Web, analogous to a bookmark in Netscape Navigator. *See also* Favorites folder, hotlist. *Compare* bookmark (definition 2). 在微软公司因特网浏览程序[器]中，一个用户定义的指向万维网的某一页的快捷方式，类似于网景公司的导航者浏览程序[器]中的书签。参阅 Favorites folder, hotlist。比较 bookmark (第 2 个释义)。

Favorites folder *n.* 收藏夹

In Microsoft Internet Explorer, a collection of shortcuts to Web sites that a user has selected for future reference. Other Web browsers refer to this collection by other names, such as bookmarks or hotlists. *See also* bookmark file (definition 1), Internet Explorer, URL. *Compare* bookmark (definition 2), hotlist. 在微软公司因特网浏览程序[器]中，存放由用户收集以备今后参考的网络站点的快捷方式的一种文件夹。其他的网络浏览程序[器]使用其他的名字称呼它，如书签集或热点列表。参阅 bookmark file (第 1 个释义)，Internet Explorer, URL。比较 bookmark (第 2 个释义)，hotlist。

fax *n.* (图文)传真

Short for **facsimile**. The transmission of text or graphics over telephone lines in digitized form. Conventional fax machines scan an original document, transmit an image of the document as a bit map, and reproduce the received image on a printer. Resolution and encoding are standardized in the CCITT Groups 1-4 recommendations. Fax images can also be sent and received by microcomputers equipped with fax hardware and software. *See also* CCITT Groups 1-4. 为 **facsimile** 的缩写。在电话线上用数字化的形式进行的文本或图形传输。传统的传真机工作方式是：扫描原始文档，把文档的图像以位图的形式传出去，接收方通过打印机再现该图像。国际电报电话咨询委员会(CCITT)小组 1—4 的决议对图形的分辨率和编码方式制订了标准。利用带有传真硬件和软件的微机也可进行传真图像的发送和接收。参阅 CCITT Groups 1-4。

fax machine *n.* 传真机

Short for **facsimile machine**. A device that scans pages, converts the images of those pages to a digital format consistent with the international facsimile standard, and transmits the image through a telephone line. A fax machine also receives such images and prints them on paper. *See also* scan (definition 2). 为 **facsimile machine** 的缩写。一种设备，它扫描要传的文档页，按照国际传真标准把页的图像转换为数字格式，然后用电话线传出去。作为接收方的传真机则把收到的图像在纸上打印出来。参阅 scan (第 2 个释义)。

fax modem *n.* 传真调制解调器

A modem that sends (and possibly receives) data encoded in a fax format (typically CCITT fax format), which a fax machine or another modem

F

decodes and converts to an image. The image must already have been encoded on the host computer. Text and graphic documents can be converted into fax format by special software usually provided with the modem; paper documents must first be scanned in. Fax modems may be internal or external and may combine fax and conventional modem capabilities. *See also* fax, modem. 一种调制解调器，它传送(也可能接收)以传真格式(典型的是CCITT传真格式)编码的数据，传真机或另一个调制解调器则将这些数据解码并还原成图像。图像必须已经在主机上编码。文本和图形文档可用特殊软件(通常调制解调器带有这种软件)转换成传真格式；纸上的文档则要先扫描进来。传真调制解调器可以是内置或外置的，也可以兼有传真机和传统调制解调器的功能。参阅 fax, modem。

fax on demand *n.* 自动[按需]回复传真系统

An automated system that makes information available for request by telephone. When a request is made, the system faxes the information to the telephone number given in the request. *Acronym*: FOD. 一种可通过电话请求得到信息的自动传真系统。当收到请求时，系统把信息传真给发出请求的电话号码。缩略为 FOD。

fax program *n.* 传真程序

A computer application that allows the user to send, receive, and print fax transmissions. *See also* fax. 一种计算机应用程序，允许用户发送、接收和打印传真传输。参阅 fax。

fax server *n.* 传真服务器

A computer on a network capable of sending and receiving fax transmissions to and from other computers on the network. *See also* fax, server (definition 1). 网络上的一种计算机，它在网络计算机中间起到发送和接收传真传输的作用。参阅 fax, server (第1个释义)。

FCB *n.* 文件控制块

See(见) file control block.

FCC *n.* 联邦通信委员会

Acronym for Federal Communications Commission. The U. S. agency created by the Communications Act of 1934, which regulates interstate and international wire, radio, and other broadcast transmissions, including telephone, telegraph, and telecommunications. 为 Federal Communications Commission 的缩略语。按 1934 年的通信法案建立的美国代理机构，它管制州际和国际的有线、无线和其他广播传输，包括电话、电报和电信。

F connector *n.* F连接器

A coaxial connector, used primarily in video applications, that requires a screw-on attachment. See the illustration. 一种同轴连接器，主要用在视频应用中。需要一个带螺丝的附件来固定。参阅本条目的图例。



F connector

FDDI *n.* 光纤分布数据接口

Acronym for Fiber Distributed Data Interface. A standard developed by the American National Standards Institute (ANSI) for high-speed fiber-optic LANs (local area networks). FDDI provides specifications for transmission rates of 100 megabits (100 million bits) per second on networks based on the token ring standard. *See also* token ring network. 为 Fiber Distributed Data Interface 的缩略语。由美国国家标准局(ANSI)开发的高速光纤局域网标准。在基于令牌环标准的网络上，FDDI 提供了传输率为每秒 100 兆位(100 百万位)的传输率。FDDI Ⅱ 是 FDDI 标准的扩充，它增加了以数字化形式进行实时模拟数据传输的规范。参阅 token ring network。

FDDI Ⅱ *n.* FDDI Ⅱ标准

Acronym for Fiber Distributed Data Interface. An extension of the FDDI standard, FDDI Ⅱ contains additional specifications for the real-time transmission of analog data in digitized form for high-speed fiber-optic LANs (local area networks). *See also* FDDI. 为 Fiber Distributed Data Interface 的缩略语。FDDI 标准的扩充，其中增加了在高速光纤局域网中按数字化形式进行实时模拟数据传输的规范。参阅 FDDI。

FDHP *n.* 全双工握手协议

Acronym for Full Duplex Handshaking Protocol. A protocol used by duplex modems to determine the source type of the transmission and match it. *See also* duplex1, handshake. 为 Full Duplex Handshaking Protocol 的缩略语。在双工调制解调器中使用的一个协议，用来确定传输源的类型并建立连接。参阅 duplex1, handshake。

FDM *n.* 频分多路复用(技术)

Acronym for Frequency Division Multiplexing. A means of loading multiple transmission signals onto separate bands of a single communications channel so that all signals can be carried simultaneously. FDM is used in analog transmissions, as on a baseband network or in communications over a telephone line. In FDM the frequency range of the channel is divided into narrower bands, each of which can carry a different transmission signal. For example, FDM might divide a voice channel with a frequency range of 1400 hertz (Hz) into four subchannels— 820-990 Hz, 1230-1400 Hz, 1640-1810 Hz, and 2050- 2220 Hz—with adjacent subchannels separated by a 240- Hz guard band to minimize interference. 为 Frequency Division Multiplexing 的缩略语。在一条通信通道上，不同的频带分别载有不同的信号，从而使所有的信号可以同时传送。FDM 用于如在基带网络上或电话线上的通信中的模拟传输。在这项技术中，信道被分成较窄的频带，每一个频带能够载有不同的传输信号。例如，FDM 可能把一条带宽为 1400Hz 的信道分为四个子信道— 820 到 990Hz、1230 到 1400Hz、1640 到 1810Hz 和 2050 到 2220Hz——相邻的子信道间留有 240Hz 的保护频带以使它们的冲突最小。

FDMA *n.* 频分多址(技术，方法)

Acronym for Frequency Division Multiple Access. A method of multiplexing in which the set of frequencies assigned to cellular phone service is divided into 30 separate channels, each of which can be used by a different caller. FDMA is the technology used in the AMPS phone service, which is widespread in North America and in other countries around the world. *See also* AMPS. *Compare* TDMA. 为 Frequency Division Multiple Access 的缩略语。一种复用技术的方法，将指定的蜂窝电话服务的一组频率分成 30 个独立的信道，每条信道可由不同的呼叫者使用。FDMA 是在 AMPS 电话服务中使用的技术，它在北美和世界上其他一些国家被普遍使用。参阅 AMPS。比较 TDMA。

fear, uncertainty, and doubt *n.* 恐惧、猜测[不确定]、怀疑(的心态)

See(见) FUD.

feasibility study *n.* 可行性研究

An evaluation of a prospective project for the purpose of determining whether or not the project should be undertaken. Feasibility studies normally consider the time, budget, and technology required for completion and are generally used in computing departments in large organizations. 为决定是否接受一个工程项目而对它进行的一种评估。可行性研究一般考虑完成工程所需的时间、预算和技术。大型企业的决策部门通常要进行这项工作。

feature *n.* 特色

A unique, attractive, or desirable property of a program or of a computer or other hardware. 程序、计算机或其他硬件所具有的独特的、有吸引力的或人们所需要的一种特性。

feature extraction *n.* 特征提取

The selection of significant aspects of a computer image for use as guidelines in computerized pattern matching and image recognition. *See also* image processing. 提取计算机图像的有效特征，用于作为计算机模式匹配和图像识别的依据。参阅 image processing。

featuritis *n.* 特性癖(增加功能的倾向)

Jargon for a tendency to add new features to a program at the expense of its original compact size or elegance. Creeping featuritis describes the accretion of feature upon feature over time, eventually resulting in a large, unwieldy, generally inelegant program that is, or appears to be, a collection of ad-hoc additions. The result of featuritis is a program condition known as software bloat. *Also called*: creeping featuritis, creeping featurism, feeping creaturism. *See also* bloatware. 表达如下趋势的行话：不考虑程序的原始大小或精巧度所付出的代价，一味向程序添加新的程序(即功能

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部件)。爬行式特性增长描述了特性不断增长的趋势,直至称为巨大的、不实用的、笨拙的程序。也就是说,看起来是一些特殊附件的集合。特性添加造成的结果是软件膨胀。也称为 creeping featuritis, creeping featurism, feeping creaturism。参阅 bloatware。

February 30 *n.* (双闰年)2 月 30 日(问题)

See(见) double leap year.

Federal Communications Commission *n.* 联邦通信委员会

See(见) FCC.

Federal Information Processing Standards *n.* 联邦信息处理标准

A system of standards, guidelines, and technical methods for information processing within the U. S. federal government. *Acronym*: FIPS. 在美国联邦政府内部,用于信息处理的一组标准、指导性准则和技术方法。缩略为 FIPS。

Federal Internet Exchange *n.* 联邦因特网交换(站,机)

See(见) FIX.

federated database *n.* 联合数据库

A database to which scientists contribute their findings and knowledge regarding a particular field or problem. A federated database is designed for scientific collaboration on problems of such scope that they are difficult or impossible for an individual to solve. *See also* database. 一种数据库,科学家们把有关某个特定领域或问题的发现和认识发布在这里。在某些领域中,问题很难解决或不可能靠个人解决时,联合数据库被用来进行科学合作。参阅 database。

Federation of American Research Networks *n.* 美国科研网络联盟

A nonprofit association of internetworking technology companies in the United States that serves as a national advocate for internetworking, with a primary focus on the education, research, and related communities. *Acronym*: FARNET. *See also* internetwork. 美国一些互联网络技术公司的一个非赢利性的联合组织。作为一个全国性的互联网络的倡导者,它主要着眼于教育、研究及其相关领域。缩略为 FARNET。参阅 internetwork。

Federation on Computing in the United States *n.* 美国计算联盟

The U. S. representative of the International Federation of Information Processing (IFIP). *Acronym*: FOCUS. *See also* IFIP. 国际信息处理联盟(IFIP)的美国代表。缩略为 FOCUS。参阅 IFIP。

feed[1] *n.* (消息)反馈

See(见) news feed.

feed[2] *vb.* 【动】馈送

1. To advance paper through a printer. 使纸前进通过打印机。

2. To supply media to a recording device, as by inserting disks into a disk drive. 向记录设备提供媒体,如将盘片插入磁盘机。

feedback *n.* 反馈

The return of a portion of system output as input to the same system. Often feedback is deliberately designed into a system, but sometimes it is unwanted. In electronics, feedback is used in monitoring, controlling, and amplifying circuitry. 系统输出量的一部分作为输入量返回本系统。反馈常常是专门设计在系统中的,但有时也不希望有反馈。在电子技术中,反馈用在监视、控制和放大电路中。

feedback circuit *n.* 反馈电路

Any circuit or system that returns (feeds back) a portion of its output to its input. A common example of a feedback system, although it is not completely electronic, is a thermostatically controlled household heating system. This self-limiting or self-correcting process is an example of negative feedback, in which changes in output are fed back to the source so that the change in the output is reversed. In positive feedback, an increase in output is fed back to the source, increasing the output further, which creates a snowballing effect. An example of unwanted positive feedback is the "screech" that occurs when the microphone of a public address system is brought too close to its loudspeaker. 任一电路或系统,它把输出量的一部分返回(反馈)到输入端。一个自动调节温度的家用取暖器是反馈系统的一个普通例子,虽然它不完全是电子的。它的自限定或自校正过程是一个负反馈的例子,其输出端的变化反馈到源

端，使输出发生反相变化。在正反馈中，输出的增量反馈到源端，进一步增大了输出，这产生了滚雪球效应。一个不希望正反馈的例子是，当扩音器的麦克风太靠近扬声器时发出"吱吱"声。

feed scanner *n.* **送纸扫描仪**

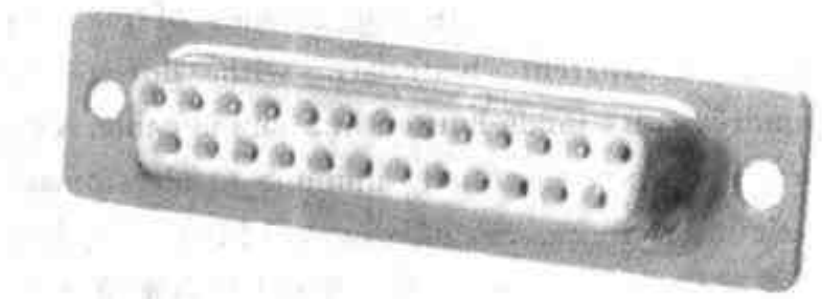
See(见) sheet-fed scanner.

feeping creaturism *n.* **特性癖**

See(见) featuritis.

female connector *n.* **插座连接器**

A connector that has one or more receptacles for the insertion of pins. Female connector part numbers often include an *F*(female), an S(socket), a *J*(jack), or an *R*(receptacle). For example, a female DB-25 connector might be labeled DB-25S or DB-25F. (Note that although the letter *F* can denote a female connector, it does not have that meaning in *F connector*, which is a type of coaxial cable connector.) See the illustration. *Compare* male connector. 一种拥有一个或多个插孔以便让插针插入的连接器。插座连接器的零件标号常常包括一个 F(插座)、一个 S(插口)、一个 J(塞孔)或一个 R(插孔)。例如，插座 DB-25 连接器可标为 DB-25S 或 DB-25F。(注意：虽然字母 F 可以表示插座连接器，但它没有 F 连接器的意思。F 连接器是一种同轴电缆连接器。)参阅本条目的图例。比较 male connector。



Female connector

femto- *prefix* **【前缀】飞[母托]**

Metric prefix meaning 10^{-15} (one quadrillionth) 公制度量前缀，即 10^{-15}(千万亿分之一)。

femtosecond *n.* **飞秒**

One quadrillionth (10^{-15}) of a second. *Abbreviation*: fs. 千万亿分之一(10^{-15})秒。缩写为 fs。

FEP *n.* **前端处理机**

See(见) front-end processor.

ferric oxide *n.* **氧化铁**

The chemical substance Fe_2O_3, an oxide of iron used with a binding agent in the magnetic coating applied to disks and tapes for data storage. 化学物质 Fe_2O_3，一种铁的氧化物。与胶合剂一起用在磁盘和磁带的磁涂层中起到存储数据的作用。

ferric RAM *n.* **磁膜随机存储器**

See(见) FRAM.

ferromagnetic domain *n.* **铁磁畴**

See(见) magnetic domain.

ferromagnetic material *n.* **铁磁物质**

A substance that can become highly magnetized. Ferrite and powdered iron are ferromagnetic materials commonly used in electronics, for example, as cores for inductors to increase their inductance, and as part of the coating on floppy and hard disks and magnetic tape. 一种能被高度磁化的物质。二价铁盐和粉末铁是电子设备中常用的铁磁物质。例如，铁磁物质作为电感器的磁芯以提高感应系数；涂覆在软盘、硬盘和磁带上以存储信息。

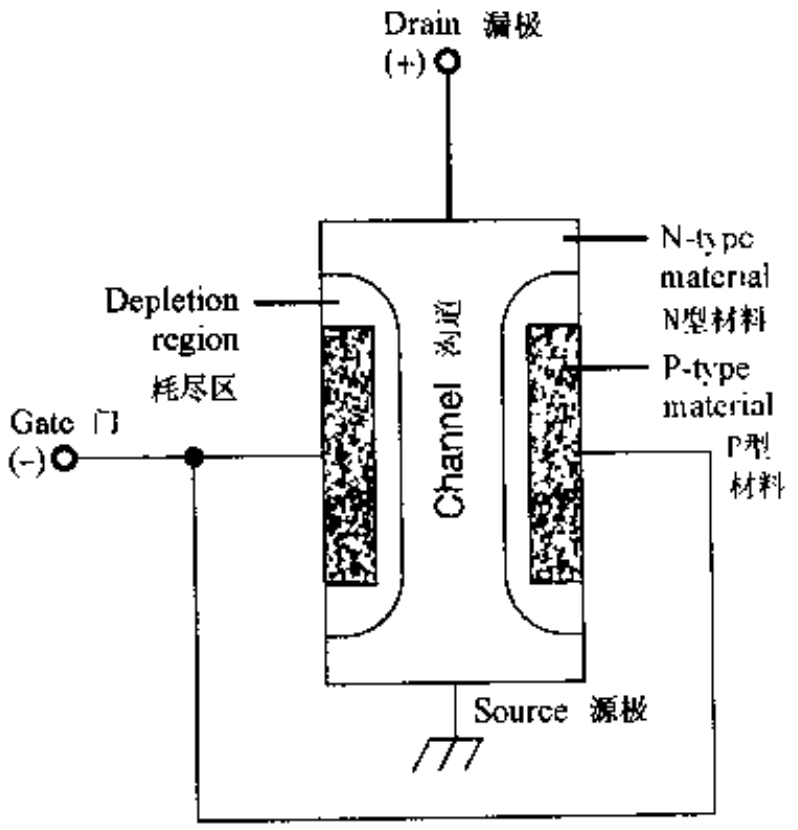
FET *n.* **场效应晶体管**

Acronym for field-effect transistor. A type of transistor in which the flow of current between the source and the drain is modulated by the electric field around the gate electrode. FETs are used as amplifiers, oscillators, and switches and are characterized by an extremely high input impedance (resistance) that makes them particularly suitable for amplification of very small signals. Types of FETs include the junction FET and the metal-oxide semiconductor FET (MOSFET). See the illustration. *See also* MOSFET. 为 field-effect transistor 的缩略语。一种晶体管，电流在源和漏之间的流动，由两个门电极间的电场来调制。FET 用作放大器、振荡器和开关。其特点是输入阻抗(电阻)极高，因而特别适合于放大非常小的信号。FET 的种类有结型 FET(见图示)和金属-氧化物半导体型 FET(MOSFET)。参阅本条目的图例。参阅 MOSFET。

fetch *vb.* **【动】取[装]数据[指令]，访存**

To retrieve an instruction or an item of data from memory and store it in a register. Fetching is part of the execution cycle of a microprocessor; first an instruction or item of data must be fetched from memory and loaded into a register, after which it

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FET

An N-channel junction field-effect transistor

一种N沟道结的场效应晶管

can be executed (if it is an instruction) or acted upon (if it is data). 从内存取得一条指令或一个数据并把它存入寄存器的过程。访存是微处理器执行周期的一部分。首先必须从内存读取一条指令或数据项并装入寄存器,然后才能执行(如果它是指令)或进行操作(如果是数据)。

fetch time *n.* **读取[访存]时间,取指令时间**

See(见) instruction time.

FF *n.* **换页**

See(见) form feed.

FFT *n.* **快速傅里叶变换**

See(见) fast Fourier transform.

FFTDCA *n.* **最终格式文本 DCA**

See(见) Final-Form-Text DCA.

Fiber Distributed Data Interface *n.* **光纤分布数据接口**

See(见) FDDI.

fiberoptic cable 或 fiber-optic cable *n.* **光缆**

A form of cable used in networks that transmits signals optically, rather than electrically as do coaxial and twisted-pair cable. The light-conducting heart of a fiberoptic cable is a fine glass or plastic fiber called the core. This core is surrounded by a refractive layer called the cladding that effectively traps the light and keeps it bouncing along the central fiber. Outside both the core and the cladding is a final layer of plastic or plastic-like material called the coat, or jacket. Fiberoptic cable can transmit clean signals at speeds as high as 2 Gbps. Because it transmits light, not electricity, it is also immune to eavesdropping. 网络中使用的一种缆线,它采用光学方法传输信号而不是像同轴电缆或双绞线那样采用电子方法传输信号。光缆的导光核心是质量很好的玻璃或塑料光纤(称为内核)。内核由一层称为外覆层的折射层包裹,它有效地挡住光线并保持光线沿中心光纤传输。内核和外覆层的外面是最外一层包层,它由塑料或类似于塑料的材料组成,称为包层或护层。光缆可以高达 2Gbps 的速率传输信号。因为它传输的是光信号,不是电子信号,因此可以防止他人窃取信息。

fiber optics *n.* **光纤[光导纤维](技术)**

A technology for the transmission of light beams along optical fibers. A light beam, such as that produced in a laser, can be modulated to carry information. Because light has a higher frequency on the electromagnetic spectrum than other types of radiation, such as radio waves, a single fiber-optic channel can carry significantly more information than most other means of information transmission. Optical fibers are thin strands of glass or other transparent material, with dozens or hundreds of strands housed in a single cable. Optical fibers are essentially immune to electromagnetic interference. *See also* optical fiber. 沿光学纤维传输光束的一种技术。光束(如由激光产生的)可以通过调制而载有信息。在电磁频谱上,光的频率比其他类型的辐射(如无线电波)更高。因此,相对于多数其他传输方式,一条光导纤维能够载有更多的信息。光纤是玻璃或其他透明材料的细束,在一条电缆中有数十甚至上百束。光纤完全不受电磁干扰。参阅 optical fiber。

fiber to the curb *n.* **光纤到路边**

See(见) FTTC.

fiber to the home *n.* **光纤入户**

See(见) FTTH.

Fibonacci numbers *n.* **斐波纳契数**

In mathematics, an infinite series in which each successive integer is the sum of the two integers that precede it—for example, 1, 1, 2, 3, 5, 8, 13, 21, 34,... Fibonacci numbers are named for the thirteenth- century mathematician Leonardo Fibonacci of Pisa. In computing, Fibonacci numbers are used to speed binary searches by repeatedly dividing a set of data into groups in accordance with successively smaller pairs of numbers in the Fibonacci sequence. For example, a data set of 34 items would be divided into one group of 21 and another of 13. If the item being sought is in the group of 13, the group of 21 is discarded, and the group of 13 is divided into groups of 5 and 8; the search would continue until the item was located. The ratio of two successive terms in the Fibonacci sequence converges on the Golden Ratio, a "magic number" that seems to represent the proportions of an ideal rectangle. The number describes many things, from the curve of a nautilus shell to the proportions of playing cards or, intentionally, the Parthenon, in Athens, Greece. *See also* binary search. 在数学中,一个无限的数列,其每个数是它前面的两个整数之和——例如,1,1,2,3,5,8,13,21,34,… 。斐波纳契数是用 13 世纪比萨的数学家 Leonardo 的名字命名的。在计算中,斐波纳契数列被用来加快二分查找的速度,按照数列中比当前值较小的两个数,不断的把数据分成两组。例如,有 34 个数据的集合被划分成一组 21 个数和另一组 13 个数。如果要查找的数在 13 个的组中,则丢弃 21 个数的那一组,再把剩下的 13 个数分成 5 个数和 8 个数两组;继续此过程直到找到那个数。在斐波纳契数列中,两个连续的项的比收敛于黄金分割比,即一个似乎代表着理想矩形大小的"魔数"。这个"魔数"说明了很多事情,从鹦鹉螺外壳的曲线到扑克牌的大小,甚至希腊雅典的帕德教神殿。参阅 binary search。

fiche *n.* 缩微胶片

See(见) microfiche.

Fidonet *n.* 惠多网(协议)

1. A protocol for sending e-mail, newsgroup postings, and files over telephone lines. The protocol originated on the Fido BBS, initiated in 1984 by Tom Jennings, and maintaining low costs has been a factor in its subsequent development. Fidonet can exchange e-mail with the Internet. 一种通过电话线路传输电子邮件、新闻组邮件以及文件的协议。该协议起源于 Tom Jennings 在 1984 年发起的惠多公告牌系统(Fido BBS),在其不断发展过程中一直秉承低价位特色。惠多网可和因特网之间交换电子邮件。

2. The network of BBSs, private companies, NGOs (nongovernment organizations), and individuals that use the Fidonet protocol. 使用惠多网协议的公告牌系统、私人公司、非官方组织以及个人形成的网络叫惠多网。

field *n.* 字段,域

1. A location in a record in which a particular type of data is stored. For example, EMPLOYEE-RECORD might contain fields to store Last-Name, First-Name, Address, City, State, Zip-Code, Hire-Date, Current-Salary, Title, Department, and so on. Individual fields are characterized by their maximum length and the type of data (for example, alphabetic, numeric, or financial) that can be placed in them. The facility for creating these specifications usually is contained in the data definition language (DDL). In relational database management systems, fields are called *columns*. 数据记录中的一个特定的区域,在该区域中只能存放某一特定类型的数据。例如,雇员记录可能包含一些字段来存放姓、名字、地址、城市、州、邮政编码、雇用日期、目前的工资、职称、部门等等。各个字段都有其规格,说明自己所能存放数据的最大长度及数据类型(如,字母、数字或货币值)。通常由数据定义语言(DDL)来提供定义这些规格说明的功能。在关系数据库管理系统中,字段也称为列。

2. A space in an on-screen form where the user can enter a specific item of information. 显示在屏幕上的用户界面中的表单里的一个空白区域,供用户输入某类信息项。

field-effect transistor *n.* 场效应晶体管

See(见) FET.

field expansion *n.* (日期)字段扩展

See(见) date expansion.

Field Programmable Gate Array *n.* 现场可编程门阵列

F

See(见) FPGA.

field-programmable logic array *n.* 现场可编程逻辑阵列

An integrated circuit containing an array of logic circuits in which the connections between the individual circuits, and thus the logic functions of the array, can be programmed after manufacture, typically at the time of installation in the field. Programming can be performed only once, typically by passing high current through fusible links on the chip. *Acronym*: FPLA. *Also called*: PLA, programmable logic array. 内含逻辑电路阵列的一种集成电路。在生产好后，可以对该逻辑电路阵列中各独立电路之间的连接(从而也就对该阵列的逻辑功能)进行编程。一般是在安装时现场进行。编程只能进行一次，一般是用大电流通过芯片上的熔丝烧成。缩略为 FPLA。也称为 PLA，programmable logic array。

field separator *n.* 字段分隔符

Any character that separates one field of data from another. *See also* delimiter, field (definition 1). 用来把数据的一个字段与其他字段分开的任一字符。参阅 delimiter, field (第 1 个释义)。

FIFO *n.* 先进先出

See(见) first in, first out.

fifth-generation computer *n.* 第五代计算机

See(见) computer.

fifth normal form *n.* 第五范式

See(见) normal form (第 1 个释义).

file *n.* 文件

A complete, named collection of information, such as a program, a set of data used by a program, or a usercreated document. A file is the basic unit of storage that enables a computer to distinguish one set of information from another. A file is the "glue" that binds a conglomeration of instructions, numbers, words, or images into a coherent unit that a user can retrieve, change, delete, save, or send to an output device. 一种完整的、有名字的信息集合。例如一个程序，由程序所使用的一组数据或用户创建的一种文档。文件是基本的存储单位，它使计算机能够区分不同的信息组。文件就像是一个粘结而成的混合体，通过"粘结剂"(即文件的组织)把一些指令、数字、文字或图像粘合成一个有条理的单元。用户可以对这种单元(即文件)进行检索、改变、删除、保存或把它送到输出设备。

file allocation table *n.* 文件分配表

A table or list maintained by some operating systems to manage disk space used for file storage. Files on a disk are stored, as space allows, in fixed-size groups of bytes (characters) rather than from beginning to end as contiguous strings of text or numbers. A single file can thus be scattered in pieces over many separate storage areas. A file allocation table maps available disk storage space so that it can mark flawed segments that should not be used and can find and link the pieces of a file. In MS-DOS, the file allocation table is commonly known as the FAT. *See also* FAT file system. 由某一操作系统维护的一种表格或列表，用来管理文件存储所使用的磁盘空间。由于要受到磁盘空间的限制，文件是以许多固定大小的字节(字符)组的形式存储的，而不是存成从头到尾的连续的文本或数字的字符串。因此可能被拆散成为一些小块放在许多分开的存储区中。文件分配表是一个可用的磁盘存储空间的映像，通过它能标出不可使用的磁盘坏块，并且能查找和连接属于同一个文件的存储块。在 MS-DOS 中，文件分配表是通常所说的 FAT。参阅 FAT file system。

file attribute *n.* 文件属性

A restrictive label attached to a file that describes and regulates its use- for example, hidden, system, read-only, archive, and so forth. In MS-DOS, this information is stored as part of the file's directory entry. 附加在文件上的一种限定性的标记，描述和规定文件的功用——例如，隐藏、系统、只读、存档等等。在 MS-DOS 中，这个信息被存为文件目录入口的一部分。

file backup *n.* 文件备份

See(见) backup.

file compression *n.* 文件压缩

The process of reducing the size of a file for transmission or storage. *See also* data compression. 为减小文件的大小而对其进行的处理，以便于传输或存储。参阅 data compression。

file control block *n.* 文件控制块

A small block of memory temporarily assigned by

a computer's operating system to hold information about an opened file. A file control block typically contains such information as the file's identification, its location on a disk, and a pointer that marks the user's current (or last) position in the file. *Acronym*: FCB. 一种可由计算机操作系统临时分配的一小块内存，用于存放一个打开的文件的有关信息。一个典型的文件控制块包含下列内容：文件标志符，文件在磁盘上的位置和一个指向用户当前(或最后)操作在文件中位置的指针。缩略为 FCB。

file conversion *n.* 文件转换

The process of transforming the data in a file from one format to another without altering the data-for example, converting a file from a word processor's format to its ASCII equivalent. In some cases, information about the data, such as formatting, may be lost. Another, more detailed, type of file conversion involves changing character coding from one standard to another, as in converting EBCDIC characters (which are used primarily with mainframe computers) to ASCII characters. *See also* ASCII, EBCDIC. 把文件的数据从一种格式转换成另一种格式，但不改变其内容。例如，把一个文件从字处理格式转换到等价的 ASCII 格式。在有些时候，可能会丢失一些数据的相关信息(例如格式信息等)。另外，更为详细的描述是，文件转换的类型涉及将字符编码从一种标准转换为另一种标准，就像将 EBCDIC 字符(主要在大型机系统中使用)转换成 ASCII 字符那样。参阅 ASCII, EBCDIC。

file extension *n.* 文件扩展名

See(见) extension (第 1 个释义).

file extent *n.* 文件盘区

See(见) extent.

file format *n.* 文件格式

The structure of a file that defines the way it is stored and laid out on the screen or in print. The format can be fairly simple and common, as are files stored as "plain" ASCII text, or it can be quite complex and include various types of control instructions and codes used by programs, printers, and other devices. Examples include RTF (Rich Text Format), DCA (Document Content Architecture), PICT, DIF (Data Interchange Format), DXF (Data Exchange File), TIFF (Tagged Image File Format), and EPSF (Encapsulated PostScript Format). 文件的结构，它定义了文件存储方式以及它显示在屏幕上或打印出来的形式。文件格式可以很简单，像通常的"无格式"ASCII 文本文件；也可以相当复杂，包含供程序、打印机和其他设备使用的许多种控制指令和代码。例如，文件格式可以是 RTF(多信息文本格式)、DCA(文档内容体系结构)、PICT、DIF(数据交换格式)、DXF、TIFF(带标志的图像文件格式)和 EPSF(内嵌的 PostScript 格式)。

file fragmentation *n.* 文件碎片

1. The breaking apart of files as they are stored by the operating system into small, separate segments on disk. The condition is a natural consequence of enlarging files and saving them on a crowded disk that no longer contains contiguous blocks of free space large enough to hold them. File fragmentation is not an integrity problem, although it can eventually slow read and write access times if the disk is very full and storage is badly fragmented. Software products are available for redistributing (optimizing) file storage to reduce fragmentation. 文件在磁盘上存储时形成的互不相邻的小片段。这是在下述情况下形成的正常现象：在一个拥挤的磁盘上加大已有文件的长度，而磁盘上已经没有足够的连续的空闲块来存放它。如果磁盘很满，存储严重的碎片化，将最终减慢读写访问速度，但是文件碎片并不是实质性的问题。可以用专门的软件来重新分配(优化)文件存储，减少碎片。

2. In a database, a situation in which records are not stored in their optimal access sequence because of accumulated additions and deletions of records. Most database systems offer or contain utility programs that resequence records to improve efficiency of access and to aggregate free space occupied by deleted records. 在数据库中，由于不断地增加或删除记录而导致记录不是以他们的最佳访问序列存储的一种情况。多数数据库系统提供或带有应用程序，用来重排记录以提高访问库的效率并且把由被删除的记录占据的空间组织起来。

F

file gap *n.* 文件间隔

See(见) block gap.

file handle *n.* 文件句柄

In MS-DOS, OS/2, and Windows, a token (number) that the system uses to identify or refer to an open file or, sometimes, to a device. 在 MS DOS、OS/2 和 Windows 操作系统下的一个标记(编号),系统用它来识别或指向一个打开的文件,有时是一个设备。

file-handling routine *n.* 文件处理例程

Any routine designed to assist in creating, opening, accessing, and closing files. Most highlevel languages have built-in file-handling routines, although more sophisticated or complex file handling routines in an application are often created by the programmer. 设计用来协助创建、打开、访问和关闭文件的例程。多数高级语言带有内置的文件处理例程,但应用程序中更常用或更复杂的文件处理例程常常是程序员编写的。

file header *n.* 文件头

See(见) header (第 2 个释义).

file layout *n.* 文件配置,文件布局

In data storage, the organization of records within a file. Frequently, descriptions of the record structure are also included within the file layout. 在数据存储中,一个文件中的记录的组织形式,通常,记录的结构的描述信息也包含在文件配置[布局]中。

file librarian *n.* 文件库管理员[程序]

A person or process responsible for maintaining, archiving, copying, and providing access to a collection of data. 负责对一个数据集进行维护、存档、拷贝或提供访问控制的人员或程序[进程]

file maintenance *n.* 文件维护

Broadly, the process of changing information in a file, altering a file's control information or structure, or copying and archiving files. A person using a terminal to enter data, the program accepting the data from the terminal and writing it to a data file, and a database administrator using a utility to alter the format of a database file are all forms of file maintenance. 广义地说,改变文件信息、变更文件控制信息或结构或者拷贝和存档文件等所进行的处理。用户使用终端键入数据、程序接收来自终端的数据并把它们写入文件、数据库管理员利用应用程序改变数据库文件的格式都是文件维护的方式。

file management system *n.* 文件管理系统

The organizational structure that an operating system or program uses to order and track files. For example, a hierarchical file system uses directories in a so-called tree structure. All operating systems have built-in file management systems. Commercially available products implement additional features that provide more sophisticated means of navigating, finding, and organizing files. *See also* file system, hierarchical file system. 操作系统或程序用它查找和定位文件的组织结构。例如,层次文件系统使用目录,这种结构称为树结构。所有的操作系统都有内置的文件管理系统。市场上的销售产品会增加一些性能,以提供更为复杂的导航、查找和组织文件的方式。参阅 file system, hierarchical file system。

file manager *n.* 文件管理器[程序]

A module of an operating system or environment that controls the physical placement of and access to a group of program files. 操作系统或操作环境的一个模块,用来控制对一组程序文件的物理放置和访问。

file name *n.* 文件名

The set of letters, numbers, and allowable symbols assigned to a file to distinguish it from all other files in a particular directory on a disk. A file name is the label under which a computer user saves and requests a block of information. Both programs and data have file names and often extensions that further identify the type or purpose of the file. Naming conventions, such as maximum length and allowable characters of a file name, vary from one operating system to another. *See also* directory, path (definition 5). 在磁盘上某个特定目录下,分配给某个文件的由字母、数字和其他允许的符号组成的字符集合,以便把它与其他文件区分开。文件名是一个句柄,计算机用户通过它来存盘和请求一个信息块。程序和数据都有文件名,通常还有扩展名来进一步表明该文件的类型或用途。命名约定,像文件名的最大长度和允许使用字符,在不同的操作系统下是不同

的。参阅 directory，path（第 5 个释义）。

file name extension *n.* 文件扩展名，文件名的扩展部分

See(见) extension（第 1 个释义）.

filename globbing *n.* 文件名组块(法)

A Linux command-line feature, available on most FTP servers, which allows a user to refer to sets of files without individually listing each file name. Filename globbing can be used to select or delete all files in a working directory with a single command. At the discretion of the user, globbing can match all files, or only those with filenames containing a specific character or range of characters. *See also* wildcard character. Linux 系统命令行操作的一种特性，大多数 FTP 服务器有此功能，即允许用户指称一系列文件而不需要分别列出每一个文件名。使用文件名组块的方法可以只用一个命令就选择或删除工作目录中的所有文件。根据用户的意愿，组块法可以跟所有文件匹配，也可以只和包含某一个或几个字符的文件名相匹配。参阅 wildcard character。

file property *n.* 文件性质

A detail about a file that helps identify it, such as a descriptive title, the author name, the subject, or a keyword that identifies topics or other important information in the file. 一种关于文件的详细内容，帮助用户去辨识它，例如描述性的标题，作者名字、主题或标明该文件论题或其他重要信息的关键词。

file protection *n.* 文件保护

A process or device by which the existence and integrity of a file are maintained. Methods of file protection range from allowing read-only access and assigning passwords to covering the write-protect notch on a disk and locking away floppy disks holding sensitive files. 一种用来维护文件的存放和完整性的技术或方法。文件保护方式的范围涉及从允许只读访问和指定口令到磁盘上的写保护缺口和锁定存有重要文件的软盘。

file recovery *n.* 文件恢复

The process of reconstructing lost or unreadable files on disk. Files are lost when they are inadvertently deleted, when on-disk information about their storage is damaged, or when the disk is damaged. File recovery involves the use of utility programs that attempt to rebuild on-disk information about the storage locations of deleted files. Because deletion makes the file's disk space available but does not remove the data, data that has not yet been overwritten can be recovered. In the case of damaged files or disks, recovery programs read whatever raw data they can find, and save the data to a new disk or file in ASCII or numeric (binary or hexadecimal) form. In some instances, however, such reconstructed files contain so much extraneous or mixed information that they are unreadable. The best way to recover a file is to restore it from a backup copy. 重新形成磁盘上丢失或读不出来的文件的过程或方法。当文件被无意中删除，当磁盘上与文件有关的信息被破坏，或者当磁盘被破坏时，就会引起文件丢失。文件恢复包括使用应用程序试图重建有关被删除文件存储位置的信息。因为删除只是使文件占用的磁盘空间可用但并没有删除数据，那些还没被改写的数据就可以恢复。在文件或磁盘被破坏的情况下，恢复程序先读取能找到的所有的源数据，然后把它们存放到新磁盘上或以 ASCII 码或数字(二进制或十六进制)形式存到文件中。然而，在有些情况下，这种重建的文件包含了太多的无关信息或混合信息以至于它们变得不可读。恢复文件的最好的方法是从备份拷贝来还原。

file retrieval *n.* 文件检索

The act of accessing a data file and transferring it from a storage location to the machine where it is to be used. 把一个数据文件从其存储位置传送到要使用它的计算机中的行为。

file server *n.* 文件服务器[系统]

A file-storage device on a local area network that is accessible to all users on the network. Unlike a disk server, which appears to the user as a remote disk drive, a file server is a sophisticated device that not only stores files but manages them and maintains order as network users request files and make changes to them. To deal with the tasks of handling multiple-sometimes simultaneous-requests for files, a file server contains a processor and controlling software as well as a disk drive for storage. On local area networks, a file server is

often a computer with a large hard disk that is dedicated only to the task of managing shared files. *Compare* disk server. 局域网上的一种文件存储设备，网上所有的用户都可以访问它，与磁盘服务器(它对用户来说像是一个远程的磁盘机)不同，文件服务器是功能更强大的设备，它不但存储文件，而且管理文件、当网络用户请求文件操作和改变文件时，它处理用户的命令。为了处理多用户的(有时是同时的)文件请求任务，文件服务系统除了有存储用的磁盘机外，还有处理器和控制软件。在局域网上，文件服务系统通常是一台带有大容量硬盘的计算机，它专门用来管理共享文件。比较 disk server。

File Server for Macintosh *n.* **Mac 的文件服务器[程序]**

An AppleTalk network integration service that allows Macintosh clients and personal computers clients to share files. *Also called*: MacFile. *See also* Print Server for Macintosh, Services for Macintosh. 一种 AppleTalk 网络集成服务程序，使 Macintosh 的各种客户机和个人计算机客户系统可以相互共享文件。也称为 MacFile。参阅 Print Server for Macintosh, Services for Macintosh。

file sharing *n.* **文件共享(法)**

The use of computer files on networks, wherein files are stored on a central computer or a server and are requested, reviewed, and modified by more than one individual. When a file is used with different programs or different computers, file sharing can require conversion to a mutually acceptable format. When a single file is shared by many people, access can be regulated through such means as password protection, security clearances, or file locking to prohibit changes to a file by more than one person at a time. 在网络上对计算机文件的使用方法，其中文件存放在中央计算机或服务器上，并且可供多个用户请求、查看和修改这些文件。当有不同的计算机或程序使用某个文件时，文件共享的技术可以要求转换成相互可接受的格式。当一个文件被许多人共享时，可以通过像口令保护、保密解除或文件锁定这样的方式加以控制，以防止多个用户同时修改同一文件。

file size *n.* **文件大小**

The length of a file, typically given in bytes. A computer file stored on disk actually has two file sizes, logical size and physical size. The logical file size corresponds to the file's actual size-the number of bytes it contains. The physical size refers to the amount of storage space allotted to the file on disk. Because space is set aside for a file in blocks of bytes, the last characters in the file might not completely fill the block (allocation unit) reserved for them. When this happens, the physical size is larger than the logical size of the file. 文件的长度，一般以字节为单位给出。存放在磁盘上的计算机文件实际上有两种文件大小，逻辑大小和物理大小。逻辑文件大小对应于文件的实际大小——它所包含的字节数。物理文件大小是指在磁盘上分配给文件的存储空间的总数。因为留给文件的空间是以字节块为单位的，文件的最后一个字符可能不是正好添满为它们所预留的块(分配单元)。当发生这种情况时，文件的物理大小要大于逻辑大小。

filespec *n.* **文件规定[说明]**

See(见) file specification (第 1 个释义).

file specification *n.* **文件规约，文件(规范)说明[规格](表，书)**

1. The path to a file, from a disk drive through a chain of directory files to the file name that serves to locate a particular file. Abbreviated filespec. 指向文件的路径，它的内容包括从磁盘驱动器开始，经过一串目录文件，到标志该特定文件的文件名。缩写为 filespec。

2. A file name containing wildcard characters that indicate which files among a group of similarly named files are requested. 一种含有通配符的文件名，指出在一组名字相似的文件中哪些文件是被请求的。

3. A document that describes the organization of data within a file. 文件中描述数据组织形式的文档资料。

file structure *n.* **文件结构**

A description of a file or group of files that are to be treated together for some purpose. Such a description includes file layout and location for each file under consideration. 一个文件的描述或为某种目的需要一起处理的一组文件的描述。这样的

描述包含了所涉及的每一个文件的文件配置和文件存储位置。

file system *n.* 文件系统

In an operating system, the overall structure in which files are named, stored, and organized. A file system consists of files, directories, or folders, and the information needed to locate and access these items. The term can also refer to the portion of an operating system that translates requests for file operations from an application program into low-level, sector-oriented tasks that can be understood by the drivers controlling the disk drives. *See also* driver. 操作系统中文件的命名、存储和组织形式的总体结构。一个文件系统由文件、目录和用于定位及访问这些项的信息组成。文件系统还可能涉及到操作系统部分，该部分将应用程序的文件操作请求转换为可被控制磁盘驱动器的驱动程序所理解的低级的、面向扇区的任务。参阅 driver。

file transfer *n.* 文件传输

The process of moving or transmitting a file from one location to another, as between two programs or over a network. 从一个位置到另一个位置，如两个程序之间或通过网络移动或传送文件的过程。

File Transfer Protocol *n.* 文件传输协议

See(见) FTP[1](第 1 个释义).

file type *n.* 文件类型

A designation of the operational or structural characteristics of a file. A file's type is often identified in the file name, usually in the file name extension. *See also* file format. 一种文件的操作特性或结构特性的标志。文件的类型经常用文件名来标记。在 MS-DOS 下，文件的类型通常反映在文件扩展名中。参阅 file format。

fill[1] *n.* 填充

In computer graphics, the colored or patterned "paint" inside an enclosed figure, such as a circle. The portion of the shape that can be colored or patterned is the fill area. Drawing programs commonly offer tools for creating filled or *nonfilled* shapes; the user can specify color or pattern. 在计算机图形学中，用色彩或图案模式"涂画"封闭图形(如一个圆)的内部。可以着色或加上图案的部分是填充区。绘图程序通常提供工具来建立填充或非填充图形；用户可以指定颜色或图案。

fill[2] *vb.* 【动】填入，装满

To add color or a pattern to the enclosed portion of a circle or other shape. 添加颜色或图案到圆或其他形状的封闭部分。

fill handle *n.* 填充柄

The small black square in the lower-right corner of a cell selection. When you point to the fill handle, the pointer changes to a black cross. 位于选定单元格右下角的黑色小方块。当鼠标指向填充柄时，其指针形状变成一个黑色十字。

film at 11 *n.* 11 点新闻

A phrase sometimes seen in newsgroups. An allusion to a brief newsbreak on TV that refers to a top news story that will be covered in full on the 11 o'clock news. It is used sarcastically to ridicule a previous article's lack of timeliness or newsworthiness. *See also* newsgroup. 常见于新闻组中的一个字眼。指电视节目中插播的一种具有时事的新闻的摘要，该新闻将在 11 点的新闻节目中完整播出。这个字眼用来讽刺新闻组中前面的某些文章缺乏即时性或新闻价值。参阅 newsgroup。

film recorder *n.* 胶片记录器

A device for capturing on 35-mm film the images displayed on a computer screen. 一种可以在 35 毫米胶片上录入计算机屏幕上显示的图像的设备。

film ribbon *n.* 薄膜色带，碳膜色带

See(见) carbon ribbon.

filter *n.* 筛选(程序)，过滤器

1. A program or set of features within a program that reads its standard or designated input, transforms the input in some desired way, and then writes the output to its standard or designated output destination. A database filter, for example, might flag information of a certain age. 一个程序或程序中的一些功能，它读取标准或指定的输入，并按照要求的方式进行转换，然后把输出写到标准的或指定的输出位置。例如，一个数据库筛选程序，可以按时间对信息加以标记。

2. In communications and electronics, hardware or software that selectively passes certain elements of a signal and eliminates or minimizes

others. A filter on a communications network, for example, must be designed to transmit a certain frequency but attenuate (dampen) frequencies above it (a lowpass filter), those below it (a highpass filter), or those above and below it (a bandpass filter). 在通信和电子设备中，硬件或软件有选择地传递信号的某些部分，并消除其他部分或把它们减小到最低限度。例如，通信网络上的滤波器必须设计成能传送某一特定频率，但衰减(阻尼)这些频率以上的频率(低通滤波器)，或这些频率以下的频率(高通滤波器)，或这些频率以上和以下的频率(带通滤波器)。

3. A pattern or mask through which data is passed to weed out specified items. For instance, a filter used in e-mail or in retrieving newsgroup messages can allow users to filter out messages from other users. *See also* e-mail filter, mask. 数据根据文字型或掩码传送时，丢掉某些指定的项。例如，用于电子邮件或获取新闻组消息的筛选程序，可以使用户滤掉来自某些其他用户的消息。参阅 e-mail filter, mask。

4. In computer graphics, a special effect or production effect that is applied to bitmapped images; for example, shifting pixels within an image, making elements of the image transparent, or distorting the image. Some filters are built into a graphics program, such as a paint program or an image editor. Others are separate software packages that plug into the graphics program. *See also* bitmapped graphics, image editor, paint program. 在计算机图形学中，应用于位图化图像的一种特殊的效果或结果。例如，在一幅图像中，把像素进行移位处理，使图像的某些部分透明或使图像扭曲。一些滤波程序创建在图形程序(如绘图程序或图像编辑器)中，其他的则以单独的软件包的形式插入到图形程序中。参阅 bitmapped graphics, image editor, paint program。

filtering program *n.* 筛选程序

A program that filters information and presents only results that match the qualifications defined in the program. 一种程序，它对信息进行过滤并且只提交满足程序中所定义特性的结果。

FilterKeys *n.* 筛选键

A Windows 9x accessibility control panel feature that enables users with physical disabilities to use the keyboard. With FilterKeys, the system ignores brief and repeated keystrokes that result from slow or inaccurate finger movements. *See also* accessibility. *Compare* MouseKeys, ShowSounds, SoundSentry, StickyKeys, ToggleKeys. Windows 9x 系统控制面板中的一个辅助选项，该特性可以帮助身体有残疾的用户使用键盘。利用筛选键，系统能忽略那些由于太慢或错误的指法所引起的过短和重复的击键动作。参阅 accessibility。比较 MouseKeys, ShowSounds, SoundSentry, StickyKeys, ToggleKeys。

Final-Form-Text DCA *n.* 最终格式文本 DCA

A standard in Document Content Architecture (DCA) for storing documents in readyto- print form for interchange between dissimilar programs. A related standard is Revisable-Form-Text DCA (RFTDCA). *Acronym*: FFTDCA. *See also* DCA (defimtion 1). *Compare* Revisable-Form-Text DCA. 文档内容结构(DCA)的一个标准，把文档存储成待打印格式，用于在不同程序之间进行交换。一个与之相关的标准是可修改格式文本 DCA(RFTDCA)。缩略为 FFTDCA。参阅 DCA (第 1 个释义)。比较 Revisable-Form-Text DCA。

finally *n.* 终止

A keyword used in the Java programming language that executes a block of statements regardless of whether a Java exception, or run-time error, occurred in a previous block defined by the "try" keyword. *See also* block, exception, keyword, try. Java 程序设计语言中使用的一个关键字，当前面由关键字"try"定义的语句块中出现 Java 异常或运行时错误时，都会执行一个语句块。参阅 block, exception, keyword, try。

find *vb.* 【动】查找

See(见) search.

Finder *n.* 查找程序

The standard interface to the Macintosh operating system. The Finder allows the user to view the contents of directories (folders); to move, copy, and delete files; and to launch applications. Items in the system are often represented as icons, and a mouse or similar pointing device is used to

manipulate these items. The Finder was the first commercially successful graphical user interface, and it helped launch a wave of interest in icon based systems. *See also* MultiFinder. Macintosh 操作系统的标准接口，它允许用户查看目录（文件夹）的内容；移动、复制和删除文件；启动应用程序。系统中的项目常常表示为图标，用一个鼠标或类似的指向设备来操纵这些项目。查找程序是第一个成功的商用图形化用户界面，它的出现引起了基于图标的系统的迅速发展。参阅 MultiFinder。

finger[1] *n.* 远程用户信息服务程序

An Internet utility, originally limited to UNIX but now available on many other platforms, that enables a user to obtain information on other users who may be at other sites (if those sites permit access by finger). Given an e-mail address, finger returns the user's full name, an indication of whether or not the user is currently logged on, and any other information the user has chosen to supply as a profile. Given a first or last name, finger returns the logon names of users whose first or last names match. 一个因特网工具，开始只存在于 UNIX 上，但是现在在其他许多平台上都可得到，这个工具使用户能够获取到其他站点用户的信息（如果该站点提供了这项服务的话）。给出电子邮件地址作为参数，finger 返回该用户的全名、一个指示该用户是否已经登录的信息，以及用户在配置文件中选择了的其他信息。给出姓或名，finger 返回与之匹配的用户的登录名称。

finger[2] *vb.* 【动】远程用户信息服务

To obtain information on a user by means of the finger program. 利用 finger 程序获得用户的信息。

fingerprint[1] *vb.* 【动】辨识系统信息检测

To scan a computer system to discover what operating system (OS) the computer is running. By detecting a computer's OS through fingerprinting, a hacker is better able to specify attacks on system vulnerabilities and therefore better able to plan an attack on that system. A hacker may use several different fingerprinting schemes separately and in tandem to pinpoint the OS of a target computer. 扫描计算机系统，侦测出该机所运行的操作系统（OS）。通过系统信息检测探测出某计算机的操作系统，黑客可以更容易攻击该系统的弱点，也更容易组织攻击计划。一个黑客可能分别使用几个不同的检测进程去查明目标计算机的操作系统信息。

fingerprint[2] *n.* 指纹，纹记

Information embedded or attached to a file or image to uniquely identify it. *Compare* digital watermark. （一种）嵌入或附加在某个文件或图像上的信息，用这种信息可以唯一地标明它（即其本身）。比较 digital watermark。

fingerprint reader *n.* 指纹阅读器

A scanner that reads human fingerprints for comparison to a database of stored fingerprint images. 用于扫描一个人的指纹以便与数据库中存储的指纹图像进行比较的扫描仪。

fingerprint recognition *n.* 指纹识别技术

A technology used to control access to a computer, network, or other device or to a secure area through a user's fingerprints. The patterns of an individual's fingers are scanned by a fingerprint reader or similar device and matched with stored images of fingerprints before access is granted. *See also* biometric. 通过用户的指纹来控制对计算机、网络、其他设备或安全区的访问的一种技术。使用指纹阅读器或相似的设备扫描用户的指纹的图案，并将其与所存储的指纹图像进行比较以确认是否有访问权限。参阅 biometric。

FIPS *n.* 联邦信息处理标准

See（见）Federal Information Processing Standards.

FIPS 140-1 *n.* 联邦信息处理标准 140-1

Acronym for Federal Information Processing Standard 140-1, A U. S. Government standard, issued by the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST), entitled Security Requirements for Cryptographic Modules. FIPS 140-1 defines four levels of security requirements related to cryptographic hardware and software modules within computer and telecommunications systems used for sensitive but unclassified data. The four security levels range from basic module design through increasingly stringent levels of physical security. The standard covers such security-related features as hardware and software security,

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cryptographic algorithms, and management of encryption keys. FIPS 140-1products can be validated for federal use in both the United States and Canada after independent testing under the Cryptographic Module Validation (CMV) Program, developed and jointly adopted by NIST and the Canadian Communication Security Establishment. *See also* cryptography. 为 Federal Information Processing Standard 140-1 的缩略语。一种美国政府标准，由美国国家标准技术协会(NIST)发布，标题为"密文模块的安全需求"。FIPS 140-1 定义了计算机和通信系统内与密文硬件和软件模块相关的四个安全需求级别，用于敏感但尚未分类的数据。这四个安全级别的范围是从基本模块设计直到逐渐严格的物理安全级别。该标准覆盖了与安全相关的特性(如硬件和软件安全、密文算法和密钥的管理)。符合 FIPS 140-1 标准的产品在使用密文模块确认(CMV)程序进行独立测试后，可以在美国和加拿大两个国家使用。CMV 程序由美国国家标准技术研究所(NIST)和加拿大通信安全组织共同开发和采用。参阅 cryptography。

firewall *n.* 防火墙

A security system intended to protect an organization's network against external threats, such as hackers, coming from another network, such as the Internet. Usually a combination of hardware and software, a firewall prevents computers in the organization's network from communicating directly with computers external to the network and vice versa. Instead, all communication is routed through a proxy server outside of the organization's network, and the proxy server decides whether it is safe to let a particular message or file pass through to the organization's network. *See also* proxy server. 一种用于保护本组织的网络、对付外来(如来自像因特网等其他网络的黑客)入侵的安全系统。防火墙防止本组织网络内部的计算机和外部网络的计算机直接通信并阻止一些不健康的内容进入。相反，所有的通信都要经过一个位于本组织网络外层的代理服务系统，这个代理服务系统检查某个特定的消息或文件是否安全并决定是否让它进入本网络。参阅 proxy server。

firewall sandwich *n.* 防火墙三明治

The use of load balancing appliances on both sides of Internetworked firewalls to distribute both inbound and outbound traffic among the firewalls. The firewall sandwich architecture helps to prevent firewalls from degrading network performance and creating a single point of network failure. *See also* firewall, load balancing. 在已互联网络防火墙的两端使用负载平衡装置分配防火墙之间进出通信量的做法。防火墙三明治的体系结构有助于防止防火墙降低网络性能和建立网络故障的单点连接。参阅 firewall, load balancing。

FireWire *n.* FireWire 总线

A high-speed serial bus from Apple that implements the IEEE 1394 standard. *See also* IEEE 1394. Apple 公司的一种高速串行总线，符合 IEEE 1394 标准。参阅 IEEE 1394。

firmware *n.* 固件

Software routines stored in read-only memory (ROM). Unlike random access memory (RAM), readonly memory stays intact even in the absence of electrical power. Startup routines and low-level input/output instructions are stored in firmware. It falls between software and hardware in terms of ease of modification. *See also* RAM, ROM. 存放在只读存储器(ROM)中的软件例行程序。与随机存储器(RAM)不同，只读存储器中的信息保持不需要电源维持。启动程序和低级的输入输出指令存放在固件里。在易于修改这方面，固件介于软件和硬件之间。参阅 RAM, ROM。

FIR port *n.* 快速红外线端口

Short for fast infrared **port**. A wireless I/O port, most common on a portable computer, that exchanges data with an external device using infrared light. *See also* infrared, input/output port. 为 fast infrared **port** 的缩写。一种无线 I/O 端口，在便携式电脑中最常见，它用红外线和外部设备交换数据。参阅 infrared, input/output port。

FIRST *n.* 事件响应和安全小组论坛

Acronym for Forum of Incident Response and Security Teams. An organization within the Internet Society (ISOC) that coordinates with CERT in order to encourage information sharing and a unified response to security threats. *See also* CERT, Internet Society. 为 Forum of Incident Response

and Security Teams 的缩略语。这是因特网社会(ISOC)中的一个组织,它与 CERT 协作,旨在鼓励信息共享和对威胁安全的因素达成统一的反应方案。参阅 CERT, Internet Society。

first-generation computer *n.* 第一代计算机

See(见) computer.

first in, first out *n.* 先进先出

A method of processing a queue, in which items are removed in the same order in which they were added—the first in is the first out. Such an order is typical of a list of documents waiting to be printed. *Acronym*: FIFO. *See also* queue. *Compare* last in, first out. 处理队列的一种方式,各项按照它们加入队列的顺序被清除——最先加入进来的项也最先被清除出队列。采用这种方式的典型应用是处理一队等待打印的文档。缩略为 FIFO。参阅 queue。比较 last in, first out。

first normal *n.* 第一范式

See(见) normal form (第 1 个释义).

fishbowl *n.* 玻璃鱼缸

A secure area within a computer system in which intruders can be contained and monitored. A fishbowl is typically set up by a security administrator to impersonate important applications or information so that the system administrator can learn more about hackers who have broken into the network without the hacker learning more about or damaging the system. *See also* honeypot. 计算机系统内部的一个安全区域,在这里能够牵制和监视非法入侵者。玻璃鱼缸经常由安全管理员把它们伪装成重要的应用程序或信息安装在系统里,这样系统管理员就能更多了解黑客闯入网络的情况,而黑客既不会窃走信息也不会损害系统。参阅 honeypot。

fitting *n.* 拟合(法)

The calculation of a curve or other line that most closely approximates a set of data points or measurements. *See also* regression analysis. 对一组数据点或测量点进行处理以求得一条与它们最相符合的曲线或其他类型的线。参阅 regression analysis。

five-nines availability *n.* 五个 9 的可用性

The availability of a system 99.999 percent of the time. *See* also high availability. 某个系统 99.999%时间的可用性。参阅 high availability。

FIX *n.* 联邦因特网交换机

Acronym for Federal Internet Exchange. A connection point between the U. S. government's various internets and the Internet. There are two Federal Internet Exchanges: FIX West, in Mountain View, California; and FIX East, in College Park, Maryland. Together, they link the backbones of MILNET, ESnet (the TCP/IP network of the Department of Energy), and NSInet (NASA Sciences Internet) with NSFnet. *See also* backbone (definition 1), MILNET, NSFnet, TCP/IP. 为 Federal Internet Exchange 的缩略语。美国政府的各互联网和因特网之间的联结点。联邦因特网交换点有两个:西部 FIX,在加利福尼亚州的 Mountain View;和东部 FIX,在马里兰州的 College Park。它们把 MILNET、ESnet(能源部的 TCP/IP 网)和 NSInet(NASA Sciences Internet)的主干网和 NSFnet 连接起来。参阅 backbone (第 1 个释义), MILNET, NSFnet, TCP/IP。

fixed disk *n.* 硬盘

See(见) hard disk.

fixed-length field *n.* 定长字段

In a record or in data storage, a field whose size in bytes is predetermined and constant. A fixed-length field always takes up the same amount of space on a disk, even when the amount of data stored in the field is small. *Compare* variable-length field. 在一条记录或数据存储器中,一种长度(按字节计)被预先指定为常数的域(即字段)。在磁盘上,定长字段总是占有同样大小的空间,即使该字段中存放很短的数据也一样。比较 variable-length field。

fixed-pitch spacing *n.* 等宽间距

See(见) monospacing.

fixed-point arithmetic *n.* 定点运算

Arithmetic performed on fixed-point numbers. *See also* fixed-point notation. 对定点数执行的运算。参阅 fixed-point notation。

fixed-point notation *n.* 定点表示法

A numeric format in which the decimal point has a specified position. Fixed-point numbers are a compromise between integral formats, which are compact and efficient, and floating-point numeric

formats, which have a great range of values. Like floating-point numbers, fixed-point numbers can have a fractional part, but operations on fixed-point numbers usually take less time than floating-point operations. *See also* floating-point notation, integer. 一种数字格式，其十进制的小数点有规定的位置。定点数是对简洁有效的整数格式和具有很大数值范围的浮点数格式的折衷。和浮点数一样，定点数有小数部分，但是定点数操作所花的时间通常少于浮点数操作。参阅 floating point notation, integer。

fixed space *n.* 固定空格

A set amount of horizontal space used to separate characters in text—often, the width of a numeral in a given font. *See also* em space, en space, thin space. 用来分开文本中字符的一定数量的水平空间，其宽度通常是给定字体中数字的宽度。参阅 em space, en space, thin space。

fixed spacing *n.* 固定间距

See(见) monospacing.

fixed storage *n.* 固定存储器

Any nonremovable storage, such as a large disk that is sealed permanently in its drive. 任何不可移动的存储器，例如固定的密封在盘驱动器里的大磁盘。

fixed-width font *n.* 等宽字体

See(见) monospace font.

fixed-width spacing *n.* 等宽间距

See(见) monospacing.

fixed-word-length computer *n.* 定字长计算机

A description that applies to almost all computers and refers to the uniform size of the data units, or words, that are processed by the microprocessor and shuttled through the system over the hardware lines composing the main data bus. Fixed-wordlength computers, including IBM and Macintosh personal computers, commonly work with 2 or 4 bytes at a time. 这个词适用于几乎所有的计算机，它是指计算机中微处理器所处理的以及系统中通过组成主要数据总线的硬件线路传送的数据单元(或字)的大小是统一的。定字长计算机包括 IBM 和 Macintosh 个人计算机，通常同时处理两个或四个字节。

F keys *n.* 功能键

See(见) function key.

flag *n.* 标志

1. Broadly, a marker of some type used by a computer in processing or interpreting information: a signal indicating the existence or status of a particular condition. Flags are used in such areas as communications, programming, and information processing. Depending on its use, a flag can be a code, embedded in data, that identifies some condition, or it can be one or more bits set internally by hardware or software to indicate an event of some type, such as an error or the result of comparing two values. 广义地说，是计算机在处理或解释信息中所使用的某些类型的一种标记；一种表明某种特定条件的存在或其状态的信号。标志用于通信、编程和信息处理这样一些领域。按其应用的不同，标志可以是嵌入在数据中的代码，用于标记某个条件，或者它也可能是由硬件或软件内部设置的一个或多个二进制位，用于表明一些类型的事件，例如错误或两个值的比较结果。

2. In the HDLC communications protocol, a flag is the unique series of bits 01111110, used to start and end a transmission frame (message unit). *See also* HDLC. 在 HDLC 通信协议中，标志是一个独特的二进制序列 01111110，用于表示一个传输帧(报文单元)的开始和结束。参阅 HDLC。

flame[1] *n.* 煽情，激怒

An abusive or personally insulting e-mail message or newsgroup posting. 一种辱骂性的或个人攻击性的电子邮件消息或发表在新闻组上的消息。

flame[2] *vb.* 【动】煽情，激怒

1. To send an abusive or personally insulting email message or newsgroup posting. 发出辱骂性的或个人攻击性的电子邮件消息或新闻组消息。

2. To criticize personally by means of e-mail messages or newsgroup postings. 用电子邮件或新闻组消息的方式进行个人非难。

flame bait *n.* 煽情话题

A posting to a mailing list, newsgroup, or other online conference that is likely to provoke flames, often because it expresses a controversial opinion on a highly emotional topic. *See also* flame[1], flame war. *Compare* troll. 一条发表于邮件、新闻组

或其他在线论坛上的易于引起大家情绪激动的消息，一般是因为它对某个高度情绪化的话题表达了有争议的观点。参阅 flame[1]，flame war。比较 troll。

flamefest *n.* 煽动(性的集)会

A series of inflammatory messages or articles in a newsgroup or other online conference. 在新闻组或其他在线论坛上发表的一系列煽动性消息或文章。

flamer *n.* 煽(动)情(绪)者

A person who sends or posts abusive messages via e-mail, in newsgroups and other online forums, and in online chats. *See also* chat[1] (definition 1), newsgroup. 通过电子邮件、新闻组和其他在线公共场合及在线交谈发表攻击性消息的人。参阅 chat[1](第 1 个释义)，newsgroup。

flame war *n.* 论战

A discussion in a mailing list, newsgroup, or other online conference that has turned into a protracted exchange of flames. *See also* flame[1]. 在电子邮件、新闻组或其他在线公共场合的一系列已经演变成为不断的煽情攻击的讨论。参阅 flame[1]。

Flash *n.* Flash 文件格式

A vector graphics file format (extension, swf) developed by Macromedia to enable designers to add animation and interactivity to multimedia Web pages. Flash files can be played back with a downloadable Shockwave plug-in or a Java program. The file format has been released by Macromedia as an open standard for the Internet. 由 Macromedia 公司开发的一种向量图形文件格式(扩展名为.swf)，可以使设计者向多媒体网页添加动画和交互效果。Flash 文件可以用下载的插件 Shockware 或 Java 程序播放。Macromedia 已经将这种文件格式发布为因特网上的开放标准。

flash *vb.* 【动】烧制

See(见) burn.

flash memory *n.* 闪存，快速[按块擦除]存储器

A type of nonvolatile memory. Flash memory is similar to EEPROM memory in function but it must be erased in blocks, whereas EEPROM can be erased one byte at a time. Because of its block-oriented nature, flash memory is commonly used as a supplement to or replacement for hard disks in portable computers. In this context, flash memory either is built into the unit or, more commonly, is available as a PC Card that can be plugged into a PCMCIA slot. A disadvantage of the block-oriented nature of flash memory is that it cannot be practically used as main memory (RAM) because a computer needs to be able to write to memory in single-byte increments. *See also* EEPROM, nonvolatile memory, PC Card, PCMCIA slot. 一种非易失性存储器。闪存在功能上类似于 EEPROM，但是它必须按块擦除，而 EEPROM 可以一次擦除一个字节。由于这种面向块的操作特性，闪存一般被用于便携式计算机中硬盘的补充或替代品。在这种背景下，闪存可以放置在部件中，或者更通用地，把它放在 PC 卡中，而 PC 卡则可以插在 PCMCIA 插槽上。闪存面向块特性的缺点在于它不能用作真正的主存(RAM)，因为计算机需要能够按字节寻址写内存。参阅 EEPROM, nonvolatile memory, PC Card, PCMCIA slot。

flash ROM *n.* 闪存[按块擦除]只读存储器

See(见) flash memory.

flat address space *n.* 平面地址空间

An address space in which each location in memory is specified by a unique number. (Memory addresses start at 0 and increase sequentially by 1.) The Macintosh operating system, OS/2, and Windows NT use a flat address space. MS-DOS uses a segmented address space, in which a location must be accessed with a segment number and an offset number. *See also* segmentation. *Compare* segmented address space. 存储器中每一个地址仅由指定的唯一编号来确定的一种地址空间。(存储器地址从 0 开始并依次增 1。)Macintosh 操作系统、OS/2 和 Windows NT 都使用平面地址空间。MS-DOS 则使用段地址空间，在该空间内访问一个存储单元必须用一个段号和一个偏移量。参阅 segmentation。比较 segmented address space。

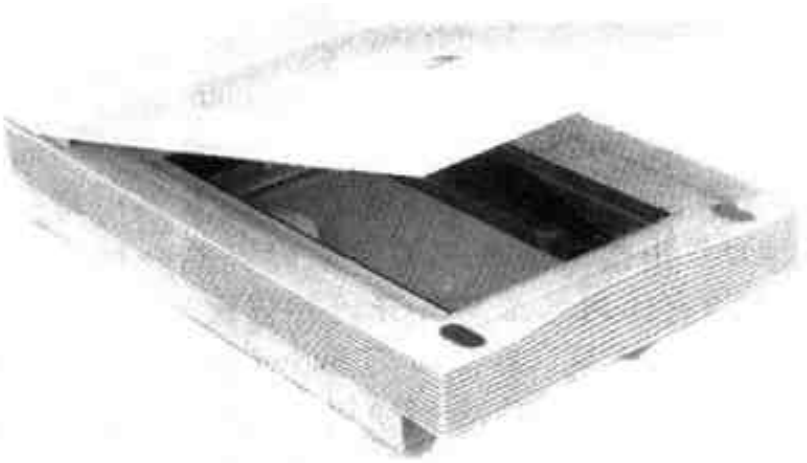
flatbed plotter *n.* 平板绘图机

A plotter in which paper is held on a flat platform and a pen moves along both axes, traveling across the paper to draw an image. This method is slightly more accurate than that used by drum

plotters, which move the paper under the pen, but requires more space. Flatbed plotters can also accept a wider variety of media, such as vellum and acetate, because the material does not need to be flexible. *See also* plotter. *Compare* drum plotter, pinch-roller plotter. 一种绘图机,它绘图时,纸是放在平面平台上,笔沿着两个轴向运动,在纸上来回移动画出图像。这种方法比让纸在笔下面运动的滚筒式绘图机要精确一些,但是需要更大的空间。平板式绘图机还可采用更多样的纸,例如上等皮纸和醋酸纸,因为它不要求使用柔软材料的纸。参阅 plotter。比较 drum plotter, pinch-roller plotter。

flatbed scanner *n.* 平板扫描仪

A scanner with a flat, transparent surface that holds the image to be scanned, generally a book or other paper document. A scan head below the surface moves across the image. Some flatbed scanners can also reproduce transparent media, such as slides. See the illustration. *Compare* drum scanner, handheld scanner, sheetfed scanner. 一种扫描仪,带有透明的表面来固定要扫描的图像,通常是书或其他纸质文档。其表面下有一个扫描头,移过图像并完成扫描。一些平板式扫描仪也可以复制透明媒质,如幻灯片。参阅本条目的图例。比较 drum scanner, handheld scanner, sheetfed scanner。



Flatbed scanner

flat file *n.* 平面文件

A file consisting of records of a single record type in which there is no embedded structure information that governs relationships between records. 由单一类型记录组成的文件,其中没有嵌入结构信息来管理记录之间的关系。

flat-file database *n.* 平面文件数据库

A database that takes the form of a table, where only one table can be used for each database. A flat-file database can only work with one file at a time. *Compare* relational database. 一种采用表形式的数据库,其中一个数据库只能使用一个表。平面文件数据库每次只能对一个文件进行操作。比较 relational database。

flat file directory *n.* 平面文件目录

A directory that cannot contain subdirectories but simply contains a list of file names. *Compare* hierarchical file system. 不能包含子目录,而只能包含一系列文件名的目录。比较 hierarchical file system。

flat file format *n.* 平面文件格式

An image file format in which individual objects cannot be edited. Files stored in JPEG, GIF, and BMP formats, for example, are all flat files. 一种图像文件的格式,其中的各个文件不可编辑。按 JPEG、GIF 和 BMP 格式存放的文件皆为平面文件。

flat file system *n.* 平面文件系统

A filing system with no hierarchical order in which no two files on a disk may have the same name, even if they exist in different directories. *Compare* hierarchical file system. 一种没有分层规则的文件系统,其中在磁盘上的两个文件,即使在不同的目录下也不能有相同的名字。比较 hierarchical file system。

flat memory *n.* 平面内存

Memory that appears to a program as one large addressable space, whether consisting of RAM or virtual memory. The 68000 and VAX processors have flat memory; by contrast, 80x86 processors operating in real mode have segmented memory, although when these processors operate in protected mode, OS/2 and 32-bit versions of Windows access memory using a flat memory model. *Also called*: linear memory. 对于程序来说,不论内存的组成是实存(RAM)还是虚(拟内)存,内存是一个大的可设定位址的空间。68000 和 VAX 处理器中拥有的是平面内存,相反地,80x86 处理器在实模式下运行时采用的是分段式内存。也称为

linear memory。

flat pack *n.* **扁平封装件**

An integrated circuit housed in a flat rectangular package with connecting leads along the edges of the package. The flat pack was a precursor of surfacemounted chip packaging. *See also* surface-mount technology. *Compare* DIP (definition 1). 一种封装在扁平矩形封装体内的集成电路，封装的边沿有连接引线。扁平封装件是表面封装芯片装配技术的先驱。参阅 surface-mount technology。比较 DIP（第 1 个释义）。

flat-panel display *n.* **平板显示器**

A video display with a shallow physical depth, based on technology other than the CRT (cathode-ray tube). Such displays are typically used in laptop computers. Common types of flat-panel displays are the electroluminescent display, the gas discharge display, and the LCD display. 一种薄的视频显示器，它基于不同于 CRT（阴极射线管）的技术。这种显示器的典型使用场合是膝上型计算机。平板显示器的常见类型是电场发光型显示器、气体放电显示器和 LCD 显示器。

flat panel monitor *n.* **平板监视器**

A desktop computer monitor that uses a liquid crystal display (LCD) rather than a cathode ray tube (CRT) to display data. Flat panel monitors are not as deep as CRT monitors and so occupy much less physical space. 桌面计算机监视器，它使用的是液晶显示器(LCD)而不是阴极射线管(CRT)来显示数据。平板监视器不如 CRT 监视器那样厚，因此它占用的物理空间要小一些。

flat screen *n.* **平面屏幕**

See(见) flat-panel display.

flatten *vb.* **【动】平化**

In digital graphic creation and manipulation programs, to combine all layers of text, images, and other graphic elements into a single layer. Elements cannot be edited after the graphic is flattened, so a graphic is not usually flattened until the final step when all adjustments have been made to the individual layers. Flattening an image significantly reduces its file size and allows it to be saved in a wider range of formats. Flattening is similar to grouping in that both actions combine a set of objects. However, flattening is a permanent action, whereas a group of objects can be ungrouped. *See also* layering. 在数字图形创建和处理程序中，把所有层的文本、图像和其他图形元素合并成为一层的过程。图形平化之后，就不能编辑其中的各元素。因此，通常在调整好各层后，才进行最后一步图形平化。图像平化之后，可以显著降低其文件大小，并且能存为多种格式。平化的做法类似于组合，两者的操作都是把一组对象结合起来。但是，平化的做法是永久性的动作，相反(经过组合的)一组对象可以取消组合。参阅 layering。

flavor *n.* **衍生系统**

One of several varieties of a system, having its own details of operation. UNIX in particular is found in distinct flavors, such as BSD UNIX or AT&T UNIX System V. 一种系统的变形之一，有自己特殊的操作细节。特别的，UNIX 操作系统就有不同种类的衍生系统，例如 BSD 版的 UNIX 系统或 AT&T 版的 UNIX System V 系统。

flex circuit *n.* **柔性电路**

A circuit printed on a thin sheet of flexible polymer film that can be used in applications requiring circuits to curve and bend. Flex circuits offer space and weight savings over traditional circuits, and are used extensively for medical, industrial, and telecommunications applications. 印刷在可弯曲的聚合物薄膜上的一种电路，用于需要使电路弯曲的许多应用系统上。柔性电路与传统电路相比，可以节省空间、降低重量，广泛应用于医学、工业和电信各领域的应用系统。

flexible disk *n.* **软盘**

See(见) floppy disk.

flexible transistor *n.* **柔性晶体管**

See(见) plastic transistor.

flicker *n.* **闪烁**

Rapid, visible fluctuation in a screen image, as on a television or computer monitor. Flicker occurs when the image is refreshed (updated) too infrequently or too slowly for the eye to perceive a steady level of brightness. In television and raster-scan displays, flicker is not noticeable when the refresh rate is 50 to 60 times per second.

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Interlaced displays, in which the odd-numbered scan lines are refreshed on one sweep and even-numbered lines on the other, achieve a flicker-free effective refresh rate of 50 to 60 times per second because the lines appear to merge, even though each line is actually updated only 25 to 30 times per second. 屏幕图像中快速、可见的闪动，就像电视或计算机监视器上看到的那样。当图像刷新的太快或太慢，眼睛不能看到稳定的亮度时，就会发生闪烁。在电视和光栅扫描显示器中，当刷新频率在每秒 50～60 次时，闪烁是不明显的。在隔行显示器上，在监视器电子束连续的两次扫描屏幕时，一次扫描刷新奇数行，另一次扫描刷新偶数行，实际上行的刷新频率是每秒 25～30 次，但是由于对眼睛来说，两次间隔扫描合并的有效刷新频率相当于每秒 50～60 次，所以不会发生闪烁。

flies *n.* 网蝇

In Web development and marketing, individuals who spend significant time on the Web and who are the targets of specific Web content or advertising. 在万维网的开发和营销过程中，花费大量时间在万维网上的个人，以及特定的网上内容或广告所物色的那些人们。

flight simulator *n.* 飞行模拟器

A computer-generated recreation of the experience of flying. Sophisticated flight simulators costing hundreds of thousands of dollars can provide pilot training, simulating emergency situations without putting human crews and planes at risk. Flight simulator software running on personal computers simulates flight in a less realistic fashion: it provides entertainment and practice in navigation and instrument reading. 计算机生成模拟的飞行经历。价值千百万美元的高级飞行模拟器提供驾驶训练和模拟紧急情况而不需要机组人员和飞机冒风险。运行在个人计算机上的飞行模拟器软件模拟近乎逼真的飞行。它可以提供导航和仪器读数的表演和实习。

flip-flop *n.* 触发器

A circuit that alternates between two possible states when a pulse is received at the input. For example, if the output of a flip-flop is high and a pulse is received at the input, the output "flips" to low; a second input pulse "flops" the output back to high, and so on. *Also called*: bistable multivibrator. 当输入一个脉冲时，其输出在两个可能的状态之间变化的电路。例如，触发器的输出是高电平，此时输入一个脉冲，触发器的输出就"翻转"为低，下一个输入的脉冲则使触发器输出返回高电平，等等。也称为 bistable multivibrator。

flippy-floppy *n.* 双面软磁盘

An outmoded 5.25-inch floppy disk that uses both sides for storage but is used in an older drive that can read only one side at a time. Thus, to access the opposite side, the disk must be physically removed from the drive and flipped over. *See also* double-sided disk. 一种 5.25 英寸的软盘，它的两面都可存储信息，但是使用这种软盘的老式驱动器一次只能对一面进行读操作。这样，要访问盘的另一面，就必须把盘从驱动器中取出来并翻转过来。参阅 double-sided disk。

float *n.* 浮点数类型

The data type name used in some programming languages, notably C, to declare variables that can store floating-point numbers. *See also* data type, floating-point number, variable. 在某些编程语言（如熟知的 C 语言）中数据类型名称，用于声明存放浮点数的变量。参阅 data type, floating-point number, variable。

floating-point arithmetic *n.* 浮点运算

Arithmetic performed on floating-point numbers. *See also* floating-point notation, floating-point number. 对浮点数进行的计算。参阅 floating-point notation, floating-point number。

floating-point constant *n.* 浮点常数

A constant representing a real, or floating-point, value. *See also* constant, floatingpoint notation. 一种表示实数或浮点数值的常数。参阅 constant, floatingpoint notation。

floating-point notation *n.* 浮点表示法

A numeric format that can be used to represent very large real numbers and very small real numbers. Floating-point numbers are stored in two parts, a mantissa and an exponent. The mantissa specifies the digits in the number, and the exponent specifies the magnitude of the number (the position of the decimal point). For example, the numbers 314, 600, 000 and 0.0000451 are

expressed respectively as 3146E5 and 451E-7 in floating-point notation. Most microprocessors do not directly support floating-point arithmetic; consequently, floating-point calculations are performed either by using software or with a special floating-point processor. *Also called*: exponential notation. *See also* fixed-point notation, floating-point processor, integer. 一种可以用来表示非常大的实数和非常小的实数的数字格式。浮点数分两部分存放，尾数和指数。尾数体现了数的各个数位，而指数体现了数的大小(十进制小数点的位置)。例如，实数 314 600 000 和 0.0000151 在浮点表示法中，分别表示为 3146E5 和 451E-7。多数的微处理器并不直接支持浮点数；因此，浮点计算或者通过软件实现，或者使用专门的浮点处理器。也称为 exponential notation。参阅 fixed-point notation, floating-point processor, integer。

floating-point number *n.* 浮点数

A number represented by a mantissa and an exponent according to a given base. The mantissa is usually a value between 0 and 1. To find the value of a floating-point number, the base is raised to the power of the exponent, and the mantissa is multiplied by the result. Ordinary scientific notation uses floating-point numbers with 10 as the base. In a computer, the base for floating-point numbers is usually 2. 根据给定的基数，表示为尾数和指数形式的数。尾数通常是介于 0 和 1 之间的值。要得到浮点数的值，首先算出基数的指数次幂，然后和尾数相乘即可。普通的科学计数法就是以 10 为基数的浮点数。在计算机中，浮点数的基数通常是 2。

floating-point operation *n.* 浮点运算

An arithmetic operation performed on data stored in floating-point notation. Floatingpoint operations are used wherever numbers may have either fractional or irrational parts, as in spreadsheets and computer-aided design (CAD). Therefore, one measure of a computer's power is how many millions of floatingpoint operations per second (MFLOPS or megaflops) it can perform. *Acronym*: FLOP. *Also called*: floating-point operation. *See also* floating-point notation, MFLOPS. 对以浮点表示法存储的数据所执行的一种算术运算，无论数字带有小数部分或无理数部分，都可以使用浮点运算，如在电子表格软件和计算机辅助设计(CAD)中。因此，一种度量计算机性能的方法就是它每秒能执行多少百万次浮点运算(MFLOPS 或百万次浮点运算每秒)。缩略为 FLOP。也称为 floating-point operation。参阅 floating-point notation, MFLOPS。

floating-point processor *n.* 浮点处理器

A coprocessor for performing arithmetic on floating-point numbers. Adding a floating- point processor to a system can speed up the processing of math and graphics dramatically if the software is designed to recognize and use it. The i486DX and 68040 and higher microprocessors have built-in floatingpoint processors. *Also called*: math coprocessor, numeric coprocessor. *See also* floating-point notation, floatingpoint number. 一种可以对浮点数进行运算的协处理器。给系统增加一个协处理器并配以相应的驱动软件可以显著加快数学和图形处理能力。i486DX 和 68040 及更高级的微处理器都有内置的浮点处理器。也称为 math coprocessor, numeric coprocessor。参阅 floating-point notation, floatingpoint number。

floating-point register *n.* 浮点寄存器

A register designed to store floating-point values. *See also* floating-point number, register. 一种设计用来存储浮点数值的寄存器。参阅 floating-point number, register。

flooding *n.* 扩散技术[方法]

The networking technique of forwarding a frame onto all ports of a switch except the port on which it arrived. Flooding can be used for robust data distribution and route establishment. *Also called*: flood routing. 把(数据)帧转发到交换机的所有端口(收到该帧的端口除外)上去的网络技术或方法。扩散技术可以用于健壮的数据分发和路由建立。也称为 flood routing。

FLOP *n.* 浮点运算

See(见) floating-point operation.

floppy disk *n.* 软盘

A round piece of flexible plastic film coated with ferric oxide particles that can hold a magnetic field. When placed inside a disk drive, the floppy disk rotates to bring different areas, or sectors, of

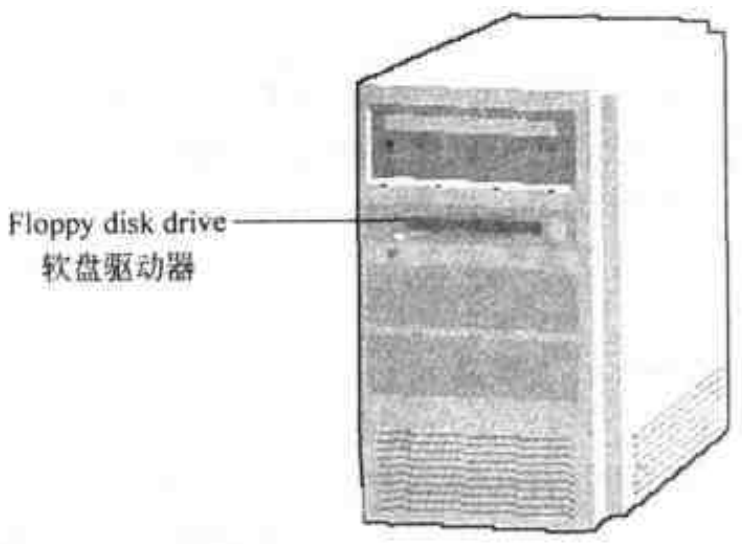
the disk surface under the drive's read/write head, which can detect and alter the orientation of the particles' magnetic fields to represent binary 1s and 0s. A floppy disk 5.25 inches in diameter is encased in a flexible plastic jacket and has a large hole in the center, which fits around a spindle in the disk drive; such a disk can hold from a few hundred thousand to over one million bytes of data. A 3.5-inch disk encased in rigid plastic is also called a floppy disk or a microfloppy disk. In addition, 8-inch floppy disks were common in DEC and other minicomputer systems. *See also* microfloppy disk. 一种表面涂有能保持磁场的铁的氧化物微粒的柔软的圆形塑胶薄片。在软盘驱动器中,盘片通过旋转来使盘面上不同的区域或簇位于驱动器读写头的下方,读写头能检测和改变微粒的磁场取向,这种不同的磁场取向分别表示二进制的1和0。直径5.25英寸的软盘装在一个软的塑料套中,它的中部有一个大孔,可装在磁盘驱动器的轴上;这种软盘的容量从几百千字节到一兆字节不等。装在硬质塑料套中的直径3.5英寸的软盘也可称为软盘,或者把它叫做小盘。另外,在DEC和其他微机系统中常用的是8英寸软盘。参阅 microfloppy disk。

floppy disk controller *n.* 软盘控制器

See(见) disk controller.

floppy disk drive *n.* 软盘驱动器

An electromechanical device that reads data from and writes data to floppy or microfloppy disks. See the illustration. *See also* floppy disk. 对软盘或小盘读写数据的一种机电设备。参阅本条目的图例。参阅 floppy disk。



Floppy disk drive

FLOPS *n.* 浮点运算(次数)每秒

Acronym for floating-point operations per second. A measure of the speed at which a computer can perform floating-point operations. *See also* floating-point operation, MFLOPS. *Compare* MIPS. 为 floating-point operations per second 的缩略语。对计算机执行浮点运算速度的一种度量。参阅 floating-point operation, MFLOPS。比较 MIPS。

floptical *adj.* 【修】磁光

Using a combination of magnetic and optical technology to achieve a very high data density on special 3.5-inch disks. Data is written to and read from the disk magnetically, but the read/write head is positioned optically by means of a laser and grooves on the disk. 用于修饰或说明在特殊的3.5英寸软盘上采用磁和光相结合的技术实现高密度数据存储。该技术采用磁学原理把数据写到盘上或从盘上读出来,而读写头是利用激光和盘上的凹槽通过光学技术来定位。

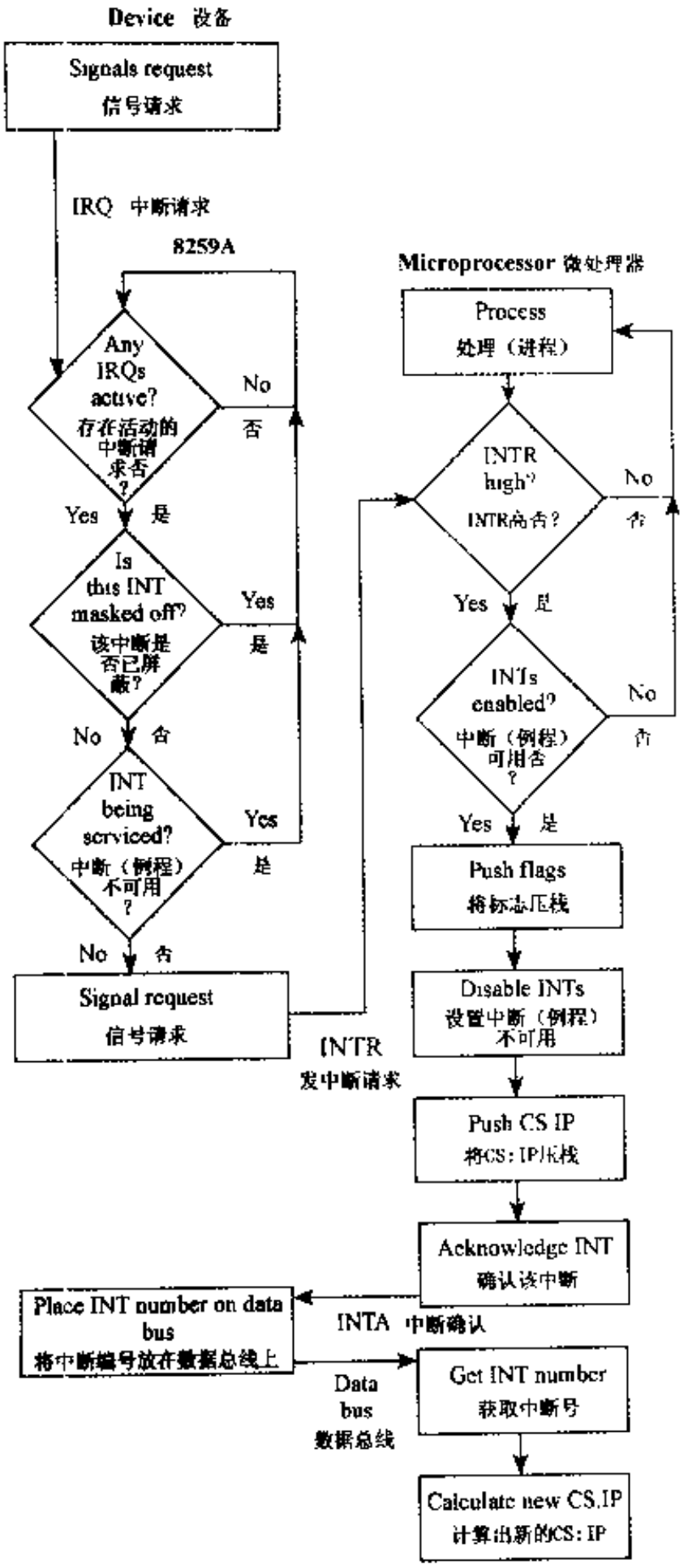
flow analysis *n.* 流程分析法

A method of tracing the movement of different types of information through a computer system, especially with regard to security and the controls applied to ensure the integrity of the information. *See also* flowchart. 一种跟踪在计算机内流动的不同类型的信息的方法,特别是关于安全和保证信息完整性的控制方面的信息。参阅 flowchart。

flowchart *n.* 流程图

A graphic map of the path of control or data through the operations in a program or an informationhandling system. Symbols such as squares, diamonds, and ovals represent various operations. These symbols are connected by lines and arrows to indicate the flow of data or control from one point to another. Flowcharts are used both as aids in showing the way a proposed program will work and as a means of understanding the operations of an existing program. See the illustration. 一种图表,展示程序操作或信息处理系统要经过的控制模块或数据模块的路径。用方框、菱形和椭圆形等符号来表示不同的操作。用线条和箭头连接这些符号,表示数据和控制从一点到另一点的流动。流程图用于帮助显示要设计的程序的工作方式和理解已有程序的操作。参阅本条

目的图例。



Flowchart

flow control *n.* 流(量)控制

The management of data flow in a network to ensure that the receiver can handle all the incoming data. Flow-control mechanisms, implemented in both hardware and software, prevent a sender of traffic from sending it faster than the receiver can receive it. 网络中数据流(量)的管理,以保证接收方能够处理所有收进来的数据。流控制机制(既可通过硬件也可通过软件来实现)可以防止发送方发出的数据流快于接收方能够接收它的速度。

flush[1] *adj.* 【修】对齐

Aligned in a certain way on the screen or on paper. Flush left, for example, means aligned on the left side; flush right means aligned on the right side. *See also* align (definition 1). 说明按某种方式在屏幕或纸上排列对齐的状态。例如,靠左意味着靠左边排列对齐,靠右则指靠右边排列。参阅 align(第 1 个释义)。

flush[2] *vb.* 【动】刷新

To clear a portion of memory. For example, to flush a disk file buffer is to save its contents on disk and then clear the buffer for filling again. 清除存储器中的一部分内容。例如,刷新一个磁盘文件缓冲区就是把它的内容存到磁盘上然后清除该缓冲区以用于再存放数据。

flux *n.* 通量;焊剂

1. The total strength of a magnetic, electric, or radiation field over a given area. 在一个给定的区域内,磁场、电场或辐射场的总强度。

2. A chemical used to aid the binding of solder to electrical conductors. 一种用于辅助焊锡粘结电导体的化学物质。

flux reversal *n.* 磁通翻转

The change in orientation of the minute magnetic particles on the surface of a disk or tape toward one of two magnetic poles. The two different alignments are used to represent binary 1 and binary 0 for data storage; a flux reversal typically represents a binary 1, and no reversal represents a binary 0. 磁盘或磁带表面上的微小的磁粒子的取向朝向两个磁极中的一个的变化(过程)。两个不同的磁极方向用来表示数据存储中的二进制 1 和二进制 0;一般情况下,磁通翻转表示二进制 1,不翻转表示二进制 0。

fly swapping *n.* 动态交换法

See(见) swap-on-the-fly.

FM *n.* 调频制

See(见) frequency modulation.

FM encoding *n.* 调频制编码

See(见) frequency modulation encoding.

focus *vb.* 【动】聚焦

In television and raster-scan displays, to make an electron beam converge at a single point on the inner surface of the screen. 在电视和光栅扫描显示器中,使电子束会聚到屏幕内表面单一点上。

FOCUS *n.* 美国计算技术联盟

See(见) Federation on Computing in the United States.

FOD *n.* 自动[按需]回复传真系统

See(见) fax on demand.

folder *n.* 文件夹

In the Mac OS, 32-bit versions of Windows, and other operating systems, a container for programs and files in graphical user interfaces, symbolized on the screen by a graphical image (icon) of a file folder. This container is called a directory in other systems, such as MS-DOS and UNIX. A folder is a means of organizing programs and documents on a disk and can hold both files and additional folders. It first appeared commercially in Apple Computer's Lisa in 1983 and in the Apple Macintosh in 1984. *See also* directory. 在 Mac OS、32 位 Windows 系统和其他操作系统中,一种图形用户界面中可存放各种程序和文件的容器。在屏幕上用一个文件夹图形符号来表示。在其他操作系统,如 MS-DOS 和 UNIX 中,这种容器称为目录。文件夹是磁盘上组织程序和文档的一种方式,可以包含文件和子文件夹。文件夹首次以商品化的形式出现是 1983 年在 Apple 计算机的 Lisa 中和 1984 年在 Apple 的 Macintosh 系统中。参阅 directory。

folio *n.* 页码

A printed page number. 一种已经打印出来的页号。

follow-up *n.* 复文

A post to a newsgroup that replies to an article. The follow-up has the same subject line as the original article, with the prefix "Re:" attached. An article and all of its follow-ups, in the order they were received, constitute a thread, which a user can read together using a newsreader. 投递到新闻组中,针对某篇文章作答复的文章。回复文章的标题是在原文章标题前附加上前缀"Re:"。一篇文章及所有对它的回复文章,按它们收到的次序,构成了一条线索,用户可以用新闻阅览器来一起阅读它们。

font *n.* 字库[集]

A set of characters of the same typeface (such as Garamond), style (such as italic), and weight (such as bold). A font consists of all the characters available in a particular style and weight for a particular design; a typeface consists of the design itself. Fonts are used by computers for onscreen displays and by printers for hard-copy output. In both cases, the fonts are stored either as bit maps (patterns of dots) or as outlines (defined by a set of mathematical formulas). Even if the system cannot simulate different typefaces on the screen, application programs may be able to send information about typeface and style to a printer, which can then reproduce the font if a font description is available. *See also* bit map, font generator. 一批相同字体(如 Garamond 体)、字形(如斜体)和线宽(即笔划的粗细,如粗体)的字符集。一种字库包含了针对某种特殊设计的特定风格和粗细的所有可用字符;字体包含了设计本身。字库用于计算机屏幕显示和打印机的硬拷贝输出。在这两种情况下,字库以位图(点阵图案)或图形轮廓(由一组数学公式定义)的形式存放。即使系统不能在屏幕上模拟不同的字体,应用程序仍然可以把有关字体和字形的信息送给打印机,如果字型描述是有效的,打印机能够再造该字型。参阅 bit map, font generator。(译者注:font 按本条目的定义应定义为"字库"或"字集";而书中其他地方使用 font 时,只指其中一个成员,根据 1994 年全国科学技术名词审定委员会公布的《计算机科学技术名词》,font 定名为"字型"(15.027),而 2002 年公布时,没有专为 font 定名;然而真正与汉字打交道的出版部门与微软 word 字处理软件中,皆称 font 为"字体";而他们说的"字库"是各种 font 的集合;对一个实际系统而言,"字库"则是所有 font 的集合。实际上,font 是电子时代的用语,取代"铅与火"时代的 type(铅字,活字集),的确有 2 个涵义:1. 字库,字集;2. 字型(字库中的一个成员)。而"字体"对应的英文是"typeface",也可译为"字面,字样"。font 和 typeface 的区别是,例如 16×16 的

"机"字点阵中，前者指全部的点(256 个，黑、白点)及布局，后者只是表示"机"的黑点(的集合)。正如 type 是一个"铅字"，包括一个小铅块及其挖空的部分，而 typeface 只是表示某个铅字的字的表面，所以也译为"字面"，客观上的确是一种"字体"。)

font card *n.* 字库卡

See(见) font cartridge, ROM card.

font cartridge *n.* 字库盒

A plug-in unit available for some printers that contains fonts in several different styles and sizes. Font cartridges, like downloadable fonts, enable a printer to produce characters in sizes and styles other than those created by the fonts built into it. *Also called*: font card. *See also* ROM cartridge.
一种打印机可用的插入部件，它装有若干种不同字形和字号的字型。像可卸载字库一样，字库盒可使打印机按字号和字形产生字符，而不一定要使用装在打印机内的那些字型。也称为 font card。参阅 ROM cartridge。

Font/DA Mover *n.* 字库-桌面附件传送程序

An application for older Apple Macintosh systems that allows the user to install screen fonts and desk accessories. 旧的 Apple Macintosh 系统的一个应用程序，它允许用户安装新的屏幕字库和桌面附件。

font editor *n.* 字型编辑器

A utility program that enables the user to modify existing fonts or to create and save new ones. Such an application commonly works with a screen representation of the font, with a representation that can be downloaded to a PostScript or other printer, or with both. *See also* PostScript font, screen font. 允许用户修改已存在的字型或创建并存储新字型的实用程序。这种实用程序通常是用该字型的屏幕表示法，及能够下载到 PostScript 打印机或其他打印机上的字型表示法，或者两者同时使用。参阅 PostScript font, screen font。

font family *n.* 字(型)系(列)

The set of available fonts representing variations of a single typeface. For example, Times Roman and Times Roman Italic are members of the same font family. When the user indicates italic, the system selects the correct italic font for the font family, with its characteristic appearance. If there is no italic font in the family, the system simply slants, or "obliques," the corresponding roman character. *See also* italic, roman. 表示从单一字体变种而来的一系列可用字型的集合。例如，时报罗马体和时报罗马斜体是同一个字系的成员。当用户选择了"斜体"，系统会从该字系中自动选出相应的斜体字型并按其特征显示。如果该字系中没有相应的斜体字型，系统就简单地让这些字倾斜或"歪倒"一定的角度。参阅 italic, roman。

font generator *n.* 字型生成器

A program that transforms built-in character outlines into bit maps (patterns of dots) of the style and size required for a printed document. Font generators work by scaling a character outline to size; often they can also expand or compress the characters they generate. Some font generators store the resultant characters on disk; others send them directly to the printer. 把内置字符外形转换成打印文档所需要的字形和字号的位图(点阵图案)的程序。字型生成器能够做换算字符外形尺寸的工作；通常还能放大和压缩它所产生的字符。有些字型生成器将产生的结果字符存放在磁盘上，另外的一些则直接把它们送到打印机。

font number *n.* 字库编号

The number by which an application or operating system internally identifies a given font. On the Apple Macintosh, for example, fonts can be identified by their exact names as well as their font numbers, and a font flush number can be changed if the font is installed in a system already having a font with that number. *See also* font. 用于被应用程序或操作系统内部识别一种给定字库所用的编号。例如，在 Apple Macintosh 操作系统上，使用字库的确切名称和字库编号都能被识别，并且在安装一种字库时，如果系统中已经有了相同的字库编号，还可以更改字库编号。参阅 font。

font page *n.* 字型存储区

A portion of video memory reserved for holding programmer-specified character definition tables (sets of character patterns) used for displaying text on the screen on IBM Multi-Color Graphics Array video systems. 在 IBM 多色图形阵列视频系统上保留的一部分视频存储器，它保存了用

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于在屏幕上显示文本的程序员专用的各种字符定义表(字符模式集)。

font size *n.* 字号,字型大小

The point size of a set of characters in a particular typeface. *See also* point[1] (definition 1). 组成一种特定字体的字符的点的大小。参阅 point[1](第 1 个释义)。

font suitcase *n.* 字库箱

A file on Macintosh computers that contains one or more fonts or desk accessories. Such files are indicated in early versions of the operating system with the icon of a suitcase marked with a capital A. From System 7.0 onward, this icon is used to denote individual fonts. Macintosh 计算机中的一个文件,它包含了一种或多种字型或桌面附件。在该操作系统的早期版本中,这种文件用标有大写字母 A 的手提箱图标来表示。从 System 7.0 开始,这种图标被改用来表示个人字库。

foo *n.* 占位符

A string used by programmers in place of more specific information. Variables or functions in code examples intended to demonstrate syntax, as well as temporary scratch files, may all appear with the name *foo*. Likewise, a programmer may type *foo*to test a string input handler. If a second placeholder string is needed, it will often be *bar*, suggesting that the origin of both is the U.S. Army phrase FUBAR (an acronym which, in discreet language, represents Fouled Up Beyond All Recognition/Repair). However, other origins have been claimed. *Compare* fred (definition 2). 一种程序员用于取代大量特定信息的字符串。在语法示例代码中的变量名或函数名,以及临时文件都有可能起名为 foo。类似地,程序员可能在测试处理字符串输入的程序时键入 foo。如果还需要输入第二个占位符字符串,程序员通常会选择 bar,通常认为该字起源于美国军队术语 FUBAR (FUBAR 是一个缩写,表示把一切弄得一团糟)。当然,还有关于该缩写起源的其他说法。比较 fred (第 2 个释义)。

footer *n.* 页脚,脚注

One or more identifying lines printed at the bottom of a page. A footer may contain a folio (page number), a date, the author's name, and the document title. *Also called*: running foot. *Compare* header (definition 1). 在一页的底部打印的一行或多行标识行。页脚可能包含页码(页号)、日期、作者姓名和文档标题。也称为 running foot。比较 header (第 1 个释义)。

footprint *n.* 占地面积

The surface area occupied by a personal computer or other device. 个人计算机或其他设备所占据的平面面积。

force *vb.* 【动】强制

In programming, to perform a particular action that would normally not occur. The term is most often used in the context of forcing data to be within a particular range of values—for example, forcing a divisor to be nonzero. *See also* cast. 在编程中,执行一个正常情况下不会发生的特定动作。这个术语最常见在强制数据为某个特定范围内的值——例如,强制除数为非零。参阅 cast。

force feedback *n.* 力反馈法

A technology that generates push or resistance in an input/output device. Force feedback enables an input/output device, such as a joystick or a steering wheel, to react to the user's action in appropriate response to events displayed on the screen. For example, force feedback can be used with a computer game to react to a plane rising in a steep ascent or a race car turning a tight corner. *See also* input/output device. 在输入输出装置中,产生推进或反抗作用的一种方法。力反馈法使输入输出装置(如操纵杆或方向盘)对用户的动作起反作用,以适当方式响应显示在屏幕上的事件。例如,计算机游戏中,可以用力反馈法阻止飞机的垂直上升,或阻止赛车作急转弯的转向。参阅 input/output device。

foreground[1] *adj.* 【修】前台

Currently having control of the system and responding to commands issued by the user. *See also* multitasking. *Compare* background1. 用于修饰或说明当前拥有系统控制权并能够响应用户提交的命令的状况。参阅 multitasking。比较 background1。

foreground[2] *n.* 前景(色)

1. The color of displayed characters and graphics. *Compare* background2 (definition 1). 显示出来

的字符和图形的颜色。比较 background2（第 1 个释义）。

2. The condition of the program or document currently in control and affected by commands and data entry in a windowing environment. *Compare* background2 (definition 4). 在视窗环境下，当前控制的程序或文档处于接收命令和数据输入的状况。比较 background2（第 4 个释义）。

forest *n.* **域林**

A collection of one or more domains in Microsoft Windows that share a common schema, configuration, and global catalog and are linked with two-way transitive trusts. *See also* domain, global catalog, schema, transitive trust, two-way trust. 微软 Windows 操作系统中一个或多个域的一种集合，这些域具有相同的模式、配置和全局目录，并且用双向传递信任链接起来。参阅 domain, global catalog, schema, transitive trust, two-way trust。

fork[1] *n.* **分支，分叉**

One of the two parts of a file recognized by the Mac OS. A Macintosh file has a data fork and a resource fork. Most or all of a typical user-produced document is in the data fork; the resource fork usually contains application oriented information, such as fonts, dialog boxes, and menus. *See also* data fork, resource fork. 由 Mac(OS)操作系统识别的一个文件的两部分中的一部分。一个 Macintosh 文件有一个数据分支和一个资源分支。大多数典型的用户产生的文档位于数据分支中；资源分支一般包括面向应用程序的信息，如字体、对话框和菜单。参阅 data fork, resource fork。

fork[2] *vb.* **【动】创建子进程**

To initiate a child process in a multitasking system after a parent process has been started. *See also* multitasking. 在多任务系统中，父进程开始运行后初始化一个子进程。参阅 multitasking。

fork bomb *n.* **叉形炸弹**

In UNIX-based systems, a program or shell script that locks up the system by recursively spawning copies of itself using the Unix system call "fork (2)" until they occupy all the process table entries. *Also called*: logic bomb. 基于 UNIX 系统中的一个程序或命令解释程序的过程，它使用 Unix 系统调用例程"fork(2)"通过递归方式大量复制自身直到它们占据进程表的全部表目为止，以(达到)锁定该系统的(的目的)。也称为 logic bomb。

FOR loop *n.* **FOR 循环语句**

A control statement that executes a section of code a specified number of times. Actual syntax and usage vary from language to language. In most cases, the value of an index variable moves through a range of values, being assigned a different (and usually consecutive) value each time the program moves through the section of code. *See also* iterative statement, loop1 (definition 1). *Compare* DO loop. 程序中的一种控制语句，它把一段代码执行指定的次数。实际应用时，该语句的语法和用法都随着语言的不同而不同。多数情况下，指针变量的值在一定的范围内变动，每次程序执行这一段代码时都赋予该变量不同的值(通常是一组连续的值)。参阅 iterative statement, loop1（第 1 个释义）。比较 DO loop。

form *n.* **表格；表单；格式；范式**

1. A structured document with spaces reserved for entering information and often containing special coding as well. 一种结构化文档，带有为录入信息而保留的空间，还经常包含专门的编码。

2. In some applications (especially databases), a structured window, box, or other self-contained presentation element with predefined areas for entering or changing information. A form is a visual filter for the underlying data it is presenting, generally offering the advantages of better data organization and greater ease of viewing. 在一些应用(特别是数据库应用)中的一种结构化的视窗、方框或其他自带描述的元件，带有预定义区域用于输入或改变信息。一个表单就像是它所要提交的数据的过滤器，一般来说它提供了更好的数据组织形式，更便于查看。

3. In optical media, a data storage format used in compact disc technology. 在光学介质中，用于高密盘技术的一种数据存储格式。

4. In programming, a metalanguage (such as Backus-Naur form) used to describe the syntax of a language. *See also* Backus-Naur form. 程序设计领域的一种元语言(例如巴科斯-瑙尔范式)，用来描述一种语言的语法。参阅 Backus-Naur

form。

formal language *n.* 形式语言

A combination of syntax and semantics that completely defines a computer language. *See also* Backus-Naur form, semantics (definition 1), syntax. 可以完整定义一种计算机语言的语法和语义的组合。参阅 Backus-Naur form, semantics (第1个释义), syntax。

formal logic *n.* 形式逻辑

A study of the logical expressions, sequences, and overall construction of a valid argument, without regard to the truth of the argument. Formal logic is used in proving program correctness. 对于逻辑表达式、顺序关系和合法参数的总体结构的研究，但不关心参数本身的真假。形式逻辑用于证明程序的正确性。

format[1] *n.* 格式

1. In general, the structure or appearance of a unit of data. 通常指一个数据单元的结构和外表形式。

2. The arrangement of data within a document file that typically permits the document to be read or written by a certain application. Many applications can store a file in a more generic format, such as plain ASCII text. 文档文件中数据的安排形式。这种形式使得该文件能被某种应用程序所读写。许多应用程序能够把文件存成更通用的格式，如ASCII文本。

3. The layout of data storage areas (tracks and sectors) on a disk. 磁盘上数据存储区域(磁道和扇区)的规划形式。

4. The order and types of fields in a database. 数据库中记录字段的顺序及其数据类型。

5. The attributes of a cell in a spreadsheet, such as its being alphabetic or numeric, the number of digits, the use of commas, and the use of currency signs. 电子数据表中单元格的属性，例如它是字符类型还是数字类型，允许数字的个数、逗号的使用和货币符号的使用。

6. The specifications for the placement of text on a page or in a paragraph. 正文在一页或一段中的放置位置的规格说明。

format[2] *vb.* 【动】格式化

1. To change the appearance of selected text or the contents of a selected cell in a spreadsheet. 改变选中的文本的格式或一个电子表格中改变所选中单元格的内容。

2. To prepare a disk for use by organizing its storage space into a collection of data "compartments," each of which can be located by the operating system so that data can be sorted and retrieved. When a previously used disk is formatted, any preexisting information on it is lost. 使用磁盘前所作的准备工作，把磁盘的存储空间组织成可存放数据的存储单元，操作系统能找到每一个存储单元从而可以存放或取得数据。当把以前用过的磁盘格式化时，磁盘上所有已存在的信息都将丢失。

format bar *n.* 格式编排工具条，格式栏

A toolbar within an application used for modifying the format of the document being displayed, such as changing font size or type. 应用程序中的一种工具条，用于修改文档显示的格式，例如改变字体的大小和类型。

formatting *n.* 格式编排，格式化(过程)

1. The elements of style and presentation that are added to documents through the use of margins, indents, and different sizes, weights, and styles of type. 通过页边距、缩进和各种不同的尺寸、粗细和不同类型的字体式样来表示的文档的格式编排。

2. The process of initializing a disk so that it can be used to store information. *See also* initialize. 为了使磁盘能够存储数据而对它进行的初始化处理。参阅 initialize。

form control *n.* 格式控件

On a Web site, an individual box or button with which you enter information on an electronic form. 网站上的一种单独使用的文本框或按钮，使用它们可以按照电子表格的格式输入信息。

form factor *n.* 形状因数，格式参数

1. The size, shape, and configuration of a piece of computer hardware. The term is often applied to subcomponents such as disk drives, circuit boards, and small devices, such as handheld PCs. It can also be used more broadly to include the arrangement and positioning of external switches, plugs, and other components of the device, or it

can refer to the footprint of an entire computer. 某个计算机硬件的尺寸、形状和配置。该术语常用于子部件(例如磁盘驱动器、电路板)和小设备(例如手持式 PC)中。它可以使用得更广泛一些，可以用于外部开关、插头和其他设备组件的排列和位置描述中，或用于指整个计算机的覆盖区。

2. A term used in computer graphics, specifically with reference to a method of rendering known as radiosity, which divides an image into small patches for calculating illumination. The form factor is a calculated value that represents the amount of energy radiated by one surface and received by another, taking into account such conditions as the distance between the surfaces, their orientation with respect to one another, and the presence of obstructions between them. 在计算机图形学中，特指称为辐射度的一种渲染方法，它将一幅图像分成一些小块以计算其明亮度。格式参数就是这样计算出的一个值，它代表一个表面辐射出的并被另一表面吸收的能量，计算中考虑到了一些诸如表面之间的距离、相对于另一表面的方向和它们之间存在的障碍物等因素。

3. When used to describe software, refers to the amount of memory required, the size of the program, and so on. 在被用来描述软件时，是指所需内存、程序的大小等因素。

form feed *n.* **换页**

A printer command that tells a printer to move to the top of the next page. In the ASCII character set, the form-feed character has the decimal value 12 (hexadecimal 0C). Because its purpose is to begin printing on a new page, form feed is also known as the page-eject character. *Acronym*: FF. 一条打印机命令，它告诉打印机移到下一页的顶端。在 ASCII 字符集中，换页字符为十进制的 12(十六进制的 0C)。因为它的作用是开始新一页的打印，所以 form feed 又称为进页(page-eject)字符。缩略为 FF。

form letter *n.* **套用信函，格式信件**

A letter created for printing and distribution to a group of people whose names and addresses are taken from a database and inserted by a mail-merge program into a single basic document. *See also* mail merge. 用于打印和分发给一组人的信件，收件人的名字和地址取自数据库，并用邮件-合并程序加到每个文档中。参阅 mail merge。

formula *n.* **公式**

A mathematical statement that describes the actions to be performed on numeric values. A formula sets up a calculation without regard to the actual values it is to act upon, such as $A + B$, with A and B representing whatever values the user designates. Thus, a formula is unlike an arithmetic problem, such as 1+2, which includes values and must be restated if any value is changed. Through formulas, users of applications such as spreadsheets gain the power to perform "what-if" calculations simply by changing selected values and having the program recalculate the results. Sophisticated programs include many built-in formulas for performing standard business and mathematical calculations. 一种描述对数字值所要进行的操作的数学陈述。公式建立起与实际值无关的计算，例如 A+B，其中 A 和 B 代表使用者指定的任意值。这样，公式不同于算术题，诸如 1+2，如果其中的值改变了，就必须重新加以说明。通过公式，应用程序(如电子表格)的用户获得了执行"what-if"计算的能力，而这只须改变所选的值并让程序重新计算结果。一些优秀的程序包含了许多内置的计算标准业务和数学计算的公式。

Forte *n.* **Forte 开发环境**

Sun Microsystems integrated development environment (IDE) for Java developers. *See also* integrated development environment. 美国 Sun 微系统公司提供给 Java 开发人员的集成开发环境(IDE)。参阅 integrated development environment。

Fortezza *n.* **密文技术**

A cryptographic technology developed by the United States National Security Agency (NSA) for enabling secure communication of sensitive information. Fortezza is based on encryption, authentication, and other technologies built into a personalized card known as the Fortezza Crypto Card that can be inserted into a PCMCIA slot on a computer. This card works with Fortezza-enabled hardware and software to secure applications such as email, Web browsing, e-commerce, and

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file encryption. An RS-232 token can also be used with legacy systems that do not have card-reading capability. The technology is supported by a number of commercial vendors. 由美国国家安全局(NSA)开发的一种加密技术,用于保证敏感信息的安全通信。Fortezza 技术基于加密、鉴别和其他内置于个人卡(称 Fortezza Crypto Card)的技术。Fortezza Crypto Card 可以插入计算机上的 PCMCIA 槽上。这种卡可以与使用 Fortezza 的硬件和软件一起工作,以确保应用程序(例如电子邮件、万维网浏览、电子商务和文件加密)的安全。RS-232 令牌也可以与不具有读卡能力的旧系统一起工作。有一些商业供应商支持这种技术。

Forth *n.* **Forth 语言**

A programming language originated by Charles Moore in the late 1960s. Moore chose the language's name, a shortened version of the word *fourth*, because he believed it was a fourth-generation language and his operating system would allow him to use only five letters for a program name. Forth is an interpreted, structured language that uses threading, which lets programmers easily extend the language and enables Forth to fit a great deal of functionality into limited space. Unlike most other programming languages, Forth uses postfix notation for its mathematical expressions and requires the programmer to work with the program stack directly. *See also* 4GL, interpreted language, postfix notation, stack, threading. 由 Charles Moore 在 60 年代后期开创的一种计算机语言。Moore 选择了 fourth 这个词的缩写作为语言的名字,因为他相信这是一种第四代计算机语言并且他的系统只允许他使用 5 个字母的程序名称。Forth 是一种解释性、结构化的计算机语言,通过使用穿线式技术使程序员容易扩展程序并且使 Forth 能利用有限的空间实现大量的功能。与多数其他程序设计语言不同的是,Forth 的数学表达式采用后缀表示法并且要求程序员直接利用程序栈工作。参阅 4GL, interpreted language, postfix notation, stack, threading。

FORTRAN 或 Fortran *n.* **FORTRAN 语言**

Short for **formula translation**. The first high-level computer language (developed over the period 1954-58 by John Backus) and the progenitor of many key high-level concepts, such as variables, expressions, statements, iterative and conditional statements, separately compiled subroutines, and formatted input/output. FORTRAN is a compiled, structured language. The name indicates its roots in science and engineering, where it is still used heavily, although the language itself has been expanded and improved vastly over the last 35 years to become a language that is useful in any field. *See also* compiled language, structured programming. 为 **formula translation** 的缩写。它是第一个高级计算机语言(于 1954- 1958 年间由 John Backus 开发)并且是许多高级概念的先驱,诸如变量、表达式、语句、迭代和条件语句、单独编译子程序和格式化输入输出。FORTRAN 是一种编译的、结构化的语言。它的名字暗示了它植根于直到今天仍然大量使用它的科学和工程领域。而在过去的 35 年里,FORTRAN 经过了很大的改进和扩展,这使它在其他领域中也可以成为有用的工具。参阅 compiled language, structured programming。

fortune cookie *n.* **幸运饼**

A proverb, prediction, joke, or other phrase chosen at random from a collection of such items and output to the screen by a program. Fortune cookies are sometimes displayed at logon and logoff times by UNIX systems. 由程序输出显示在屏幕上的一句箴言、预言、笑话或从积累的这种惯用语中随便选取的其他片语。有时 UNIX 系统在登录和注销时会显示"幸运饼"。

forum *n.* **论坛**

A medium provided by an online service or BBS for users to carry on written discussions of a particular topic by posting messages and replying to them. On the Internet, the most widespread forums are the newsgroups in Usenet. 由在线服务或 BBS 提供的一种媒介。用户可以通过发送回答消息的方式在这里讨论某方面的问题。在因特网上,流传最广的论坛是"友思网"上的新闻组。

Forum of Incident Response and Security Teams *n.* **事件响应和安全小组论坛**

See(见) FIRST.

forward *vb.* 【动】转发

In e-mail, to send a received message, either modified or in its entirety, to a new recipient. 在电子邮件中,把收到的消息(经过修改或者完全不变)转送给新的接收者。

forward chaining *n.* 正向链接(法)

In expert systems, a form of problem solving that starts with a set of rules and a database of facts and works to a conclusion based on facts that match all the premises set forth in the rules. *See also* expert system. *Compare* backward chaining. 在专家系统中一种求解问题的形式,它从一组规则和数据库里的事实出发,并根据与规则中所有向前的前提组相符合的事实来结束推导,得到结论。参阅 expert system。比较 backward chaining。

forward error correction *n.* 正向纠错法

In communications, a means of controlling errors by inserting extra (redundant) bits into a stream of data transmitted to another device. The redundant bits are used by the receiving device in detecting and, where possible, correcting errors in the data. *See also* error-correction coding. 在通信中,通过向传送到其他设备的数据流中插入额外(冗余)的位来实现错误控制的一种方法或手段。接收设备可以利用这些冗余位检测错误,并在可能的情况下纠正错误。参阅 error-correction coding。

forward pointer *n.* 正向指针

A pointer in a linked list that contains the address (location) of the next element in the list. 链表中的一个指针,它的值是表中下一个元素的地址(位置)。

FOSDIC *n.* 胶片光感应计算机输入设备

Acronym for film optical sensing device for input to computers. A device used by the U. S. government to read documents on microfilm and store them digitally on magnetic tape or on a disk that can be accessed by a computer. 为 film optical sensing device for input to computers 的缩略语。美国政府使用的一种计算机设备,它从缩微胶卷上读出文档并以数字形式存入磁带或磁盘,供计算机使用。

Fourier transform *n.* 傅里叶变换

A mathematical method, developed by the French mathematician Jean-Baptiste-Joseph Fourier (1768 1830), for signal processing and signal generation tasks such as spectral analysis and image processing. The Fourier transform converts a signal value that is a function of time, space, or both into a function of frequency. The inverse Fourier transform converts a function of frequencies into a function of time, space, or both. *See also* fast Fourier transform. 由法国数学家 Jean-Baptiste-Joseph Fourier(1768 -1830)提出的一种数学方法,用于频谱分析和图像处理等信号处理和信号生成任务。傅里叶变换把一个时间、空间或时间空间函数表示的信号值转换成频率的函数。反之,傅里叶逆变换则把信号函数从频域变换到时域、空域或时空域。参阅 fast Fourier transform。

four-nines availability *n.* 四个 9 的可用性

The availability of a system 99.99 percent of the time. *See* high availability. 某个系统 99.99%的时间可用性。

fourth-generation computer *n.* 第四代计算机

See(见) computer.

fourth-generation language *n.* 第四代语言

See(见) 4GL.

fourth normal form *n.* 第四范式

See(见) normal form (第 1 个释义).

FPD *n.* 整页显示器

See(见) full-page display.

FPGA *n.* 现场可编程门阵列

Acronym for Field Programmable Gate Array. A type of programmable logic chip that can be configured for a wide range of specialized applications after manufacture and delivery. FPGAs can be reprogrammed to incorporate innovations and upgrades. Because of their flexibility and adaptability, FPGAs are used in devices from microwave ovens to supercomputers. 为 Field Programmable Gate Array 的缩略语。一种可编程的逻辑芯片,经适当的配置可广泛地用于各专业应用,次于制造业和传递行业。FPGA 可重编程以支持创新和升级。因为它们的灵活性和适应性,FPGA 常用于小到微波炉,大到巨型计算机这样的设备之中。

FPLA *n.* 现场可编程逻辑阵列

See(见) field-programmable logic array.

FPM RAM *n.* 快速分页模式 RAM

See(见) page mode RAM.

FPU *n.* 浮点部件

Acronym for floating-point unit. A circuit that performs floating-point calculations. *See also* circuit, floating-point operation. 为 floating-point unit 的缩略语。一种执行浮点计算的电路。参阅 circuit, floating-point operation。

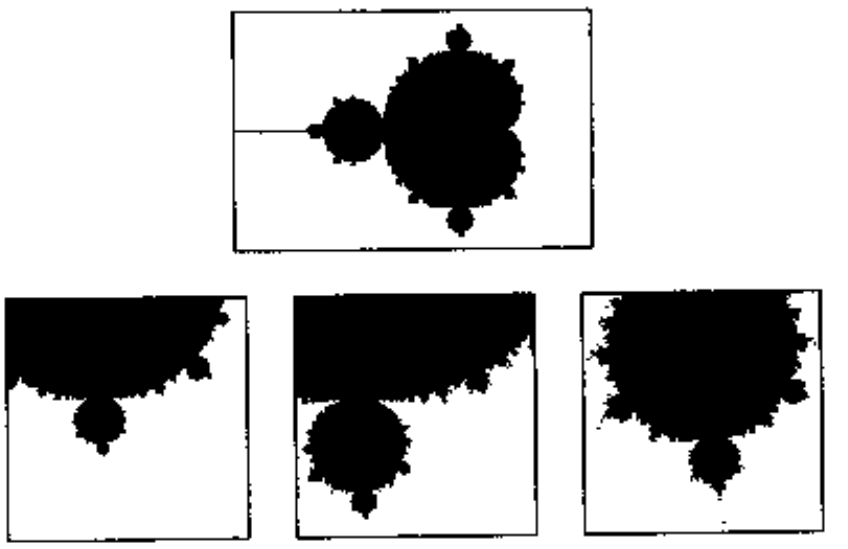
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FQ *n.* 公平排队法

See(见) fair queuing.

fractal *n.* 分数维,分形,碎片

A word coined by mathematician Benoit Mandelbrot in 1975 to describe a class of shapes characterized by irregularity, but in a way that evokes a pattern. Computer graphics technicians often use fractals to generate naturelike images such as landscapes, clouds, and forests. The distinguishing characteristic of fractals is that they are "self-similar"; any piece of a fractal, when magnified, has the same character as the whole. The standard analogy is that of a coastline, which has a similar structure whether viewed on a local or continental scale. Interestingly, it is often difficult to measure the length of the perimeter of such a shape exactly because the total distance measured depends on the size of the smallest element measured. For example, one could measure on a given coastline the perimeter of every peninsula and inlet, or at a higher magnification the perimeter of every small promontory and jetty, and so on. In fact, a given fractal may have a finite area but an infinite perimeter; such shapes are considered to have a fractional dimension-for example, between 1 (a line) and 2 (a plane)-hence the name fractal. See the illustration. *See also* cellular automata, graftal. 由数学家 Benoit Mandelbrot 在 1975 年创造的一个词。它描述了一类形状,其主要特征是不规则,但使人联想起一种图案。搞计算机图形学的人常常用分形来生成与自然景物相似的图像,如风景、云彩和森林。分形的显著特征是"自相似"性;即分形图的任何一部分被放大时,都显示出与整体相同的特点。标准模拟是海岸线模拟,不论从局部来看还是从整个大陆的轮廓来看,都有相似的结构。有趣的是,这样一种形状的周长往往是难以精确测量的,因为总距离的测量依赖于对最小元素的测量。例如,为得到给定的海岸线的长度,你可以测量半岛和海港的周边,或者放更大一些,测量每一个小的海角和码头的周边,如此下去。实际上,一个给定的分形可能有有限的面积但其周长却可能是无限的;这种形状被认为有一个分数的维-例如在一维(线)和二维(面)之间-因此得名分数维。参阅本条目的图例。参阅 cellular automata, graftal。



Fractal

fractional T1 *n.* T1 级分线

A shared connection to a T1 line, in which only a fraction of the 24 T1 voice or data channels are used. *Acronym*: FT1. *See also* T1. 一种与 T1 级线路的共享连接(法),其中只可使用 24 个 T1 声音或数据信道中的一部分。缩略为 FT1。参阅 T1。

FRAD *n.* 帧中继装配-拆卸器

See(见) frame relay assembler/disassembler.

fraggle attack *n.* 脆弱攻击(法)

See(见) smurf attack.

fragmentation *n.* (磁盘)碎片

The scattering of parts of the same disk file over different areas of the disk. Fragmentation occurs as files on a disk are deleted and new files are added. Such fragmentation slows disk access and degrades the overall performance of disk operations, although usually not severely. Utility programs

are available for rearranging file storage on fragmented disks. 当同一个文件的不同部分存放在磁盘上的不相邻的区域时形成的小的散片。删除磁盘文件或增加新的磁盘文件时，都可能产生碎片。尽管磁盘碎片通常并不是什么严重的问题，但它会使磁盘访问速度变慢、降低磁盘操作的整体性能。可以用专门的应用程序来重新组织(优化)已碎片化的磁盘上的文件存储。

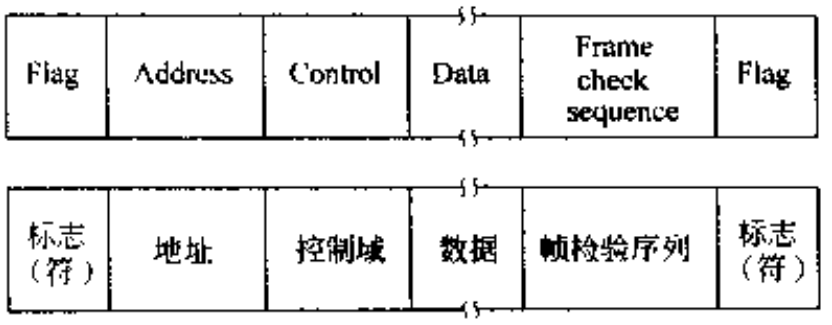
FRAM *n.* 磁膜随机存取存储器

Acronym for ferromagnetic random access memory. A form of data storage technology in which data is recorded semipermanently on small cards or strips of material coated with a ferric oxide (iron-based) magnetic film. As with tape or disk, the data persists without power; as with semiconductor RAM, a computer can access the data in any order. 为 ferromagnetic random access memory 的缩略语。一种数据存储技术，它使数据半永久性地记录在用氧化铁(铁为主)涂覆的小卡片或带上。它能像磁带或磁盘那样不需电源保持数据，同时又像半导体随机存储器那样使计算机能以任意顺序存取数据。

frame *n.* 帧；图文框；框架；万维网页面分栏

1. In asynchronous serial communications, a unit of transmission that is sometimes measured in elapsed time and begins with the start bit that precedes a character and ends with the last stop bit that follows the character. 异步串行通信中的传输单位，有时用从字符前的开始位到字符后的最终停止位所用的时间来测量。

2. In synchronous communications, a package of information transmitted as a single unit. Every frame follows the same basic organization and contains control information, such as synchronizing characters, station address, and an error-checking value, as well as a variable amount of data. For example, a frame used in the widely accepted HDLC and related SDLC protocols begins and ends with a unique flag (01111110). See the illustration. *See also* HDLC, SDLC. 在同步通信中作为传输单位的一个信息包。每个帧有同样的基本组织形式，即包含控制信息(如同步字符、站点地址、校验值)和长度不定的数据。例如，现在广泛使用的 HDLC 和与之相关的 SDLC 协议中，使用唯一的标识(01111110)来表示一帧的开始和结束。参阅本条目的图例。参阅 HDLC, SDLC。



Frame

The fields in an HDLC SDLC frame

HDLC-SDLC 帧中的各个字段

3. A single screen-sized image that can be displayed in sequence with other, slightly different, images to create animated drawings. 一幅屏幕大小的图像，当和其他略有不同的图像一起按顺序连续显示时，可以产生动画。

4. The storage required to hold one screen-sized image of text, graphics, or both. 保存一幅屏幕大小的文本、图形或两者都有的图像所需要的存储空间。

5. A rectangular space containing, and defining the proportions of, a graphic. 一个内含图形并定义了该图形比例的矩形空间。

6. The part of an on-screen window (title bar and other elements) that is controlled by the operating system rather than by the application running in the window. 屏幕视窗的一部分(标题栏和其他元素)，它由操作系统控制而不是由视窗下运行的应用程序控制。

7. A rectangular section of the page displayed by a Web browser that is a separate HTML document from the rest of the page. Web pages can have multiple frames, each of which is a separate document. Associated with each frame are the same capabilities as for an unframed Web page, including scrolling and linking to another frame or Web site; these capabilities can be used independently of other frames on the page. Frames, which were introduced in Netscape Navigator 2.0, are often used as a table of contents for one or more HTML documents on a Web site. Most current Web browsers support frames, although older ones do not. *See also* HTML document, Web browser.

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由万维网浏览程序[器]显示页面中的一个矩形区域，它可以是与页面其他部分独立的 HTML 文档。万维网页中可能有多个分栏，每一个都是一个单独的文档。其中每一分栏都具有和普通页相同的功能，包括滚动和链接到其他的页面分栏或万维网站点；同一页上不同分栏的这些功能都可以独立使用而不会互相影响　分栏的这个概念是 Netscape Navigator 2.0 引入的，经常用作万维网站点上一个或多个 HTML 文档的目录表　旧版本的万维网浏览程序[器]不支持分栏，但现在大多数都支持它。参阅 HTML document, Web browser。

frame buffer *n.*　**帧缓冲区**

A portion of a computer's display memory that holds the contents of a single screen image. *See also* video buffer.　计算机显示存储器的一部分，存放屏幕图像的内容。参阅 video buffer。

frame grabber *n.*　**帧取样器**

See(见) video digitizer.

frame rate *n.*　**帧速率**

1. The speed at which full, single-screen images are transmitted to and displayed by a raster-scan monitor. Frame rate is calculated as the number of times per second (hertz) the electron beam sweeps the screen.　把一个全屏幕图像传给光栅扫描监视器并由监视器显示出来的速度。帧速率是按每秒电子束扫过屏幕的次数来计算的，其单位是赫兹(次(数)每秒)。

2. In animation, the number of times per second an image is updated. When the frame rate exceeds about 14 frames per second, animation seems to blend into smooth motion. *See also* animation.　动画片中每秒图像更新的次数。当帧速率超过每秒 14 帧时，动画片就获得了平滑运动的效果，参阅 animation。

frame relay *n.*　**帧中继(协议)**

A packet-switching protocol for use on WANs (wide area networks). Frame relay transmits variable-length packets at up to 2 Mbps over predetermined, set paths known as PVCs (permanent virtual circuits). It is a variant of X.25 but dispenses with some of X.25's error detection for the sake of speed. *See also* ATM (definition 1), X.25.　广域网上使用的一种分组交换(打包转接)协议。帧中继可以高达 1.544 Mbps 的速度转播不同长度的包。它是 X.25 协议的变形，只是由于速度的原因放弃了 X.25 的部分错误检测。参阅 ATM (第 1 个释义)，X。25。

frame relay access device *n.*　**帧中继访问设备**

See(见) frame relay assembler/ disassembler.

frame relay assembler/disassembler *n.*　**帧中继装配-拆卸器**

A combination channel service unit/digital service unit (CSU/DSU) and router that connects an internal network to a frame relay connection. The device converts data (which may be in the form of IP packets or conform to some other network protocol) into packets for transmission over the frame relay network and converts such packets back to the original data. Since this type of connection is direct- without a firewall-other network protection is necessary. *Acronym*: FRAD. *See also* firewall, frame relay, IP.　把内部网络连接到一个帧中继连接器的一种组合信道服务器-数字服务器(CSU/DSU)和路由器。该设备把数据(可能是 IP 包格式或遵循其他网络协议的包)转换成能在中继网络上传输的信息包，传输结束后再转换回原始数据。由于这是一种不通过防火墙的直接连接，所以必须有其他的网络保护措施。缩略为 FRAD。参阅 firewall, frame relay, IP。

frame source *n.*　**页面分栏源文件**

In the HTML frames environment, a contents document that will look for the source document to display within a frame drawn by the local browser. *See also* HTML.　在 HTML 页面分栏中的一种目录文档，通过它查找源文档并显示在本地浏览器页面分栏中。参阅 HTML。

frames page *n.*　**框架式网页**

A Web page that divides a Web browser window into different scrollable areas that can independently display several Web pages. One window can remain unchanged, while the other windows change based on hyperlinks that the user selects.　一种万维网网页，可以把网页浏览器窗口分成不同的可滚动的区域，这些区域可以独立地显示若干个网页(的内容)。一个窗口(的内容)可以保持不变，而其他窗口的内容可以根据用户选择的超链接而改变。

frames per second *n.* **帧(数)每秒**

See(见) frame rate.

framework *n.* **框架**

In object-oriented programming, a reusable basic design structure, consisting of abstract and concrete classes, that assists in building applications. *See also* abstract class, object-oriented programming. 在面向对象编程中的一种可重用的基本设计结构,包括抽象类和具体类,以帮助建立应用程序。参阅 abstract class, object-oriented programming。

FRC *n.* **功能冗余检查**

See(见) functional redundancy checking.

fred *n.* **目录维护程序;占位符**

1. An interface utility for X.500. *See also* CCITT X series. X.500 的一种接口工具。参阅 CCITT X series。

2. A placeholder string used by programmers in syntax examples to stand for a variable name. If a programmer has used *fred*, the next placeholder needed is likely to be *barney*. *Compare* foo. 程序员使用的一种占位字符串,用于在语法示例中表示变量名。当程序使用 fred 时,下一个占位字符串多半会是 barney。比较 foo。

free block *n.* **闲置块,释放块**

A region (block) of memory that is not currently being used. 当前未被使用的内存区(块)。

FreeBSD *n.* **自由分发 BSD 版,免费 BSD 版**

A freely distributed version of BSD UNIX (Berkeley Software Distribution UNIX) for IBM and IBM-compatible PCs. *See also* BSD UNIX. 用在 IBM 和 IBM 兼容 PC 机上的 BSD UNIX(伯克利软件发行中心的 UNIX)的一种自由分发的版本。参阅 BSD UNIX。

free-form language *n.* **自由格式语言**

A language whose syntax is not constrained by the position of characters on a line. C and Pascal are free-form languages; FORTRAN is not. 一种字符在一行中的位置不受语法限制的语言。C 和 Pascal 是自由格式语言;FORTRAN 则不是。

freenet 或 free-net *n.* **免费网**

A community-based computer BBS and Internet service provider, usually operated by volunteers and providing free access to subscribers in the community or access for a very small fee. Many freenets are operated by public libraries or universities. *See also* ISP. 一种公用设施,基于计算机 BBS 和因特网服务提供商(ISP),通常由志愿者维持运转,对团体内的成员提供免费或少量收费服务。许多这样的免费网是由公共图书馆或大学来运营的。参阅 ISP。

free software *n.* **自由软件**

Software, complete with source code, that is distributed freely to users who are in turn free to use, modify, and distribute it, provided that all alterations are clearly marked and that the name and copyright notice of the original author are not deleted or modified in any way. Unlike freeware, which a user might or might not have permission to modify, free software is protected by a license agreement. Free software is a concept pioneered by the Free Software Foundation in Cambridge, Massachusetts. *Compare* freeware, open source, public-domain software, shareware. 一种包含全部源代码的软件,免费分发给一些用户,每个用户都可以使用、修改和继续分发给他人,但是所有的修改必须明确地标记而且任何情况下都不能删除或修改原作者的名字和版权声明。和免费软件(freeware)不同,免费软件不一定允许用户进行修改,自由软件受许可证协议的保护。自由软件的概念是由位于马萨诸塞州剑桥的自由软件基金会提出来的。比较 freeware, open source, public-domain software, shareware。

Free Software Foundation *n.* **自由软件基金会**

An advocacy organization founded by Richard Stallman, dedicated to eliminating restrictions on people's right to use, copy, modify, and redistribute computer programs for noncommercial purposes. The Free Software Foundation is the maintainer of GNU software, which is UNIX-like software that can be freely distributed. *See also* GNU. 由 Richard Stallman 创建的一个倡导组织,旨在消除人们在使用、复制、修改和非商业性的分发计算机程序方面所受到的各种限制。自由软件基金会是 GNU 软件(一种可以自由分发使用的 UNIX 系统)的维护者。参阅 GNU。

free space *n.* **可用空间,剩余空间**

Space on a floppy disk or a hard drive not currently

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occupied by data. *See also* floppy disk, hard disk. 软盘或硬盘上当前未使用的空间。

freeware *n.* **免费软件**

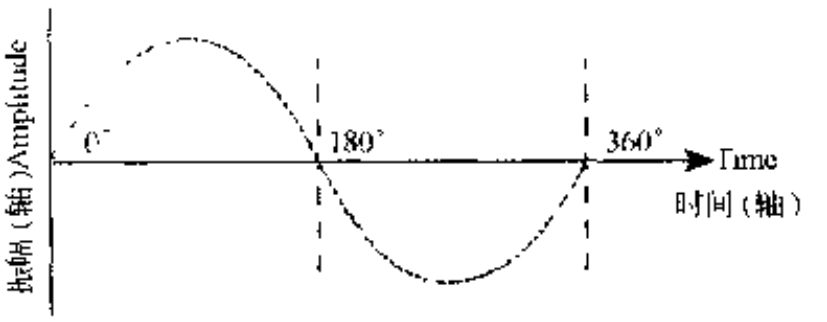
A computer program given away free of charge and often made available on the Internet or through user groups. An independent program developer might offer a product as freeware either for personal satisfaction or to assess its reception among interested users. Freeware developers often retain all rights to their software, and users are not necessarily free to copy or distribute it further. *Compare* free software, public-domain software, shareware. 常可从因特网或用户组中得到的一种不收费的计算机软件。一个独立的软件开发者可能为了个人满足感或在有兴趣的用户中评估软件的受欢迎程度而提供免费软件。免费软件的开发者常常保留对软件的全部权力，用户们不能随便复制或进一步分发软件。比较 free software, public-domain software, sbareware。

freeze-frame video *n.* **低速视频帧，冻结帧图像**

Video in which the image changes only once every few seconds. *Compare* full-motion video. 几秒钟内图像只变化一次的视频图像。比较 full-motion video。

frequency *n.* **频率**

The measure of how often a periodic event occurs, such as a signal going through a complete cycle. Frequency is usually measured in hertz (Hz), with 1 Hz equaling 1 occurrence (cycle) per second. In the United States, household electricity is alternating current with a frequency of 60 Hz. Frequency is also measured in kilohertz (kHz, or 1000 Hz), megahertz (MHz, or 1000 kHz), gigahertz (GHz, or 1000 MHz), or terahertz (THz, or 1000 GHz). See the illustration. *Compare* wavelength. 对一个周期性事件(例如作完全循环的一个信号)发生的频繁程度的度量。频率经常以赫兹(Hz)为单位来测量，1Hz 相当于每秒发生一次。在美国，家庭用电是 60Hz 的交流电。频率也可以用千赫(kHz 或 1000Hz)、兆赫(MHz 或 1000 kHz)、吉(千兆)赫(GHz 或 1000 MHz)或太(千吉或百万兆)赫(THz 或 1000 GHz)来计量。参阅本条目的图例。比较 wavelength。



Frequency

frequency counter *n.* **频率计数器**

1. An item of engineering test equipment that measures and displays the frequencies of electronic signals. 一种工程测试设备，用来测量和显示电子信号的频率。

2. An electronic circuit, often found embedded in process-control computers, that counts the frequency of occurrence of an activity. 一种电子电路，常见于过程控制的计算机中，它计数某项活动发生的频率。

Frequency Division Multiple Access *n.* **频分多址(技术，方法)**

See(见) FDMA.

frequency-division multiplexing *n.* **频分多路复用(技术)**

See(见) FDM.

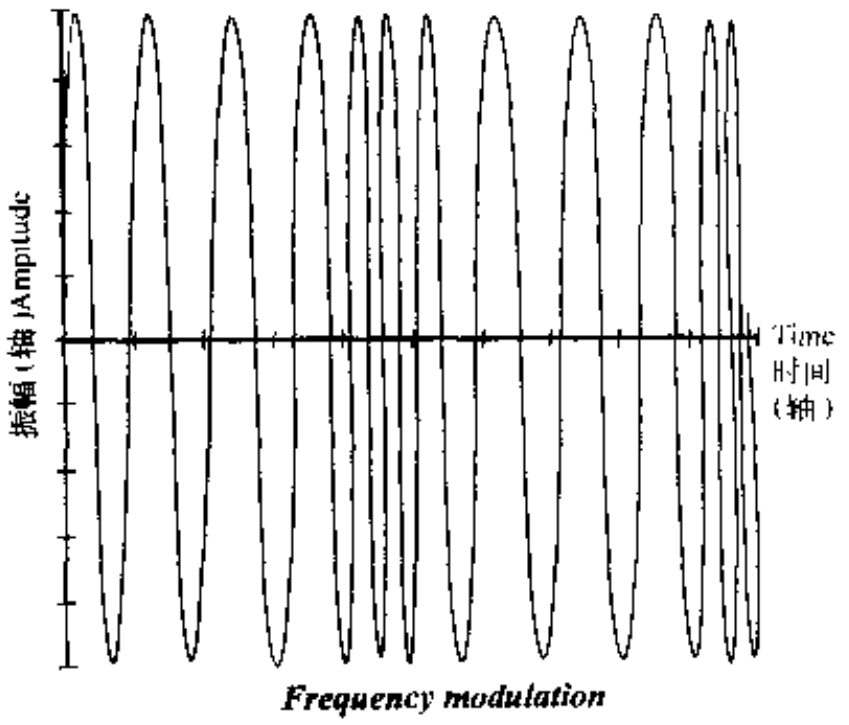
frequency hopping *n.* **跳频**

The switching of frequencies within a given bandwidth during a point-to-point transmission. Frequency hopping reduces the chance of unauthorized signal interception or the effects of single-frequency jamming. 在点到点传输中，在特定的带宽内变换频率。跳频减小了未被认可的信号的干扰或者信号频率拥塞的影响。

frequency modulation *n.* **频率调制法，调频**

A way of encoding information in an electrical signal by varying its frequency. The FM radio band uses frequency modulation, as does the audio portion of broadcast television. See the illustration. *Acronym*: FM. *Compare* amplitude modulation. 一种通过改变电子信号的频率把信息编码到该信号中的方法。FM 无线电频段使用频率调制，广

播电视的音频部分也采用频率调制。参阅本条目的图例。缩略为 FM。比较 amplitude modulation。



Frequency modulation

frequency modulation encoding *n.* 频率调制编码法

A method of storing information on a disk in which both data and additional synchronizing information, called clock pulses, are recorded on the surface. FM encoding is relatively inefficient because of the extra disk space required by the clock pulses. It has been generally superseded by a more efficient method called *modified* frequency modulation (MFM) encoding and by the complex but extremely efficient technique called runlength limited (RLL) encoding. *Abbreviation*: FM encoding. *Compare* modified frequency modulation encoding, run-length limited encoding. 在磁盘上记录信息的一种方法,数据和被称为时钟脉冲的同步信息一起记录在磁盘上。频率调制编码的效率相对较低,因为记录时钟脉冲需要占用额外的磁盘空间。通常它被另外两种更有效的方法所取代,一种称为改进的频率调制(MFM),另一种较复杂但是极有效,被称为游程长度受限(RLL)编码法。写为 FM encoding。比较 modified frequency modulation encoding, run-length limited encoding。

frequency response *n.* 频率响应

The range of frequencies an audio device can reproduce from its input signals. *See also* frequency. 一个音频设备能对其输入信号作出响应的频率范围。参阅 frequency。

frequency-shift keying *n.* 频移键控(法)

See(见) FSK.

frequently asked questions *n.* 最常问的问题,常见问题解答

See(见) FAQ.

friction feed *n.* 摩擦送纸法

A means of moving paper through a printer in which the paper is pinched either between the printer's platen and pressure rollers or (in printers that do not have a platen) between two sets of rollers. Friction feed is available on most printers, for use with paper that does not have pin-feed holes. In printers that have tractor feed as well as friction feed, the friction-feed mechanism should be left disengaged when the tractor is being used, to avoid unnecessary stress on the tractor gears. *See also* platen. *Compare* pin feed, tractor feed. 打印机走纸的一种方法。纸张被夹在压盘和滚轴之间或者两组滚轴之间(在没有压盘的打印机上)。多数打印机可以使用摩擦送纸,以便使用没有送纸针孔的纸张。在同时具有牵引送纸和摩擦送纸机构的打印机上,当使用牵引送纸时,应将摩擦送纸机构置于不接合位置,以免给进纸器的齿轮带来不必要的压力。参阅 platen。比较 pin feed, tractor feed。

friendly *adj.* 【修】友好

Referring to features built into hardware or software that make a computer or computer program easy to learn and easy to use. Friendliness is emphasized by most developers and sought after by most users. *See also* user-friendly. 用于修饰或说明硬件或软件中的一些特征,使计算机和计算机程序容易学习和使用。友好性是大多数开发者所强调的,也是大多数用户所欢迎和追求的。参阅 user-friendly。

fringeware *n.* 初步软件

Freeware whose reliability and value are questionable. *See also* freeware. 其可信度和价值受到怀疑的免费软件。参阅 freeware。

front end *n.* 前端(软件)

1. In a client/server application, the part of the program that runs on the client. *See also* client/server architecture. *Compare* back end (definition 1). 在客户机服务器架构的应用中,运行在客户

机上程序的一个部分。参阅 client/server architecture。比较 back end（第 1 个释义）。

2. In applications, software or a feature of software that provides an interface to another application or tool. Front ends are often used to supply a common interface for a range of tools produced by a software manufacturer. A front end generally offers a more user-friendly interface than that of the application running "behind" it. 在应用程序中，给另一个应用程序或工具提供接口的软件或软件的某个可选部件。前端（软件）常用于为某个软件厂商的一定范围内的多个工具提供公共接口。一般情况下，前端（软件）提供了比原应用程序用户友好性更好的接口。

3. In networking, a client computer or the processing that takes place on it. *Compare* back end (definition 2). 在网络技术中，一种客户机或者代替它的处理技术。比较 back end（第 2 个释义）。

front-end processor *n.* 前端处理机

1. Generally, a computer or processing unit that produces and manipulates data before another processor receives it. *Compare* back-end processor (definition 2). 通常指在另一个处理机接收数据之前，对数据进行预处理或产生数据的计算机或处理器。比较 back-end processor（第 2 个释义）。

2. In communications, a computer that is located between communications lines and a main (host) computer and is used to relieve the host of housekeeping chores related to communications; sometimes considered synonymous with communications controller. A front-end processor is dedicated entirely to handling transmitted information, including error detection and control; receipt, transmission, and possibly encoding of messages; and management of the lines running to and from other devices. *See also* communications controller. 在通信中，位于通信线路和主机之间的一台计算机，用于减轻主机处理与通信有关的事务的负担；有时认为与通信控制器同义。前端处理机完全致力于传输信息的处理，包括错误检测与控制；接收、传输或者报文编码；以及管理其他设备通过线路的信息传输。参阅 communications controller。

front panel *n.* 前面板

The faceplate of a computer cabinet through which the control knobs, switches, and lights are available to an operator. *See also* console. 计算机机箱的面板，操作员通过它来控制按钮和开关、观察指示灯。参阅 console。

fry *vb.* 【动】烧毁

To destroy a circuit board or another component of a computer by applying excessive voltage. Even when applied voltage is not excessive, an electronic component can become fried when it breaks down, conducting more current than its design permits. 由于电压过高而使电路板或其他元件受到破坏。即使所加电压不过高，电子元件也可能由于电流大于设计的允许值而烧毁。

fs *n.* 飞秒

See(见) femtosecond.

FSK *n.* 频移键控(法)

Acronym for frequency-shift keying. A simple form of modulation in which the digital values 0 and 1 are represented by two different frequencies. FSK was used by early modems running at 300 bits per second. 为 frequency-shift keying 的缩略语。一种简单的调制方式，用两种不同的频率分别表示数字值 0 和 1。FSK 用于早期每秒传输 300 位的调制解调器。

FT1 *n.* T1 级分线

See(见) fractional T1.

FTAM *n.* 文件传输访问与管理(标准)

Acronym for File-Transfer Access and Management. A communications standard for transferring files between different makes and models of computer. 为 File-Transfer Access and Management 的缩略语。不同厂家和型号的计算机之间传送文件的一种通信标准。

FTP[1] *n.* 文件传输协议；公用户名

1. Acronym for File Transfer Protocol, a fast, application-level protocol widely used for copying files to and from remote computer systems on a network using TCP/IP, such as the Internet. This protocol also allows users to use FTP commands to work with files, such as listing files and directories on the remote system. *See also* TCP/IP. 为 File Transfer Protocol 的缩略语，在使用

TCP/IP 协议的网络(如因特网)上用来和远程计算机系统之间拷贝和发送文件的协议。这个协议还允许用户使用 FTP 命令对文件进行操作,例如在远程计算机上进行文件列表和列目录。参阅 TCP/IP。

2. A common logon ID for anonymous FTP. 匿名 FTP 的一个公用的登录标识号。

FTP[2] *vb.* 【动】文件传输

To download files from or upload files to remote computer systems, via the Internet's File Transfer Protocol. The user needs an FTP client to transfer files to and from the remote system, which must have an FTP server. Generally, the user also needs to establish an account on the remote system to FTP files, although many FTP sites permit the use of anonymous FTP. *See also* FTP client, FTP server. 使用因特网的文件传输协议从远程计算机下载文件或把文件上传到远程计算机。用户需要有一个 FTP 客户端(服务程序)来和远程系统之间传送文件,当然该远程系统必须有一个 FTP 服务系统。尽管许多 FTP 站点允许使用匿名文件传输,但是一般说来,用户还需要在远程系统上建立一个账号才能进行文件传输。参阅 FTP client, FTP server。

FTP client 或 ftp client *n.* FTP 客户端(系统,程序)

A program that enables the user to upload and download files to and from an FTP site over a network, such as the Internet, using the File Transfer Protocol. *See also* FTP[1] (definition 1). *Compare* FTP server. 在网络(如因特网)上,使用户能够使用文件传输协议从 FTP 站点下载文件或把文件上传到 FTP 站点的一种应用程序。参阅 FTP[1](第 1 个释义)。比较 FTP server。

FTP commands *n.* FTP 命令

Commands that are part of the File Transfer Protocol. *See also* FTP[1] (definition 1). 作为文件传输协议的一部分的各种命令。参阅 FTP[1](第 1 个释义)。

FTP program 或 ftp program *n.* FTP 应用程序

See(见) FTP client.

FTP server *n.* FTP 服务器[系统,程序]

A file server that uses the File Transfer Protocol to permit users to upload or download files through the Internet or any other TCP/IP network. *See also* file server, FTP[1] (definition 1), TCP/IP. *Compare* FTP client. 一种使用文件传输协议的文件服务系统,允许用户在因特网或任何其他 TCP/IP 网络上上传或下载文件。参阅 file server, FTP[1](第 1 个释义), TCP/IP。比较 FTP client。

FTP site *n.* FTP 站点

The collection of files and programs residing on an FTP server. *See also* FTP[1] (definition 1), FTP server. 在 FTP 服务系统上的文件和程序的集合。参阅 FTP[1](第 1 个释义), FTP server。

FTTC *n.* 光纤到路边

Acronym for fiber to the curb. The installation and use of fiber-optic cable from the central office (CO) to within a thousand feet of a user's home or office. With FTTC, coaxial cable or another medium carries the signals from the curb into the home or office. FTTC is a replacement for Plain Old Telephone Service (POTS) that enables the distribution of telephony, cable TV, Internet access, multimedia, and other communications over one line. *Compare* FTTH, POTS. 为 fiber to the curb 的缩略语。从中心局(CO)到离家庭或办公室一千英尺以内的路边之间光缆的安装和使用。利用 FTTC,同轴电缆或其他介质可以把信号从路边传送到家中或办公室里。FTTC 代替了普通旧式电话服务(POTS),能够只通过一条线就可以完成电话、有线电视、因特网接入、多媒体和其他通信业务的分发。比较 FTTH, POTS。

FTTH *n.* 光纤入户

Acronym for fiber to the home. The installation and use of fiber-optic cable from the central office (CO) directly into a user's home or office. FTTH is a replacement for Plain Old Telephone Service (POTS) that enables the distribution of telephony, cable TV, Internet access, multimedia, and other communications over one line. *Compare* FTTC, POTS. 为 fiber to the home 的缩略语。从中心局(CO)直接进入用户家或办公室光缆的安装和使用。FTTH 代替了普通旧式电话服务(POTS),能够只通过一条线完成电话、有线电视、因特网接入、多媒体和其他通信业务的分发。比较 FTTC, POTS。

F

FUD *n.* 恐惧、猜测[不确定]、怀疑(的心态)

Acronym for **fear**, **uncertainty**, and **doubt**. Derogatory slang used to express disagreement or displeasure with a vendor's public statements, particularly when the vendor is speaking of a competitor's products. If a vendor is perceived as implying that buying from a competitor is obviously the wrong choice, that vendor is said to be using FUD as a marketing technique. 为 **fear**、**uncertainty**、and **doubt** 的缩略语。诽谤性的俚语,通过供应商的公开声明来表达不满或不同意见,特别是在供应商谈及竞争者的产品时。如果供应商被察觉暗示购买竞争者的产品是错误的选择时,该供应商就被认为是使用了 FUD 作为市场技巧。

fuel cell *n.* 燃料电池

An electrochemical device, similar to a battery in function, in which the chemical energy of a fuel, such as hydrogen, and an oxidant, usually oxygen, are converted directly into electrical energy. Unlike batteries, however, fuel cells do not store energy, and they never run down or need recharging as long as the fuel and oxidant are supplied continuously. The principle of fuel cell technology was discovered more than 100 years ago, but until recently it had found use only in laboratories and in space travel (the Apollo missions and the space shuttle). Today, large and small fuel cells are being developed that will power portable devices such as laptop computers and cellular phones, generate electricity and heat, and replace automotive combustion engines. 一种电化学器件,在功能上与电池类似,燃料中的化学能量(例如氢和氧化物,通常是氧)被直接转化为电能。但与电池不同的是,燃料电池不保存能量,并且只要燃料和氧化物的供应不停止,它们决不会停止运转或需要充电。燃料电池技术的基本原理在 100 多年以前就已经发现,但直到最近才只在实验室和航天(阿波罗计划和航天飞机)中得以使用。现在,正在开发一些大型或小型的燃料电池供可移动设备(例如膝上型计算机和移动电话)使用,这些燃料电池可生成电和热,并可替代汽车的燃烧引擎。

fulfillment *n.* 履行服务

The process of delivering goods and services ordered by a consumer. Fulfillment involves establishing a reliable procedure for tracking orders and delivering products. 递送客户订购的货物和服务的过程。履行服务包括建立一个跟踪订单、递送货物的可靠步骤。

fulfillment service provider *n.* 履行服务(提供)商

A company that provides fulfillment services for an e-commerce Web site by tracking, packing, and shipping goods ordered via the e-commerce site. A fulfillment service provider allows an ebusiness to save time, costs, and labor by outsourcing order processing. 为电子商务网站提供履行服务的一种公司,通过电子商务网站跟踪、包装、运送所订购的货物。履行服务提供商通过外包订单处理的方法使电子商务节省了时间、费用和劳力。

full adder *n.* 全加器

A logic circuit used in a computer to add binary digits. A full adder accepts three digital inputs (bits): 2 bits to be added and a carry bit from another digit position. It produces two outputs: a sum and a carry bit. Full adders are combined with two-input circuits called *half adders* to enable computers to add 4 or more bits at a time. *See also* carry bit, half adder. 计算机中使用的对两个二进制数字做加法的一种逻辑电路。一个全加器接收三个数字输入(位):两个相加位和一个来自其他数位的进位位。它产生两个输出量:一个和数与一个进位位。全加器与称为半加器的二输入端电路组合在一起,使计算机能一次做 4 位或更多位的加法。参阅 carry bit, half adder。

full-duplex *adj.* 【修】全双工

See(见) duplex[1].

full-duplex transmission *n.* 全双工传输

See(见) duplex[2](第 1 个释义).

full justification *n.* 全对齐

In typesetting, word processing, and desktop publishing, the process of aligning text evenly along both the left and right margins of a column or page. *See also* justify (definition 2). 在排版、字处理和桌面排版系统中,使文本对等地沿一列或一页的左右边缘对齐所进行的处理。参阅 justify (第 2 个释义)。

full mode *n.* 完全方式

The default operational state of Windows Media

Player in which all of its features are displayed. The Player can also appear in skin mode. *See also* skin mode. 系统为 Windows 媒体播放程序所设定的操作状态，其中所有的功能部件全显示出来，该媒体播放程序也可以按"表面方式"出现。参阅 skin mode。

full-motion video *n.* 全动[电视]图像

Video reproduction at 30 frames per second (fps) for NTSC signals or 25 fps for PAL signals. *Also called*: continuous motion video. *See also* frame (definition 1). *Compare* freeze-frame video. NTSC 制信号以每秒(fps)，PAL 制信号以 25fps 的速度显示的视频图像。也称为 continuous motion video。参阅 frame（第 1 个释义）。比较 freeze-frame video。

full-motion video adapter *n.* 全动视频适配器，电视[影]卡

An expansion card for a computer that can convert motion video from devices such as a video cassette recorder to a digital format that a computer can use, such as AVI, MPEG, or Motion JPEG. *See also* AVI, Motion JPEG, MPEG. 计算机的一种扩展卡，把视频设备(如录像机)的运动图像转换到能被计算机使用的数字格式，例如 AVI，MPEG 或 Motion JPEG。参阅 AVI, Motion JPEG, MPEG。

full name *n.* 全称[名]

A user's complete name, usually consisting of last name, first name, and middle initial. The full name is often maintained by the operating system as part of the information that identifies and defines a user account. *See also* user account. 一个用户的完整的名字，通常包括姓、名，和中间名字的首字母。全名常常是由操作系统作为用户信息的一部分来保存的，该信息用来标识和定义一个用户账号。参阅 user account。

full-page display *n.* 整页显示器

A video display with sufficient size and resolution to show at least one 8½-by-11-inch image. Such displays are useful for desktop publishing applications. *Acronym*: FPD. *See also* portrait monitor. 有足够大小和分辨率来显示至少 8.5×11 英寸图像的视频显示器。在桌面排版系统应用程序中，这种显示器是很有用的。缩略为 FPD。参阅 portrait monitor。

full path *n.* 全[完整]路径

In a hierarchical filing system, a pathname containing all the possible components of a pathname, including the network share or drive and root directory, as well as any subdirectories and the file or object name. For example, the MS-DOS full path c:\book\chapter\myfile.doc indicates that myfile.doc is located in a directory called *chapter*, which in turn is located in a directory called *book* in the root directory of the C: drive. *Also called*: full pathname. *See also* path (definition 2), root directory, subdirectory. *Compare* relative path. 在层次文件系统中，全路径是包含所有可能的路径名成分的路径，包括网络共享或驱动器和根目录，也包括所有子目录，以及文件或对象的名称。例如，MS-DOS 下的全路径名 c:\book\chapter\myfile.doc 表示文件 myfile.doc 位于叫做 chapter 的目录下，而 chapter 目录位于叫做 book 的目录中，book 是驱动器 C: 下一个根目录。也称为 full pathname。参阅 path（第 2 个释义），root directory, subdirectory。比较 relative path。

full pathname *n.* 全路径名

See(见) full path.

full-screen *adj.* [修]全屏幕，全屏显示

Capable of using or being displayed on the full area of a display screen. Applications running in windowing environments, although they might use the entire area of the screen, commonly allocate different areas to different windows, any of which can be enlarged to fill the entire screen. 用于修饰或说明具有使用或显示在屏幕的全面积上的能力。在视窗环境下运行的应用程序，尽管可以利用整个屏幕，但是它们通常把不同的屏幕区域分配给不同的视窗，而其中的每一个视窗都可以放大到填满全屏幕。

full-text search *n.* 全文搜索

A search for one or more documents, records, or strings based on all of the actual text data rather than on an index containing a limited set of keywords. For example, a full-text search can locate a document containing the words "albatrosses are clumsy on land" by searching files for just those words without the need of an index containing the

keyword "albatross." *See also* index. 根据实际的正文数据而不是依据含有关键字信息的索引来搜索文档、记录或字符串。例如，全文搜索在搜索含有"albatrosses are clumsy on land"的文档时，就是在要查找的文件中寻找这些字，而不需要有一个包含关键字"albatross"的索引。参阅 index。

fully formed character *n.* 全成型字符

A character formed by striking an inked ribbon with a molded or cast piece of type in the manner of a typewriter. Impact printers that produce fully formed characters use letters attached to wheels (daisy wheels), balls, thimbles, bands, or chains, rather than dotmatrix wires. *See also* daisy wheel, near-letter-quality, thimble. 通过用字模或铸件击打涂有墨水的色带——就像打字员那样——形成的字符。击打式打印机产生全成型字符的方法是把字母附到字轮(菊花轮)、球、套筒、带或链上而不是利用点阵。参阅 daisy wheel, near-letter-quality, thimble。

fully populated board *n.* 完全占满的板

A printed circuit board whose integrated circuit (IC) sockets are all occupied. Memory boards in particular may have fewer than the maximum possible number of memory chips, leaving some IC sockets empty. Such a board is said to be *partially populated*. 一种所有的集成电路(IC)插座都被占用的印刷电路板。存储板上所带的存储芯片经常少于设计最大容量，特意留出一些 IC 插座备用。这种板称为部分占满的板。

function *n.* 功能；函数

1. The purpose of, or the action carried out by, a program or routine. 程序或例程执行的目的或动作。

2. A general term for a subroutine. 子例程的一个泛指词。

3. In some languages, such as Pascal, a subroutine that returns a value. *See also* function call, procedure, routine, subroutine. 在有些语言(如 Pascal)中，具有返回值的一个子例程。参阅 function call, procedure, routine, subroutine。

functional design *n.* 功能设计

The specification of the relationships between working parts of a computer system, including details of logical components and the way they work together. Functional design is shown graphically in a functional diagram, which uses special symbols to represent the elements of the system. 计算机的各工作部分之间关系的规格说明，包括逻辑元件以及它们如何一起工作的细节。功能图用图形方式表示功能设计，它使用特定的符号代表系统中的不同元件。

functional programming *n.* 功能性程序设计

A style of programming in which all facilities are provided as functions (subroutines), usually without side effects. Pure functional programming languages lack a traditional assignment statement; assignment is usually implemented by copy and modify operations. Functional programming is thought to offer advantages for parallel-processing computers. *See also* side effect. 一种程序设计的风格，其中所有的功能都用函数(子例程)来提供，这些函数通常是设计成没有副作用的。纯粹的功能性程序设计语言中没有传统的赋值语句；其赋值功能一般通过拷贝和修改操作来实现。人们认为功能性程序设计在并行处理计算机中具有优势。参阅 side effect。

functional redundancy checking *n.* 功能性冗余校验

A method of preventing errors by having two processors execute the same instructions on the same data at the same time. If the results produced by the two processors do not agree, an error has occurred. The Intel Pentium and higher processors have built-in support for functional redundancy checking. *Acronym*: FRC. 通过使用两个处理器同时对同一数据执行相同的指令防止错误的一种方法。如果两个处理器产生的结果不相同则说明发生了错误。Intel 奔腾及更高级的处理器有内置的对功能性冗余检验的支持。缩略为 FRC。

functional specification *n.* 功能说明

A description of the scope, objectives, and types of operations that are to be considered in the development of an information-handling system. 在信息处理系统的开发中所要考虑的应用范围、系统目标和操作类型的描述。

function call *n.* 函数调用

A program's request for the services of a particular function. A function call is coded as the name of the function along with any parameters needed

for the function to perform its task. The function itself can be a part of the program, be stored in another file and brought into the program when the program is compiled, or be a part of the operating system. *See also* function (definition 2).
为了得到特定功能的服务而进行的程序请求。功能调用的代码形式是函数名加上该函数执行其任务所需要的参数。函数本身可能是程序的一部分,它存放在另一个文件中,当程序编译时被联入程序;或者是操作系统的一部分。参阅 function (第 2 个释义)。

function key *n.* 功能键,(程序)操作键

Any of the 10 or more keys labeled F1, F2, F3, and so on, that are placed along the left side or across the top of a keyboard (or both) and are used for special tasks by different programs. The meaning of a function key is defined by a program or, in some instances, by the user. Function keys are used in application programs or the operating system to provide either a shortcut for a series of common instructions (such as calling up a program's on-screen help facility) or a feature that is not otherwise available. *See also* key (definition 1). *Compare* Command key, Control key, Escape key. 键盘左边或上边(或左边上边都有)的一些供不同程序用于执行不同的特殊任务的那些按键,有 10 个或更多个,依次标有 F1、F2、F3,等等。功能键的含义由程序定义,某些情况下由用户定义。应用程序或操作系统使用功能键来提供一组常用指令的快捷键(如启动程序的屏幕帮助)或其他方式不能提供的功能。参阅 key (第 1 个释义)。比较 Command key, Control key, Escape key。

function library *n.* 函数库

A collection of routines compiled together. *See also* function (definition 2), library (definition 1), toolbox. 编译在一起的例程的集合。参阅 function (第 2 个释义), library (第 1 个释义), toolbox。

function overloading *n.* 函数重载(法)

The capability of having several routines in a program with the same name. The different functions are distinguished by their parameter types, return value types, or both; the compiler automatically selects the correct version, based on parameter types and return types. For example, a program might have one trigonometric sine function that uses a floating-point parameter to represent an angle in radians, and another that uses an integer parameter to represent an angle in degrees. In such a program, sin(3.14159/2.0) would return the value 1.0 (because the sine of p/2 radians is 1), but sin(30) would return the value 0.5 (because the sine of 30 degrees is 0.5). *See also* operator overloading. 一个应用程序中含有几个名字相同的函数的能力。通过它们的参数类型、返回值类型或参数与返回值的不同来区分不同的函数;编译器根据参数类型和返回值的类型自动选择正确的函数。例如,一个程序可能有一个用浮点参数表示弧度的三角 sin 函数,和另一个用整数参数表示角度的 sin 函数。在这个程序中,sin(3.14159/2.0)应当返回 1.0(因为 π/2 的正弦值是 1),而 sin(30)应当返回 0.5(因为 30 度的正弦值是 0.5)。参阅 operator overloading。

Function procedure *n.* 函数过程

A procedure that returns a value and that can be used in an expression. You declare a function with the Function statement and end it with the End Function statement. 一种可以返回一个值的过程,也可以用一个表达式来使用这种过程。通常用 Function 语句来声明一次操作(开始),用 END Function 语句结束之。

fuse *n.* 熔丝,保险丝

A circuit element that burns out or breaks when the current passing through it exceeds a certain level. A fuse protects a circuit from damage caused by excess current. It performs the same function as a circuit breaker, but it cannot be reset, so it must be replaced if it breaks. A fuse consists of a short length of wire of a specific composition and thickness; the thicker the wire, the more current it can pass before the wire melts and breaks the circuit. 一种电路元件,当通过它的电流超过一定值时会烧毁或烧断。保险丝保护电路受到过强电流时不被破坏。它完成与电路截断器同样的功能,但它不能再接通,因此如果烧毁就必须更换。保险丝是一小段由特定成分组成和特定粗细的导线;导线越粗,在保险丝熔化和烧断前所

能通过的电流越大。

fusible link *n.* **熔丝[可熔断]连接(线)**

A circuit component, often part of an integrated circuit, that is designed to break, or burn like a fuse, when a relatively high current is applied. Rather than protecting against excessive current flow, fusible links allow intentional circuit modification in the field. Fusible links were used in PROM chips, and they form the foundation of a kind of integrated circuit known as a field-programmable logic array. One can customize such a circuit "in the field," after it has been made in the factory, by selectively programming high current through certain fusible links and breaking them. *See also* field-programmable logic array, PROM.
一种电路元件,常常是集成电路的一部分.当施加相对较高的电流时,它就会像保险丝那样熔断。设计可熔断链的目的不是为了保护电路不受强电流的破坏,而是用来提供现场内部电路修改的能力。可熔断链用在 PROM 芯片中,而后者是一种叫做现场可编程逻辑阵列的集成电路的基础部件。使用者可以"在现场"把这样的电路"用户化",即在它们出厂后,用编程的方法让高电流有选择地通过某些可熔断链并熔断它们。参阅 field-programmable logic array, PROM。

fuzzy computing *n.* **模糊计算技术**

1. A computing technique that deals with vague, incomplete, or ambiguous data in a precise mathematical way while providing solutions based on the human way of thinking. The term fuzzy relates to the type of data it processes, not to the technique itself, which is very exact. Fuzzy computing is also known as fuzzy set theory or fuzzy logic, and covers fuzzy control and fuzzy expert systems, for example. 基于人的思考方式,用精确的数学方法处理含糊、不完全、或有歧义数据的一种计算技术。"模糊"这个术语指的是它所处理的数据类型,并不是技术本身,后者是非常精确的。模糊计算技术同模糊集(合)理论或模糊逻辑一样为人所知,包括如模糊控制、模糊专家系统等。

2. A computing technology in which the computer interprets data by looking for patterns in problems while completing tasks. Using fuzzy computing, the computer is able to examine patterns in the data it receives and to make inferences based on that data, and act accordingly. 完成一项任务时,计算机通过寻找问题模式来解释数据的一种计算技术。利用模糊计算技术,计算机能够检查它所收到的数据中的模式,然后基于数据做出推断,进而指导行动。

fuzzy logic *n.* **模糊逻辑**

A form of logic used in some expert systems and other artificial-intelligence applications in which variables can have degrees of truthfulness or falsehood represented by a range of values between 1 (true) and 0 (false). With fuzzy logic, the outcome of an operation can be expressed as a probability rather than as a certainty. For example, an outcome might be probably true, possibly true, possibly false, or probably false. *See also* expert system. 在某些专家系统和其他人工智能应用中使用的一种逻辑形式,在这种逻辑中,使用在 1(真)和 0(假)之间的一定范围内的值来表示变量的真或假的程度。对于模糊逻辑,操作的结果是用概率表示而不是确定的值。例如,结果可能有如下几种:或许真、可能真、可能假、或许假。参阅 expert system。

fuzzy set *n.* **模糊集(合)**

A set constructed using the principles of fuzzy logic. It is used in artificial intelligence to deal with vague or continuous data that cannot be expressed by conventional set theory. In a fuzzy set, the membership function for the set of objects is not binary but continuous, such that an object may be a member of the set to a specific degree or arbitrary value. In computer programming, a fuzzy set is usually effectively represented by an array. *See also* array, artificial intelligence, fuzzy logic.
一种利用模糊逻辑的原理构造出来的集合。用于人工智能,可处理含糊或连续的数据,这些数据不能用传统的集合论来表示。在模糊集中,该对象集中的成员函数不是二值的,而是连续的,因此一个对象以一定的程度或任意的值可以是该集合中的一个成员。在计算机编程过程中,模糊集通常用数组来(有效地)表示。参阅 array, artificial intelligence, fuzzy logic。

FWIW *adv.* **【俚】不论真伪[好坏]**

Acronym for for what it's worth. An expression

used in e-mail and newsgroups. 为 for what it's worth 的缩略语。在电子邮件和新闻组中所使用的一种表达方式。

FYI *n.* 供参考

1. Acronym for for your information. An expression used in e-mail and newsgroups to introduce information that is thought to be useful to the reader. 为 for your information 的缩略语。在电子邮件和新闻组信件中使用的一个表达方式，用于介绍被认为对读者有用的信息。

2. An electronic document distributed through InterNIC like a request for comments (RFC), but intended to explain an Internet standard or feature for users rather than to define it for developers, as the RFC does. *See also* InterNIC. *Compare* RFC. 由 InterNIC 组织分发的一种电子文档，其形式上就像是用于搜集建议的 RFC，但实际上是向用户解释因特网标准及其未来发展，而不是向开发人员定义标准。参阅 InterNIC。比较 RFC。

G

G *prefix* 【前缀】吉(咖)

See(见) giga-.

G3 *n.* **PowerPC 750 微处理器**

See(见) PowerPC 750.

G4 *n.* **Power Macintosh 微处理器**

See(见) Power Macintosh.

GaAs *n.* **砷化镓**

See(见) gallium arsenide.

gain *n.* **增益**

The increase in the amplitude of a signal, as of voltage, current, or power, that is produced by a circuit. Gain can be expressed as a factor or in decibels. *See also* decibel. 通过放大电路使信号(如电压、电流或功率等)幅度产生的增加。增益可用因子或分贝来表示。参阅 decibel。

gallium arsenide *n.* **砷化镓**

A semiconductor compound used in place of silicon to make devices that perform faster, require less power, and are more tolerant of temperature changes and radiation than those made with silicon. *Also called*: GaAs. 一种用于替换硅的半导体化合物。与硅制品相比,用砷化镓制成的元器件(如芯片等)执行的速度更快,消耗的功率更少,允许的温差范围更大,且不易受辐射的影响。也称为 GaAs。

game *n.* **游戏**

See(见) computer game.

Game Boy *n.* **游戏公子**

Nintendo Corporation's popular batterypowered, portable handheld gaming system first introduced in 1990 and updated frequently. Games are supplied on cartridges. The latest Game Boy, Game Boy Advance, features a 32-bit ARM CPU with embedded memory and a 2.9-inch TFT reflective screen with 240x160 resolution. *See also* computer game, TFT. 任天堂公司在 1990 年推出的一款游戏产品,普通电池作电源,可携带,掌上型,自推出后不断更新。这些游戏以盒带形式提供。"游戏公子"的最新版本是"高级版游戏公子",主要功能部件为 32 位 ARM 的 CPU,嵌入式内存(储器)、2.9 英寸 TFT 反射式屏幕,分辨率为 240×160。参阅 computer game, TFT。

game card *n.* **游戏卡**

See(见) ROM card.

game cartridge *n.* **游戏盒**

See(见) ROM cartridge.

game console *n.* **游戏控制台**

See(见) console game.

Game Control Adapter *n.* **游戏控制适配器**

In IBM personal computers and compatibles, a circuit that processes input signals at a game port. Devices such as joysticks and game paddles use potentiometers to represent their positions as varying voltage levels; the Game Control Adapter converts these levels to numbers using an analog-to-digital converter (ADC). *See also* analog-to-digital converter, game port, potentiometer. 在 IBM 个人计算机及其兼容机中,一种用于处理来自游戏端口输入信号的电路。像游戏操纵杆和游戏键盘这样的设备,使用电位计[器]将其位置表示成不同的电位;游戏控制适配器再利用模数转换器将这些电位转变成数字。参阅 analog-to-digital converter, game port, potentiometer。

GameCube *n.* **GameCube 游戏系统**

Nintendo Corporation's console gaming system. It features a developer-friendly format and introduces 1T-RAM technology, which reduces delays to the main memory and the graphics LSI mixed

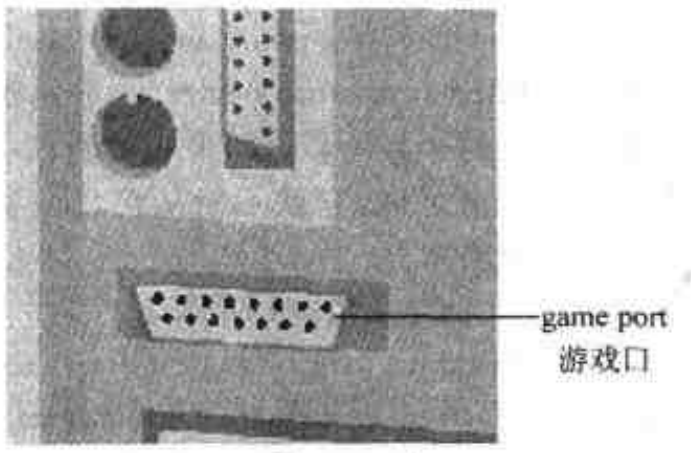
memory. The microprocessor is a custom IBM Power PC "Gekko" featuring a secondary cache (Level One: Instruction 32 KB, Data 32 KB (8-way); Level Two: 256 KB (2-way)). Games are supplied on a GameCube game disc. *See also* computer game, console game. *Compare* Dreamcast, PlayStation, Xbox. 任天堂公司推出的控制台游戏系统,其主要特征为:与开发者友好的格式以及采用了 1T-RAM 技术,后者可以减少到达主存储器和图形 LSI 混合存储器的延迟时间。微处理器是一种定制的 IBM Power PC,叫做"Gekko",有一个辅助高速缓存(第一级:指令缓存 32KB,数据缓存 32KB(8 路);第二级:256 KB(2 路))。这些游戏通过 GameCube 游戏光碟提供给玩家。参阅 computer game, console game。比较 Dreamcast, PlayStation, Xbox。

game pad *n.* 游戏键盘

An action-control input device used with arcade-type games played on PCs and game consoles such as Microsoft's Xbox, Nintendo's GameCube, Sega's Dreamcast, and Sony's PlayStation. A game pad, unlike a joystick, is meant to be held in a player's hands. Buttons on the game pad allow a player to control direction, speed, and other screen actions. *Also called*: joypad. *Compare* joystick. 一种在 PC 机和游戏操作台(如微软 Xbox 游戏机、任天堂游戏立方体、Sega 梦播游戏机和 Sony 游戏站)中进行的拱廊游戏使用的动作控制装置。游戏键盘与操作杆不同,它需要玩家拿在手中。游戏键盘上的按钮允许玩家在屏幕上控制方法、速度和其他动作。也称为 joypad。比较 joystick。

game port *n.* 游戏口

In IBM personal computers and compatibles, an I/O port for devices such as joysticks and game paddles. The game port is often included with other I/O ports on a single expansion card. See the illustration. *See also* Game Control Adapter. 在 IBM 个人计算机及其兼容机中,一种用于连接游戏操纵杆和游戏键盘的输入输出(I/O)端口。游戏口通常和其他的 I/O 口一起集成在一块扩充卡上。参阅本条目的图例。参阅 Game Control Adapter。



Game port

gamer *n.* 玩家

Refers to a person who plays games, sometimes role-playing games or trading card games; often a person who plays computer, console, arcade, or online games as a primary hobby or avocation. 指把玩游戏作为嗜好或业余爱好的人,这些游戏有时指角色扮演游戏或打牌游戏;更多的则是指计算机游戏、控制台游戏、拱廊游戏或在线游戏。

game theory *n.* 博弈论

A mathematical theory, ascribed to John von Neumann, that considers strategy and probability in terms of competitive games in which all players have partial control and each seeks the most advantageous moves in relation to tbe others. 一种由 John von Neumann 提出的数学理论,用于研究竞争性游戏的策略和概率。在这种游戏中,所有的参加者都有部分控制权,并且能根据其他人的情况采取最有利于自己的动作。

game tree *n.* 博弈树

A tree structure representing contingencies in a game and used by game developers for design purposes. Each node in a game tree represents a possible position (for example, the configuration of pieces on a chessboard) in the game, and each branching represents a possible move. *See also* computer game. 一种表示游戏中的偶然性或可能发生的事件的树型结构,游戏开发人员使用博弈树设计电子游戏。博弈树中的每一个结点表示本游戏中一个可能的位置(如棋盘上各棋子的布局),每一个分枝则表示一种可能的运动。参阅 computer game。

G

gamut *n.* (全)色谱[域]

The complete range of colors a display or printer is capable of producing. If a color falls outside the gamut of a device, it cannot be accurately displayed or printed from that device. 显示器或打印机能够产生的全部色彩。如果一种颜色不在某个设备的全色谱之内,它就不能从该台设备上正确显示或打印出来。

gamut alarm *n.* (全)色谱[域]报警

A feature in graphics programs that alerts the user if a chosen color will fall outside the currently selected gamut. *See also* gamut. 图形程序的一种特性,如果所选择颜色落在当前选择的色谱之外,图形程序会警告用户。参阅 gamut。

Gantt chart *n.* Gantt 图表

A bar chart that shows individual parts of a project as bars against a horizontal time scale. Gantt charts are used as a project-planning tool for developing schedules. Most project-planning software can produce Gantt charts. 一种条形图表,用于将某个项目各个部分的日程安排绘在横向时间刻度轴上。因此,Gantt 图表可用作为一种项目计划工具,便于监控开发的进度,大多数项目计划软件都能生成这种图表。

gap *n.* 间距,间隙

See(见) inter-record gap.

garbage *n.* 无用数据,无用(存储)单元,混乱[无意义]信息

1. Incorrect or corrupted data. 指不正确的或错误百出的数据[信息]。

2. Gibberish displayed on screen, either due to faulty hardware or software or because a program is unable to display a file's content. For example, an executable file is not meant to be displayed by a text editor and so is indecipherable on screen. 显示在屏幕上的乱码,由硬件或者软件错误或者因为一个程序无法显示文件内容引起。例如,一个可执行文件并不意味着可以用文本编辑器显示,因此所显示的内容在屏幕上是无法识别的。

garbage collection *n.* 无用(存储)单元收集

A process for automatic recovery of heap memory. Blocks of memory that had been allocated but are no longer in use are freed, and blocks of memory still in use may be moved to consolidate the free memory into larger blocks. Some programming languages require the programmer to handle garbage collection. Others, such as Java, perform this task for the programmer. *See also* heap (definition 1). 一种自动整理堆栈存储单元块的过程。用于将早先分配过但以后不再使用的存储块标记为空块,以待重新使用。还可将分散的、正在使用的块移动到一起,以便整理出更大的可用的空块。有些程序设计语言需要程序员去处理无用单元的收集。另一些程序设计语言(如 Java)由程序完成这一任务。参阅 heap (第 1 个释义)。

garbage in, garbage out *n.* 无用(输)入(输)出,垃圾入垃圾出

A computing axiom meaning that if the data put into a process is incorrect, the data output by the process will also be incorrect. *Acronym*: GIGO. 一句计算机界的格言,意思是如果输入进程的数据是错的,那么输出的数据也必将是错的。缩略为 GIGO。

gas-discharge display *n.* 气体放电显示(器)

A type of flat-panel display, used on some portable computers, containing neon between a horizontal and a vertical set of electrodes. When one electrode in each set is charged, the neon glows (as in a neon lamp) where the two electrodes intersect, representing a pixel. *Also called*: gas-plasma display. *See also* flat-panel display, pixel. 一种在水平和垂直电极组之间装有氖灯的平板显示(器),用于某些手提式计算机。当一对电极被充电时,氖灯就发光,形成一个像素。也称为 gas-plasma display。参阅 flat-panel display, pixel。

gas-plasma display *n.* 等离子气体显示(器)

See(见) gas-discharge display.

gate *n.* 门;栅

1. An electronic switch that is the elementary component of a digital circuit. It produces an electrical output signal that represents a binary 1 or 0 and is related to the states of one or more input signals by an operation of Boolean logic, such as AND, OR, or NOT. *Also called*: logic gate. *See also* gate array. 一种属于数字电路元件的电子开关,用于产生二进制中 1 或 0 的电子输出信号。该输出信号不仅与一个或多个输入信号的状态有关,而且还取决于布尔逻辑运算,例如与(AND)、

或(OR)、非(NOT)等。也称为 logic gate。参阅 gate array。

2. The input terminal of a field effect transistor (FET). *Also called*: gate electrode. *See also* drain (definition 1), FET, MOSFET, source (definition 2). 指场效应晶体管(FET)的输入端。也称为 gate electrode。参阅 drain(第 1 个释义)、FET、MOSFET、source(第 2 个释义)。

3. A data structure used by 80386 and higher microprocessors to control access to privileged functions, to change data segments, or to switch tasks. 一种用于 80386 以及更高微处理器的数据结构,用以控制访问优先级函数、改变数据段或交换任务。

gate array *n.* 门阵列

A special type of chip that starts out as a nonspecific collection of logic gates. Late in the manufacturing process, a layer is added to connect the gates for a specific function. By changing the pattern of connections, the manufacturer can make the chip suitable for many needs. This process is very popular because it saves both design and manufacturing time. The drawback is that much of the chip goes unused. *Also called*: application-specific integrated circuit, logic array. 一种特殊的芯片。最初,它只是逻辑门的集合,门之间并无特定的联系。后来,在加工过程中,按特定的功能涂层将这些门互连起来。通过改变连接的模式,生产厂商能够制造出适用多种需要的芯片。这种处理非常普遍,因为它节省了设计和加工的时间。其缺点是芯片的很多部分没被使用。也称为 application-specific integrated circuit, logic array。

gated *adj.* 【修】门控;选通

1. Transmitted through a gate to a subsequent electronic logic element. 指通过门传递给后继电子逻辑元件的特性。

2. Transmitted through a gateway to a subsequent network or service. For example, a mailing list on BITNET may be gated to a newsgroup on the Internet. 指通过网关传递给后继网络或服务系统的特性,如 BITNET 上的邮递列表可以传递给因特网上的新闻组。

gate electrode *n.* 门极

See(见) gate(第 2 个释义)。

gateway *n.* 网关

A device that connects networks using different communications protocols so that information can be passed from one to the other. A gateway both transfers information and converts it to a form compatible with the protocols used by the receiving network. *Compare* bridge. 一种连接网络的设备,该设备允许与使用不同通信协议的网络进行互联,以使信息可从一个网络传递到另一个网络。网关既可传递信息,又可将信息转换成与接收端网络协议兼容的形式。比较 bridge。

gateway page *n.* 入口页面

See(见) doorway page.

gating circuit *n.* 门控电路

An electronic switch whose output is either on or off, depending on the state of two or more inputs. For example, a gating circuit may be used to pass or not pass an input signal, depending on the states of one or more control signals. A gating circuit can be constructed from one or more logic gates. *See also* gate (definition 1). 一种根据两个或两个以上的输入状态确定其输出状态是开(on)还是关(off)的电子开关。例如,一种门控电路能依据一个或多个控制信号的状态,确定让不让输入信号通过。门控电路可以由一个或多个逻辑门构成。参阅 gate(第 1 个释义)。

gatored *vb.* 【动】被劫(持),遭劫

To have been the victim of a hijackware program that seized control of an Internet shopping or surfing experience and caused the victim's browser to display ads and Web sites chosen by the program. Users may be gatored when they have unknowingly installed a program or plug-in with a hidden marketing agenda, which intrudes on the user's Web shopping to display ads or Web sites promoting competing products. The term gatored comes from the name of a plug-in that was one of the first hijackware products to be used by Web marketers. *See also* hijackware. 成为劫持件程序的受害者。劫持件程序能抢夺网上购物或网上冲浪的控制权,致使受害者的浏览器显示该程序选取的广告和网站。当用户在不知情的情况下安装了某种藏有营销日程的程序或插件时,用户就被劫持了,因为这种程序或插件能够闯入用户正在浏

览购物的网页，显示竞争对手的广告或网站。Gatored(遭劫)这个词来源于一个插件的名称，它是网上营销者所用的首批劫持件程序产品之一 参阅 hijackware。

GB *n.* 吉字节，10 亿(10⁹)字节

See(见) gigabyte.

Gbps *n.* 吉位每秒

See(见) gigabits per second.

GDI *n.* 图形设备接口

Acronym for **G**raphical **D**evice *I*nterface. In Windows, a graphics display system used by applications to display or print bitmapped text (TrueType fonts), images, and other graphical elements. The GDI is responsible for drawing dialog boxes, buttons, and other elements in a consistent style on screen by calling the appropriate screen drivers and passing them the information on the item to be drawn. The GDI also works with GDI printers, which have limited ability to prepare a page for printing. Instead, the GDI handles that task by calling the appropriate printer drivers and moving the image or document directly to the printer, rather than reformatting the image or document in PostScript or another printer language. *See also* bitmapped font, dialog box, driver, PostScript. 为 Graphical Device Interface 的缩略语。在 Windows 系统中，一种由应用程序使用的图形显示系统，用于显示或打印位图文本(TrueType 字体)、图像和其他图形元素。GDI 负责绘制对话框、按钮和其他以固定格式在屏幕上显示的元素，这些是通过调用相应的屏幕驱动程序以及将待绘制条目的信息传递给它们而完成的。GDI 也可以和 GDI 打印机协同工作，不过能力有限，只能为打印准备一个页面，它通过调用适当的打印驱动程序来处理打印任务，并且将图像和文档直接送给打印机，而不需用 PostScript 或其他打印语言重新格式化图像或文档。参阅 bitmapped font, dialog box, driver, PostScript。

Gecko *n.* "壁虎"[Gecko]引擎

A cross-platform Web browsing engine introduced by Netscape in 1998, distributed and developed as open-source software through Mozilla.org. Designed to be small, fast, and modular, the Gecko engine supports Internet standards including HTML, cascading style sheets (CSS), XML, and the Document Object Model (DOM). Gecko is the layout engine in Netscape's Communicator software. 由网景公司在 1998 年推出的一种跨平台万维网浏览引擎，作为开放源代码软件通过 Mozilla 组织进行分发和开发。"壁虎"引擎被设计成规模小、速度快、模块化，支持因特网标准语言，包括 HTML、级联(网页)类型表(CSS)、XML、文档对象模型(DOM)。"壁虎"引擎是网景公司的通信软件中的拳头产品。

geek *n.* 怪杰，奇才

1. Generally, a person who enjoys cerebral activities (such as wordplay or computer programming) more than the mainstream population does. Geeks in this sense increasingly claim the word with pride, but it may give offense when used by others, suggesting inadequacy in normal social relationships. 一般地，指那种比大多数人更喜欢智力活动(如俏皮话、计算机编程、Internet 使用)的人。他们往往得意地发布出某个双关语，这些双关语被别的人在不恰当的场合或不相应的社会关系下使用时，也许就会令人讨厌。

2. A computer expert or specialist. For issues of etiquette, see definition 1. *Compare* guru, techie, wizard. 一种计算机专家或专业人员。有关礼仪的问题，见第 1 个释义。比较 guru, techie, wizard。

GENA *n.* 通用事件通知体系结构

Acronym for **G**eneral **E**vent **N**otification **A**rchitecture. An extension to HTTP defined by an Internet Engineering Task Force (IETF) Internet-Draft and used to communicate events over the Internet between HTTP resources. Universal Plug and Play (UPnP) services use GENA to send XML event messages to control points. 为 General Event Notification Architecture 的缩略语。一种对因特网工程特别工作组(IETF)因特网草案中定义的 HTTP 的扩展，用于因特网上 HTTP 资源之间各事件进行通信。通用即插即用(UPnP)服务程序使用 GENA 把 XML 事件消息发送给各控制点。

gender bender *n.* 插头插座变换器

See(见) gender changer.

gender changer *n.* 插头插座变换器

A device for joining two connectors that are either both male (having pins) or both female (having sockets). See the illustration. *Also called*: gender bender. 一种连接设备,用于两个连接器之间的连接。连接器可以都是插针式连接器或插座式连接器。参阅本条目的图例。也称为 gender bender。



Gender changer

General Event Notification Architecture *n.* 通用事件通知体系结构
See(见) GENA.

General Inter-ORB Protocol *n.* 通用因特网对象间协议
See(见) IIOP.

General Packet Radio Service *n.* 通用分组无线(电)业务
See(见) GPRS.

General Protection Fault *n.* 一般性[常规]保护故障[错误]
The error condition that occurs in an 80386 or higher processor running in protected mode (such as Windows 3.1) when an application attempts to access memory outside of its authorized memory space or when an invalid instruction is issued. *Acronym*: GPF. *See also* protected mode. 一种系统按保护方式(如 Windows 3.1)运行时可能出现的错误状态,发生在 80386 或更高的处理器中,产生这种错误的原因是,应用程序企图访问原本不属于它的内存地址空间(即未授权的内存空间)或应用程序发出了一个非法指令。缩略为 GPF。参阅 protected mode。

General Public License *n.* 通用公共许可证
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general-purpose computer *n.* 通用计算机
A computer that can perform any computational task for which software is available. A PC is a general-purpose computer. 一种能为可用软件执行任何计算任务的计算机。PC 机就是通用计算机。

general-purpose controller *n.* 通用控制器
A controller that is designed for multiple uses. *See also* controller. 一种为多种用途设计的控制器。参阅 controller。

General-Purpose Interface Bus *n.* 通用接口总线
A bus developed for the exchange of information between computers and industrial automation equipment. The electrical definition of this bus has been incorporated into an IEEE standard. *Acronym*: GPIB. *See also* IEEE 488. 一种为计算机和工业自动化设备之间进行信息交换而开发的总线。这种总线的电气定义已并入 IEEE 标准。缩略为 GPIB。参阅 IEEE 488。

general-purpose language *n.* 通用语言
A programming language, such as Ada, Basic, C,

G

or Pascal, designed for a variety of applications and uses. By contrast, SQL is a language designed to be used only with databases. 一种为各种应用和使用而设计的程序设计语言，如 Ada、BASIC、C 或 Pascal。相对而言，SQL 是一种仅用于数据库的语言。

general-purpose register *n.* 通用寄存器

1. A register within a microprocessor that is available for any use rather than being reserved, like a segment selector or stack pointer, for a specific use by the processor design or operating system. 一种位于微处理器内部的寄存器，可用于任何用途，而不是在处理器设计时或由操作系统为特定用途而保留的寄存器(如段选择器或堆栈指针这类寄存器)。

2. Any digital circuit capable of storing binary data. 指任何能够存储二进制数据的数字电路。

generation *n.* 代，阶段

1. A concept used to distinguish stored versions of a set of files. The oldest is called the grandfather, the next oldest is the father, and the newest is the son. 一种用于区别一套文件存放版本的概念或划分。最老的称为祖父，次老的称为父亲，最新的称为儿子。

2. A concept used to distinguish among a process, another process that it initiates (its child), and the process that initiated it (its parent or the child's grandparent). *See also* process[1]. 一种用于区分各种进程之间关系的概念。由某个进程启动的进程称为子进程，而启动该进程的原进程称为父进程，它相对子进程而言，则是祖(父)进程。参阅 process[1]。

3. A category that distinguishes products, such as computers or programming languages, according to the technological advances they represent. *See also* computer. 一种产品的种类或范畴，如根据既定技术发展的程度，将计算机或编程语言划分为代。参阅 computer。

generic icon *n.* 类属图标

An icon on a Macintosh screen that identifies a file only as a document or an application. Ordinarily the icon for an application will be specific to that application, and the icon for a document will be specific to the application that opens it. If a generic icon appears instead, the information that the Macintosh Finder uses to identify the application has been damaged. *See also* Finder, icon, Macintosh. 在 Macintosh 屏幕显示中，一种用于识别仅是文档文件或应用程序文件的图标。正常情况下，应用图标被指定到相应的应用程序，文档图标被指定到能打开这个文档的应用程序。如果类属图标被替换，Macintosh 查找器将会发出提示信息提示该应用程序已经被损坏。参阅 Finder, icon, Macintosh。

genetic algorithm *n.* 遗传算法

A computational method for adapting problem solutions based on genetic aspects of evolution. Implementations typically use fixed-length text strings to represent information, together with a population of individuals that undergo crossover and mutation in order to find promising results. Genetic algorithms typically have three distinct stages: 1) Encoding of the potential solutions into bit strings that support the necessary variation, 2) mating and mutation algorithms that produce a new generation of individuals that recombine features of the parents, and 3) a fitness function that judges the results based on what is most appropriate for a potential solution to the problem. *See also* algorithm, genetic programming. 一种基于进化的遗传机制的问题求解的计算方法。典型的遗传算法，用定长文本串表示信息，用个体组成的种群执行交叉和变异，以找到最优结果。典型的遗传算法分为三个阶段：1)把潜在的解决方法编码成比特串，支持必要的变异；2)杂交或变异算法产生新一代的个体，对双亲的特征进行再组合；3)适应度函数根据谁是潜在问题的最佳解决方法，对结果进行判断。参阅 algorithm, genetic programming。

genetic programming *n.* 遗传编程(法)

A paradigm in which the principle of natural selection (whereby a biological entity whose structure is more fit for its environment than its peers produces descendants better able to survive) is applied to the creation of computer programs. Thus, genetic programming seeks to find and develop, from the set of all possible programs, code that is highly fit to solve problems, but not necessarily

explicitly designed for a specific task. This inductive discovery method aims to mimic the natural selection process by developing computer code based on its adaptability and suitability. *See also* artificial intelligence. 把自然选择原则(物竞天择,适者生存)应用到计算机编程领域的一种范例。因此,遗传编程方法就是从所有可能的程序集合中,寻求以找到并开发一种代码(即源程序),使之最能解决问题,但显然不是为某一特定任务而设计的。这种启发式的发现方法旨在模仿自然的选择过程,根据基于代码的自适应性和可存活度来开发计算机源码。参阅 artificial intelligence。

Genie *n.* 通用信息交换电子网络

An online information service originally developed by General Electric (GE) Information Services as GEnie (General Electric network for information exchange); currently owned and provided by IDT Corporation as Genie (*lowercase e*). Genie provides business information, forums, home shopping, and news and can exchange e-mail with the Internet. 由通用电气(GE)信息服务公司开发的一种在线信息服务程序,原先称为 GEnie,由 General Electric network for information exchange 缩写而成;现在归 IDT 公司所有并由该公司提供服务,名称改为 Genie(e 为小写字母)。Genie 软件提供商业信息、论坛、家庭购物以及新闻并可以通过因特网交换电子邮件。

GEO *n.* 对地静止[地球同步]轨道卫星

See(见) geostationary orbit satellite.

geographic information system *n.* 地理信息系统

An application or suite of applications for viewing and creating maps. Generally, geographic information systems contain a viewing system (sometimes allowing users to view maps with a Web browser), an environment for creating maps, and a server for managing maps and data for real-time online viewing. *Acronym*: GIS. 一种先建立地图然后在地图上浏览信息的应用程序或应用系统。地理信息系统通常包含一个浏览系统(有时候允许用户用 Web 浏览器浏览地图)、一个建立地图的环境和一个管理地图和数据以便能实时在线浏览的服务系统。缩略为 GIS。

geometry *n.* 几何学

The branch of mathematics that deals with the construction, properties, and relationships of points, lines, angles, curves, and shapes. Geometry is an essential part of computer-aided design and graphics programs. 数学的一个分支,研究有关点、线、角度、曲线和形状的构造、性质和相互关系。几何学是计算机辅助设计和制图程序的基础部分。

GeoPort *n.* GeoPort 端口,高速串行端口

A fast serial input/output port on a range of Macintosh computers, including Macintosh Centris 660AV, Quadra 660AV, Quadra 840AV, or PowerMac. Any Macintosh-compatible serial device can be connected to a GeoPort, but with GeoPort-specific hardware and software the GeoPort can transmit data at up to 2 Mbps (megabits per second) and can handle voice, fax, data, and video transmission. 一种用在 Macintosh Centris 660AV、Quadra 660AV、Quadra 840AV 或 PowerMac 计算机上的快速串行输入输出端口。任何与 Macintosh 兼容的串行设备都能够连接到 GeoPort 口上,而且借助特定的硬件和软件,GeoPort 口传输数据的速率可达 2Mbps 并且能处理声音、传真、数据和视频传输。

GEOS *n.* GEOS 操作系统

An operating system developed by Geoworks Corporation, used in some handheld devices. GEOS is designed to provide broad functionality in resource-constrained environments that have limited storage or memory capability, such as enhanced phones, some Internet access devices, and PDAs and other handheld computers. 一种由 Geoworks 公司开发的操作系统,应用于某些手持式设备上。GEOS 操作系统设计用于在资源有限的环境(有限的内存或者存储能力)中提供广泛的功能,例如、增强型电话、一些因特网接入设备和 PDA 个人数字助理以及其他的手持式计算机。

geostationary *adj.* 【修】(与)地球同步

See(见) geosynchronous.

geostationary orbit satellite *n.* 对地静止[地球同步]轨道卫星

A communications satellite that rotates with the earth and thus appears to remain fixed, or stationary, over a particular location. This travels in orbit 22,282 miles above the equator, where its

period of rotation matches the earth's rotation. The service area, or *footprint*, of the satellite is approximately one-third of the earth's surface, so global satellite coverage can be achieved with three satellites in orbit. In a voice communication system, a round-trip to and from this satellite takes approximately 250 milliseconds. Satellite-based data communications are necessary for delivering high bandwidth options to rural areas. *Acronym*: GEO. 与地球同步旋转而因此看上去是静止或固定在一个特定位置上的一种通信卫星。地球同步轨道卫星运行在赤道上方 22282 英里，这个位置的旋转周期与地球旋转周期匹配。GEO 的服务区域或覆盖区大约占地球表面的三分之一，因此由三颗同一轨道的卫星就可以达到全球卫星覆盖。在声音通信系统中，从 GEO 的来回路程的时间大约是 250 毫秒。以卫星为基础的数据通信在对偏远地区进行高带宽发送是很必要的。缩略为 GEO。

geosynchronous *adj.* 【修】(与)地球同步

Completing one revolution in the same time that the earth completes one rotation, as a communications satellite. *Also called*: geostationary. 指与地球同步转动，即两者旋转一次时间相同的特性，如通信卫星。也称为 geostationary。

germanium *n.* 锗

A semiconductor element (atomic number 32) that is used in some transistors, diodes, and solar cells but has been replaced by silicon in most applications. Germanium has a lower bias voltage than silicon but is more sensitive to heat (as in soldering). 一种原子序数为 32 的半导体元素，用于制造某些晶体管、二极管和太阳能电池，但在大多数应用中已渐渐被硅所代替。与硅相比，锗有较低的偏压但对热(如在焊接中)更敏感。

get *n.* get 命令

An FTP command that instructs the server to transfer a specified file to the client. *See also* FTP client, FTP commands, FTP server. 一种 FTP 命令，用于通知 FTP 服务器向客户机传递指定的文件。参阅 FTP client, FTP commands, FTP server。

GFLOP *n.* 10 亿次每秒浮点操作

See(见) *gigaflops*.

GGA *n.* 游戏结局

Acronym for Good Game All. GGA is often used in online and chat games at the conclusion of play. *See also* role-playing game. 为 Good Game All 的缩略语。游戏结局经常用于玩完在线(或说联机)和聊天游戏的时候。参阅 role-playing game。

ghost[1] *n.* 重像，叠影；幽灵站点

1. A dim, secondary image that is displaced slightly from the primary image on a video display (due to signal reflection in transmission) or on a printout (due to unstable printing elements). 在视频显示或打印输出时，一种模糊的、来自于先前图像的再生图像，是由于传输信号的反射或不稳定的打印元素而造成的。

2. An abandoned or no-longermaintained Web site that remains accessible to visitors. 访问者仍可访问的废弃或者不再维持的 Web 站点。

ghost[2] *vb.* 【动】生成副本；变灰

1. To produce a duplicate, such as duplicating an application in memory. *See also* screen saver. 产生一个副本，就像把一个应用复制到内存中一样。参阅 screen saver。

2. To display an option on a menu or on a submenu in faint type to show that it cannot be selected at the present time. 以灰色方式显示选单或子选单上的一个选项，表明该选项当前时刻不能选定，即不能使用。

ghosting *n.* 重影，散辉，偏析

See(见) burn in (第 2 个释义).

giant magnetoresistive head *n.* 强磁阻磁头

A type of hard-disk head developed by IBM and based on a physical property known as the giant magnetoresistive effect. Discovered by European scientists in the late 1980s, the giant magnetoresistive effect, or GMR, produces large resistance changes in magnetic fields when various metallic materials are "sandwiched" together in thin, alternating layers. When incorporated into disk heads, GMR technology allows for very dense data storage-currently, as much as 11.6 billion bits per square inch, or the equivalent of more than 700,000 typewritten pages. *Acronym*: GMR. *See also* head. 一种由 IBM 公司开发的基于强磁阻效应的物理属性的硬盘磁头。这种强磁阻效应由

欧洲科学家在80年代后期发现，当不同的金属材料被交替用薄层夹在一起时，在磁场中会产生巨大的电阻变化。当将GMR技术应用到磁盘磁头中时，可以进行高度密集的数据存储，从趋势上看，可以做到高达116亿位每平方英寸，或相当于700 000以上的打印页。缩略为GMR。参阅head。

.gif *n.* **图形交换格式文件的扩展名**

The file extension that identifies GIF bit map images. *See also* GIF. 一种标识GIF位图图形文件的扩展名。参阅GIF。

GIF *n.* **图形交换格式;GIF文件**

1. Acronym for **G**raphics **I**nterchange **F**ormat. A graphics file format developed by CompuServe and used for transmitting raster images on the Internet. An image may contain up to 256 colors, including a transparent color. The size of the file depends on the number of colors actually used. The LZW compression method is used to reduce the file size still further. *See also* LZW compression, raster graphics. 为**G**raphics **I**nterchange **F**ormat的缩略语。一种由CompuServe公司开发的图形文件格式，用于在因特网上传输扫描图像。这种图像可含包括透明色在内的256种颜色，文件的大小取决于实际使用的颜色的数量。可使用LZW(Lempel Zw & Welch)图像压缩方法进一步减小文件的大小。参阅LZW compression, raster graphics。

2. A graphic stored as a file in the GIF format. 一种以GIF格式存储的图形文件。

GIF animation *n.* **GIF动画(文件)**

A file containing a series of graphics that are displayed in rapid sequence in a Web browser to appear as though they are a moving picture. 一种包含一系列图形的文件，用万维网浏览器快速显示这些图形就会产生电影(图片)的效果。

giga- *prefix* **【前缀】吉(咖)**

1. One billion (1000 million, 10^9). 一吉，10亿，10^9。

2. In data storage, 1024 • 1,048,576 (2^{30}) or 1000 • 1,048,576. *See also* gigabyte, gigaflops, gigahertz, kilo-, mega-. 在数据存储中，表示1024 × 1 048 576 (即2^{30})或1000×1 048 576。参阅gigabyte, gigaflops, gigahertz, kilo-, mega-。

Gigabit Ethernet *n.* **吉[千兆]位以太网(标准)**

The IEEE standard dubbed 802.3z, which includes support for transmission rates of 1 Gbps (gigabit per second)—1000 Mbps (megabits per second) over an Ethernet network. The usual Ethernet standard (802.3) supports only up to 100 Mbps. *Compare* Ethernet/802.3. 一种由IEEE推出的被称为802.3z的标准，支持1Gbps的以太网传输速率，而常用的以太网标准(802.3)仅支持100 Mbps。比较Ethernet/802.3。

gigabit over copper *n.* **吉[千兆]位越过铜线**

See(见) Cat 5 cable.

gigabits per second *n.* **吉[千兆]位每秒**

A measurement of data transfer speed, as on a network, in multiples of 1,073,741,824 (2^{30}) bits. *Acronym*: Gbps. 一种数据传输速率的度量，即每秒可以传输多少个1 073 741 824 (即2^{30})位。缩略为Gbps。

gigabyte *n.* **吉[千兆]字节，10亿字节**

1. 1024 megabytes (1024 × 1,048,576 [2^{30}] bytes). 1吉字节= 1024兆字节(1024 × 1 048 576 (即2^{30})字节)。

2. One thousand megabytes (1000 × 1,048,576 bytes). *Acronym*: GB. 也表示1000兆字节，1GB=1000 MB，即1000×1 048 576字节。缩略为GB。

gigaflops *n.* **10亿次每秒浮点操作**

A measure of computing performance: one billion (1000 million) floating-point operations per second. *Acronym*: GFLOP. *See also* floating-point operation. 一种计算机性能的度量：10亿次每秒浮点操作。缩略为GFLOP。参阅floating-point operation。

gigahertz *n.* **吉[千兆]赫兹**

A measure of frequency: one billion (1000 million) cycles per second. *Abbreviation*: GHz. 一种频率的度量：每秒变化1000兆次。缩写为GHz。

gigaPoP *n.* **吉位呈现点**

Short for **gigabit** **P**oint **o**f **P**resence. A point of access for Internet2 (and possibly other high-speed networks) that supports data transfer speeds of at least 1 Gbps. Approximately 30 gigaPoPs are located at various points across the United States. 为**gigabit** **P**oint **o**f **P**resence的缩写。第二代因特

网(也可以是其他高速网络)的一种接入点,支持至少 1Gbps 以上的数据传送速率。美国国内大约有 30 个吉位呈现点分布在不同的接入点上。

GIGO *n.* 无用(输)入(输)出

See(见) garbage in, garbage out.

GIMP *n.* 图像处理程序

Acronym for GNU Image Manipulation Program. A free and expandable graphics program for image creation and photo manipulation. GIMP is available for various UNIX-related platforms, including Linux and Mac OS X. 为 GNU Image Manipulation Program 的缩略语。用于图像生成和图片处理的一种免费的、可扩展的图形程序。各种与 UNIX 相关的平台(包括 Linux 系统和 Apple 公司的 Mac OS X 系统)都提供 GIMP。

GIOP *n.* 通用 ORB 间协议

Short for General Inter-ORB Protocol. *See* IIOP. 为 General Inter-ORB Protocol 的缩写 见 IIOP。

GIS *n.* 地理信息系统

See(见) geographic information system.

GKS *n.* 图形内核系统

See(见) Graphical Kernel System.

glare filter *n.* 滤光器

A transparent mask placed over the screen of a video monitor to reduce or eliminate light reflected from its glass surface. 一种放在显示器屏幕上的透明防护罩,用于减少或消除来自屏幕玻璃表面反射的光。

glitch *n.* 瞬发性(波动)

1. A problem, usually minor. 在通常情况下较少出现的问题。

2. A brief surge in electrical power. 一种电源方面短暂的波动。

global *adj.* 【修】全局,共用

Pertaining to an entire document, file, or program rather than to a restricted segment of it. *Compare* local, local variable. 指涉及到整个文档、文件或程序,而不是仅与局部区域有关的特性。比较 local, local variable。

global assembly cache *n.* 全局组(装)件汇编高速缓存

A machine-wide code cache, introduced with Microsoft's .NET systems, that stores assemblies specifically installed to be shared by many applications on the computer. Applications deployed in the global assembly cache must have a strong name. *Acronym*: GAC. *See also* assembly cache, strong name. 一种与微软公司 .NET 系统一起推出的机器适用(独立于过程的)代码的高速缓存,存储专门安装的、为计算机上多种应用程序所共享的汇编程序(代码)。在全局汇编高速缓存里使用的应用程序必须有一个强名称。缩略为 GAC。参阅 assembly cache, strong name。

global catalog *n.* 全局目录

A directory Windows database that applications and clients can query to locate any object in a forest. The global catalog is hosted on one or more domain controllers in the forest. It contains a partial replica of every domain directory partition in the forest. These partial replicas include replicas of every object in the forest, as follows: the attributes most frequently used in search operations and the attributes required to locate a full replica of the object. *See also* Active Directory, attribute, domain controller, forest, replication. 一种 Windows 目录数据库,各应用程序和客户程序可以提出查询请求,在域林中定位任何一个对象。全局目录存放在域林的一个或多个域控制器中。它包含域林中每一个域目录分区的部分副本,如在搜索操作中最常使用的属性以及要求定位该对象的完整副本的属性。参阅 Active Directory, attribute, domain controller, forest, replication。

globally unique identifier *n.* 全局唯一标识符

In the Component Object Model (COM), a 16-byte code that identifies an interface to an object across all computers and networks. Such an identifier is unique because it contains a time stamp and a code based on the network address hardwired on the host computer's LAN interface card. These identifiers are generated by a utility program. *Acronym*: GUID. 在组件对象模型(COM)中,一种用于标识对象接口或界面的 16 字节代码,而这种接口或界面可用在所有计算机和网络范围中。这种标识符是唯一的,因为它包含一个时间戳和一个基于网络地址的代码。该地址是用硬联法做在主机局域网接口卡上的。这些标识符是通过实用程序产生的。缩略为 GUID。

global operation *n.* 全局操作

An operation, such as a search and replace, that affects an entire document, program, or other object such as a disk. 一种涉及整个文档、程序或其他对象(诸如磁盘等)的操作,如检索或替换。

Global Positioning System *n.* 全球定位系统

See(见) GPS.

global search and replace *n.* 全局检索和替换

A search-and-replace operation that finds and changes all instances of the selected string throughout a document. *See also* search and replace. 一种在整个文档范围内的检索和替换操作,该操作查找和改变所有需要改变的字符串。参阅 search and replace。

Global System for Mobile Communications *n.* 全球移动通信系统

See(见) GSM.

global universal identification *n.* 全局通用识别(符)

An identification scheme in which only one name is associated with a particular object; this name is accepted across platforms and applications. *Acronym*: GUID. *See also* globally unique identifier. 一种名字识别机制。在该机制中,一种特定的对象只有一个名字,该名字被各种平台和应用系统所接受。缩略为 GUID。参阅 globally unique identifier。

global variable *n.* 全局变量

A variable whose value can be accessed and modified by any statement in a program, not merely within a single routine in which it is defined. *See also* global. *Compare* local variable. 一种变量,其值能被程序中的任一语句访问和修改,而不局限于单一例程中。参阅 global。比较 local variable。

GMR *n.* 强磁阻磁头

See(见) giant magnetoresistive head.

GNOME *n.* GNU 网络对象模型环境

Acronym for GNU Network Object Model Environment. A popular open-source desktop environment for UNIX and UNIX-based operating systems such as Linux. GNOME provides a GUI desktop interface and basic applications that correspond to those found with Microsoft Windows or the Macintosh operating system. By providing a mainstream environment and familiar desktop appearance GNOME is intended to make UNIX easier for users. Development of GNOME is overseen by the GNOME Foundation, an association of computer industry companies and organizations with interests in the UNIX operating system. GNOME and KDE are leading contenders for consideration as a Linux desktop standard. *See also* KDE. 为 GNU Network Object Model Environment 的缩略语。一种流行的开放源代码桌面环境,用于 UNIX 和基于 UNIX 的操作系统(如 Linux)。GNOME 有 GUI(图形用户界面的)桌面接口和基本的应用程序,与基于微软公司 Windows 或(Apple 公司)Macintosh 的操作系统保持一致。GNOME 提供了主流的系统环境和为人熟知的桌面风格,旨在使 UNIX 系统更容易被用户所接受。GNOME 的开发受到 GNOME 基金会的监督,后者是一个计算机工业公司和组织的协会,对 UNIX 操作系统有浓厚的兴趣。GNOME 和 KDE 两家是 Linux 桌面标准的主要竞争者。参阅 KDE。

gnomon *n.* 球形投影(法)

In computer graphics, a representation of the three-dimensional (x-y-z) axis system. 在计算机图形学中,一种三维(x-y-z)轴系统表示方法。

GNU *n.* GNU 免费软件

Acronym for GNU's Not UNIX. A collection of software based on the UNIX operating system maintained by the Free Software Foundation. GNU is distributed under the GNU General Public License, which requires that anyone who distributes GNU or a program based on GNU may charge only for distribution and support and must allow the user to modify and redistribute the code on the same terms. *See also* Free Software Foundation, General Public License. *Compare* Linux. 为 GNU's Not UNIX 的缩略语。一种基于 UNIX 操作系统的软件包,由免费软件基金会维护。GNU 以公用许可证的方式对外分发,它要求任何按 GNU 规定分发 GNU 或程序的人可以收取发布和技术支持费用,并且必须允许用户在遵循相同的条款下可以修改和重新分发这种程序代码。参阅 Free Software Foundation, General Public License。比较 Linux。

G

GNU Image Manipulation Program *n.* **图像处理程序**

See(见) GIMP.

Gnutella *n.* **Gnutella 协议**

A file-sharing protocol that forms the basis of a number of peer-to-peer networking products. Gnutella forms a loose decentralized network with each user able to see and access all shared files of other Gnutella users. Unlike Napster, Gnutella does not require a central server, and any file type can be exchanged. Gnutella was originally developed by researchers at America Online's Nullsoft group but the original implementation of the protocol was never publicly released. An open-source Gnutella preview appeared that resulted in a number of variations becoming available. *See also* Napster. 一种文件共享协议,是点对点网络产品的基础。Gnutella 形成了一个松散的分散式网络结构,每一个用户都可以看到并存取其他 Gnutella 用户的所有共享文件。不像 Napster,Gnutella 不需要中心服务器,并且可以交换任何类型的文件。Gnutella 最初由美国在线 Nullsoft 开发组的研究者开发,但是该协议的原始实现从来没有公开宣布过。Gnutella 出现了开放源代码测试版,使得人们可以得到它的各种改装版。参阅 Napster。

Godwin's Law *n.* **Godwin 定律**

As originally proposed by Internet activist Michael Godwin, the theory that as an online discussion grows longer, a comparison involving Nazis or Hitler will inevitably be made. When a participant in an online discussion resorts to invoking such a comparison, other participants might cite Godwin's Law to indicate both that the person has lost the argument and that the discussion has continued too long. 一种最初由因特网激进主义者 Michael Godwin 提出的一种理论,该理论论及"随着在线讨论时间的延长,不可避免地要进行纳粹和希特勒的比较"。当在线讨论的参与者求助于采用和纳粹或希特勒相似的方法时,其他参与者很可能引用 Godwin 定律,说哪个人丧失论据,并认为讨论持续时间太长。

Good Times virus *n.* **Good Times 病毒**

A purported e-mail virus alluded to in a warning that has been propagated widely across the Internet, as well as by fax and standard mail. The letter claims that reading an e-mail message with the subject "Good Times" will cause damage to the user's system. In fact, it is currently impossible to harm a system by reading an e-mail message, although it is possible to include a virus in a file that is attached to an e-mail message. Some consider the chain letter itself to be the "virus" that wastes Internet bandwidth and the reader's time. Information on such hoaxes and on real viruses can be obtained from CERT (http://www.cert.org/). *See also* urban legend, virus. 一种事先声明式的电子邮件病毒,提示它将会通过因特网、传真和标准邮件广泛地繁殖。声称如果阅读了带有"Good Times"主题的电子邮件消息,就会损坏用户系统。实际上,这种情况目前还没有发生过。不过,该病毒会进入到电子邮件文件中。一些人认为,这些字符串本身就是病毒,因为它们会浪费带宽和阅读时间。可从 CERT(http://www.cert.org/)站点上得到这些骗局和病毒信息。参阅 urban legend, virus。

Gopher 或 gopher *n.* **Gopher 应用程序**

An Internet utility for finding textual information and presenting it to the user in the form of hierarchical menus, from which the user selects submenus or files that can be downloaded and displayed. One Gopher client may access all available Gopher servers, so the user accesses a common "Gopherspace." The name of the program is a three-way pun: it is designed to go for desired information; it tunnels through the Internet and digs the information up; and it was developed at the University of Minnesota, whose athletic teams are named the Golden Gophers. Gopher is being subsumed by the World Wide Web. 一种用于查找文本信息并将之呈现给用户的因特网实用程序,采用级联选单的方式,使用户可以选择子选单或文件,并可下载或显示这些文件。一个 Gopher 客户可以访问所有可用的 Gopher 服务器,也就是说,用户可以访问一个公共的"Gopher 空间"。该术语有三层含义:i)查找或浏览所需信息;ii)提供了进入因特网的通道和发掘网上信息;iii)它是在明尼苏达大学开发的,该大学的运动队名为

Golden Gophers。目前，Gopher 正归并入 World Wide Web。

Gopher server *n.* **Gopher 服务器[系统]**

The software that provides menus and files to a Gopher user. *See also* Gopher. 一种给 Gopher 用户提供选单和文件的软件。参阅 Gopher。

Gopher site *n.* **Gopher 站点**

A computer on the Internet on which a Gopher server runs. *See also* Gopher, Gopher server. 在因特网上，一台运行 Gopher 服务程序的计算机。

Gopherspace *n.* **Gopher 空间**

The total set of information on the Internet that is accessible as menus and documents through Gopher. *See also* Gopher. 在因特网上，可以通过选单和文档访问的 Gopher 信息总集。参阅 Gopher。

GOSIP *n.* **(美国)政府开放系统互连综述[规范]**

Acronym for Government Open Systems Interconnection Profile. A U. S. government requirement that all of its new network purchases comply with the ISO/OSI standards. GOSIP went into effect on August 15, 1990, but was never fully implemented and was replaced by POSIT. 为 Government Open Systems Interconnection Profile 的缩略语。一种由美国政府制定的规范，要求新的网络必须服从于 ISO/OSI 标准。GOSIP 于 1990 年 8 月 15 日生效，但从没有完全实施过，后被 POSIT 所代替。

GOTO statement *n.* **GOTO (转移)语句**

A control statement used in programs to transfer execution to some other statement; the high level equivalent of a branch or jump instruction. Use of GOTO statements is generally discouraged because they make it difficult not only for a programmer to trace the logic of a program but also for a compiler to generate optimized code. *See also* branch instruction, jump instruction, spaghetti code. 一种控制语句，用于使程序转向去执行其他语句，相当于分支或跳转指令。使用 GOTO 语句常常会带来麻烦，这是因为它们不仅使得程序员难于跟踪程序，而且使得编译器难于优化代码。参阅 branch instruction, jump instruction, spaghetti code。

.gov *n.* **政府机构域名**

In the Internet's Domain Name System, the toplevel domain that identifies addresses operated by government agencies. The domain name. gov appears as a suffix at the end of the address. In the United States, only nonmilitary federal government agencies may use the. gov domain. State governments in the United States use the top-level domain of. state. us, with. us preceded by the two-letter abbreviation for the state, or just. us; other regional governments in the United States are registered under the. us domain. *See also* DNS (definition 1), domain (definition 3), . state. us, . us. *Compare*. com, . edu, . mil, . net, . org. 在因特网域名系统中，一种标识政府机构地址的顶级域名 .. gov 域名作为后缀位于地址的末端。在美国，只有非军方的联邦政府机构才能使用 . gov 域名。美国州政府使用顶级域名 . state. us, . us 前为两个字母的州名缩写，或只用 . us，美国其他地方政府都注册在 . us 域名下。参阅 DNS (第 1 个释义)，domain (第 3 个释义)，. state. us, . us。比较 . com, . edu, . mil, . net, . org。

Government Open Systems Interconnection Profile *n.* **(美国)政府开放系统互连综述(规范)**

See(见) GOSIP.

GPF *n.* **一般性[常规]保护故障[错误]**

See(见) General Protection Fault.

GPIB *n.* **通用接口总线**

See(见) General-Purpose Interface Bus.

GPL *n.* **通用公共许可证**

See(见) General Public License.

GPRS *n.* **通用分组无线(电)业务**

Acronym for General Packet Radio Service. A third-generation enhancement to the Global System for Mobile Communications (GSM), which supports nonvoice applications such as Web browsing and other servicing requiring transfer of data packets without limits in message size. Systems using the service can be immediately connected when needed and therefore seem to the users to be always on. *See also* GSM, TDMA. 为 General Packet Radio Service 的缩略语。在全球移动通信系统(GSM)之上发展起来的一种第三代业务，它支持非话音的应用程序(或系统)，比如万维网浏

G

览和其他数据量(或报文的大小)不受限制的数据分组传输业务。使用了该业务的系统可以即时连线上网,因此对用户来说,好像永远在网上一样。参阅 GSM, TDMA。

GPS *n.* **全球定位系统**

Acronym for Global Positioning System. A radio navigation system developed by the U. S. Department of Defense that uses a constellation of 24 earth satellites, which are monitored by ground-based control stations, to provide precise, continuous worldwide positioning and timing information. GPS offers two services: a public Standard Positioning Service that provides positioning data accurate to within 100 meters horizontally and 156 meters vertically and time accurate to within 340 nanoseconds; and a Precise Positioning Service, principally for government and military use, with positioning data accurate to within 22 meters horizontally and 27.7 meters vertically and time accurate to within 100 nanoseconds. *See also* GPS receiver. 为 Global Positioning System 的缩略语。由美国国防部开发的一种无线电导航系统,使用由地面(控制)站监控的 24 颗人造地球卫星,提供精确的、连续的、全球范围的定位和定时信息。GPS 提供两种业务:一种是公共的标准定位业务,提供的定位数据水平方向上精确到 100 米之内,垂直方向上精确到 156 米之内,时间上精确到 340 纳秒(毫微秒)之内;另一项业务是精确定位业务,主要用于政府和军事部门,定位数据在水平方向上精确到 22 米之内,垂直方向上精确到 27.7 米之内,时间上精确到 100 纳秒之内。参阅 GPS receiver。

GPS receiver *n.* **GPS[全球定位系统]接收器**

A device that includes an antenna, a radio receiver, and a processor for use with the worldwide GPS (Global Positioning System). A GPS receiver uses position and time information from four GPS satellites to calculate precise information about its current location, its speed of travel, and the current time. A portable GPS receiver may be a stand-alone device or a plug-in unit for use with a portable computer. GPS receivers are used for scientific work, such as surveying, mapping, and studies of volcanoes, as well as for land, sea, and air navigation. On the consumer front, they are used in outdoor activities such as hiking and sailing and in cars to provide location, destination, and traffic information. *See also* GPS. 和世界范围全球定位系统(GPS)一起使用的一套设备,包括一个天线、一个无线电接收器和一个处理器。GPS 接收器利用来自四颗 GPS 人造卫星的定位和定时信息,精确计算它的当前位置、行进速度和当前时间等信息。便携式 GPS 接收器可以独立使用,也可以作为插件安装在便携式计算机上。GPS 接收器用于科研工作,比如测量、绘图、火山研究,也用于陆地、海洋和空中的导航等。在客户端,它们主要用于户外活动,比如徒步旅行、航海或者安装在汽车里提供汽车所处位置、目的地和交通情况。参阅 GPS。

grabber *n.* **捕捉器**

1. A device for capturing graphical image data from a video camera or another full-motion video source and putting it into memory. *Also called*: frame grabber, video digitizer. 一种捕获来自视频摄像仪或全动作视频源的图形图像数据并且把它们置入存储器的设备。也称为 frame grabber, video digitizer。

2. Any device for capturing data. 泛指任何捕获数据的设备。

3. Software that takes a snapshot of the currently displayed screen image by transferring a portion of video memory to a file on disk. 指一种软件,它通过把一部分视频存储器内容传输到磁盘上形成一个文件的方法,来取得当前显示屏幕上图像的"快照映像"。

4. In some graphics-based applications, a special type of mouse pointer. 在某些基于图形的应用程序中,一种专门的鼠标指示器。

graceful exit *n.* **从容退出**

The methodical termination of a process, even under error conditions, that allows the operating system or parent process to regain normal control, leaving the system in a state of equilibrium. This is expected behavior. *See also* fail-soft system. 指一个进程的终止,即使在出现错误的情况下,也能够有条不紊地进行,从而使得操作系统或父进程重新取得正常控制权,使系统仍处于平衡状态。这是人们所期望的行为。参阅 fail-soft system。

grade *n.* 等级

In communications, the range of frequencies available for transmission on a single channel. For example, voice-grade telephone frequencies range from about 300 hertz (Hz) through 3400 Hz. 在通信技术中，可供单一信道传输的频率范围。例如，语音级电话频率约在 300Hz 到 3400Hz 的范围内变化。

grade of service *n.* 服务等级

The probability that a user of a shared communications network, such as a public telephone system, will receive an "all channels busy" signal. The grade of service is used as a measure of the traffic-handling ability of the network and is usually applied to a specific period, such as the peak traffic hour. A grade of service of 0.002, for example, assumes that a user has a 99.8 percent chance that a call made during the specified period will reach its intended destination. 在共享型通信网络(如公共电话系统)中，用户可能会碰到"全信道忙"信号。服务等级就是用来度量网络的通信处理能力，且通常选在特定的期间，如通信的高峰期。例如，一个值为 0.002 的服务等级，表示在规定的期间内，99.8%的用户呼叫能够连接成功。

gradient *n.* 渐变(色)

A smooth progression of colors and shades, usually from one color to another color, or from one shade to another shade of the same color. 一种平滑逐渐变化颜色和阴影的现象，通常从一种颜色变化到另一种颜色，或从一种阴影变化到同一种颜色的另一种阴影。

Graffiti *n.* Graffiti(手写体识别)软件

A software application developed by Palm to allow handwriting recognition on personal digital assistants (PDAs). Graffiti contains preprogrammed shapes for each letter, which users of the application must match as closely as possible when writing. Text is written directly onto the PDA's display screen using a stylus. The Graffiti application then passes the translated letter to the PDA's application. 由 Palm 公司开发的一种手写体识别软件，用在个人数字助理(PDA)上。Graffiti 软件中含有每个字母的预置形状，用户使用软件时，必须尽可能写得与之相符。用一只指示笔可以在 PDA 的显示屏上直接书写文字。Graffiti 应用软件可以把手写体字母转换成 PDA 系统能够处理的字母。

grafPort *n.* 图形端口

A structure used on the Apple Macintosh to define a graphics environment with its own pen size, font, fill patterns, and so on. Each window has a grafPort, and grafPorts can be used to send graphics to off-screen windows or files. 一种在 Apple Macintosh 机上使用的用于定义图形环境的结构，具有自己的笔的尺寸、字体、填充模式等。每个窗口都有一个图形口，且可以使用这些图形口将图形发送到脱屏窗口或文件中。

graftal *n.* 分形图

One of a family of geometric forms, similar to fractals but easier to compute. Graftals are often used in the special-effects industry to create synthetic images of structures such as trees and plants. *See also* fractal. 一系列几何图形中的一种类似分形且更易于计算的图形，常用在需要特殊效果的行业中，以建立结构类似于树和植物的合成图像。参阅 fractal。

grammar checker *n.* 语法检查器

A software accessory that checks text for errors in grammatical construction. 一种借助语法结构来检查文本错误的辅助工具软件。

Grammar Specification Language *n.* 语法规格说明语言

See(见) GSL.

grandfather *n.* 祖父

See(见) generation (第 1 个释义).

grandfather/father/son *adj.* 【修】祖父-父亲-儿子；早期-中期-近期

See(见) generation (第 1 个释义).

grandparent *n.* 祖父(进程)

See(见) generation (第 2 个释义).

granularity *n.* 粒度，间隔尺寸

A description, from "coarse" to "fine," of a computer activity or feature (such as screen resolution, searching and sorting, or time slice allocation) in terms of the size of the units it handles (pixels, sets of data, or time slices). The larger the pieces, the coarser the granularity. 一种从"粗"到"细"对计算机的特性(如屏幕分辨率、检索

与排序或时间片分配等)进行描述的度量单位,根据其处理单元(如像素、数据集、时间片等)的大小来衡量。单元愈大,粒度愈粗。

graph *n.* 图

1. In programming, a data structure consisting of zero or more nodes and zero or more edges, which connect pairs of nodes. If any two nodes in a graph can be connected by a path along edges, the graph is said to be connected. A subgraph is a subset of the nodes and edges within a graph. A graph is directed (a digraph) if each edge links two nodes together only in one direction. A graph is weighted if each edge has some value associated with it. *See also* node (definition 3), tree. 在程序设计中,一种由零个或多个结点以及将若干对结点连接起来的零条或多条边组成的数据结构,可以将多对结点连接起来。如果图中任意两个结点间都能够用一条路径沿着边线连接起来,那么该图则被称为(全)连通(图)。子图是图中结点和边线的子集。如果每条边线仅在一个方向上将两个结点连接起来,则该图为有向图(digraph 是 directed+graph 的缩写)。如果每条边线都有一些相关的值,则该图称为加权图。参阅 node (第 3 个释义),tree。

2. *See*(见) chart.

Graphical Device Interface *n.* 图形设备接口

See(见) GDI.

graphical interface *n.* 图形接口

See(见) graphical user interface.

Graphical Kernel System *n.* 图形内核系统

A computer graphics standard, recognized by ANSI and ISO, that specifies methods of describing, manipulating, storing, and transferring graphical images. It functions at the application level rather than the hardware level and deals with logical workstations (combinations of input and output devices such as keyboard, mouse, and monitor) rather than with individual devices. Graphical Kernel System was developed in 1978 to handle two-dimensional graphics; the later modification, GKS-3D, extended the standard to three-dimensional graphics. *Acronym*: GKS. *See also* ANSI, ISO. 一种被 ANSI 和 ISO 认可的计算机图形标准,规定了图形图像的描述、处理、存放和传递的方法。它在应用级而不是在硬件级起作用,而且涉及整个逻辑工作站(如键盘、鼠标和显示器等输入输出设备的组合)而不仅仅与单个设备有关。图形内核系统开发于 1978 年,早先是用于处理二维图形的,后来经修改,升级为 GKS-3D,扩展成可以处理三维图形。缩略为 GKS。参阅 ANSI, ISO。

graphical user interface *n.* 图形用户界面[接口]

A visual computer environment that represents programs, files, and options with graphical images, such as icons, menus, and dialog boxes, on the screen. The user can select and activate these options by pointing and clicking with a mouse or, often, with the keyboard. A particular item (such as a scroll bar) works the same way for the user in all applications, because the graphical user interface provides standard software routines to handle these elements and report the user's actions (such as a mouse click on a particular icon or at a particular location in text, or a key press); applications call these routines with specific parameters rather than attempting to reproduce them from scratch. *Acronym*: GUI. 一种通过屏幕上的图形图像(如图标、选单及对话框)来展示程序、文件和选项的可视计算机环境。用户只要点击一下鼠标或敲击一下键盘就能激活这些选项。一些特定的条目(如滚动条)在所有应用程序中的工作方式都是同样的。这是因为图形用户接口提供了标准的软件例程来处理这些元素和报告用户动作(如用鼠标在图标上或在文本的某一位置上点击或按键操作)。应用程序只是使用特定的参数调用这些例程,并不企图用从无到有的方式复制它们。缩略为 GUI。

graphic character *n.* 图形字符

Any character that is represented by a visible symbol, such as an ASCII character. A graphic character is not the same as a graphics character. *Compare* graphics character. 指任何用可视符号表示的字符,如 ASCII 字符。图形字符与制图字符是不一样的。比较 graphics character。

graphic limits *n.* 图形界限

On a computer screen, the boundary of a graphical image in a graphics software program, including all the area enclosed within the graphic. In some graphics environments the limits of a graphic

consist of the smallest rectangle that can completely enclose it, called its *bounding rectangle* or *bounding box*. 在计算机屏幕上,用制图软件绘制的图形边界,包括图形封闭的区域。在某些图形环境中,图形界限由能够完全封闭它的最小矩形构成。这种矩形称为图形的有界矩形或有界框。

graphics accelerator *n.* 图形加速器

A video adapter that contains a graphics coprocessor. A graphics accelerator can update the video display much more quickly than the CPU can, and it frees the CPU for other tasks. A graphics accelerator is a necessity for modern software such as graphical user interfaces and multimedia applications. *See also* graphics coprocessor, video adapter. 一种含有图形协处理器的视频适配器。使用图形加速器不仅能加快视频显示的速度,而且使 CPU 能分出更多的时间去执行其他任务。因此,对现代软件,像图形用户界面和多媒体这样的应用程序使用图形加速器是必须的。参阅 graphics coprocessor, video adapter。

graphics adapter *n.* 图形适配器

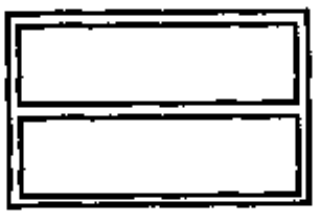
A video adapter capable of displaying graphics as well as alphanumeric characters. Almost all video adapters in common use today are graphics adapters. 一种能够显示图形以及字母数字的视频适配器。今天,几乎所有使用的视频适配器都是图形适配器。

graphics card *n.* 图形卡

See(见) video adapter.

graphics character *n.* 制图字符

A character that can be combined with others to create simple graphics, such as lines, boxes, and shaded or solid blocks. See the illustration. *Compare* graphic character. 一种字符,用于和其他字符一起建立简单的图形,如线、框、阴影或实心块等。参阅本条目的图例。比较 graphic character。



Graphics character

Box built up from line graphics characters.
用线型制图字符制成的框架。

graphics controller *n.* 图形控制器

The part of the EGA and VGA video adapters that allows the computer to access the video buffer. *See also* EGA, VGA. EGA 和 VGA 视频适配器的部件,允许计算机访问视频缓冲区。参阅 EGA, VGA。

graphics coprocessor *n.* 图形协处理器

A specialized microprocessor, included in some video adapters, that can generate graphical images such as lines and filled areas in response to instructions from the CPU, freeing the CPU for other work. 一种在某些视频适配器中的专用微处理器,它可以生成图形图像(如直线和填充区域等),用来响应来自 CPU 的指令,将 CPU 释放执行其他操作。

graphics data structure *n.* 图形数据结构

A data structure that is designed specifically for representing one or more elements of a graphical image. 一种数据结构,专门设计用于表示图形图像中的元素。

graphics engine *n.* 图形引擎

1. A display adapter that handles high-speed graphics-related processing, freeing the CPU for other tasks. *Also called*: graphics accelerator, video accelerator. 一种处理高速图形化过程的显示适配器,以便使 CPU 能分时去执行其他任务。也称为 graphics accelerator, video accelerator。

2. Software that, based on commands from an application, sends instructions for creating graphic images to the hardware that actually creates the images. Examples are Macintosh QuickDraw and Windows Graphics Device Interface (GDI). 一种基于来自应用程序命令的软件,用于将创建图形图像的指令发送给实际创建图像的硬件。Macintosh QuickDraw 和 Windows Graphics Device Interface (GDI)就是这样的例子。

graphics export component *n.* 图形导出组件(技术)

A technology developed by Apple for creating, editing, publishing, and viewing multimedia content. The graphics export component provides an application programming interface that enables a QuickTime player to export still images into a variety of file formats. Apple 公司开发的一种技

G

术，用于创建、编辑、发布、观看多媒体内容。图形导出组件提供了一个应用软件编程接口，能够使QuickTime播放软件把静止的图像导出成不同的文件格式。

graphics import component *n.* 图形导入组件(技术)

A technology developed by Apple for creating, editing, publishing, and viewing multimedia content. The graphics import component provides an application programming interface that enables a QuickTime player to import still images from a variety of file formats. Apple公司开发的一种技术，用于创建、编辑、发布、观看多媒体内容。图形导入组件提供了一个应用软件编程接口，能够使QuickTime播放软件把不同的文件格式导入成静止的图像格式。

Graphics Interchange Format *n.* 图形交换格式

See(见) GIF.

graphics interface *n.* 图形界面

See(见) graphical user interface.

graphics mode *n.* 图形方式

1. On computers such as the IBM PC, the display mode in which lines and characters on the screen are drawn pixel by pixel. Because graphics mode creates images from individual dots on the screen, programs have more flexibility in creating images than they do in text (or character) mode. Thus, the computer is able to display a mouse pointer as an arrowhead or other shape rather than as a blinking square or rectangle, and it can display character attributes, such as boldface and italics, as they will appear in print rather than using conventions such as highlighting, underlining, or alternate colors. *Compare* text mode. 在IBM PC这样的计算机上，显示方式是通过一个一个像素在屏幕上描绘出线和字符的，因为图形方式是用在屏幕上的各个点来创建图像的，所以比文本(或字符)方式更具灵活性。因此，计算机能将鼠标指针显示为箭头或其他形状，而不光是一个闪烁的方块或矩形，而且图形方式还能显示字符属性，如粗体、斜体等。可以让这些效果出现在打印结果中，而不必像传统做法那样去对字符加深、加下划线或变更颜色。比较 text mode。

2. A particular set of color and resolution values, often related to a particular video adapter, such as VGA color with 16 colors and 640×480 pixels on the screen. *See also* high resolution, low resolution, resolution (definition 1). 指一种特定的颜色集和分辨率值，常与特定的视频适配器有关，如VGA具有16色和640×480像素。参阅 high resolution, low resolution, resolution (第1个释义)。

graphics port *n.* 图形(端)口

See(见) grafPort.

graphics primitive *n.* 图元，图素，绘图工具

A drawing element, such as a text character, an arc, or a polygon, that is drawn and manipulated as a single unit and is combined with other primitives to create an image. *Compare* entity. 一种绘图元素，如文本字符、弧线或封闭多边形等。这些元素是绘制和处理图形的单元，和其他绘图工具一起用于创建图形。比较 entity。

graphics printer *n.* 图形打印机

A printer, such as a laser, ink-jet, or dot-matrix impact printer, that can produce graphics formed pixel by pixel and not merely text characters. Nearly all printers presently used with personal computers are graphics printers; daisy-wheel printers are the exception. *Compare* character printer. 一种不仅能打印文本字符，而且还能打印图形的打印机，如激光打印机、喷墨打印机和点阵打印机。除了菊花轮打印机以外，目前几乎所有用在个人计算机上的打印机都是图形打印机。比较 character printer。

graphics processor *n.* 图形处理器

See(见) graphics coprocessor.

graphics tablet *n.* 图形输入板

A device used to input graphics position information in engineering, design, and illustration applications. A flat rectangular plastic board is equipped with a puck or a pen (also called a stylus) and sensing electronics that report the position of the puck or stylus to the computer, which translates that data into a cursor position on the screen. *Also called*: digitizing tablet. *See also* puck, stylus. 在工程、设计插图应用中，一种用于输入图形位置信息的设备。在扁平的矩形塑料板上，装有游标器或指示笔以及电子传感装置。

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电子传感装置将游标或指示笔的位置传给计算机，计算机再将其转变成屏幕上光标的位置。也称为 digitizing tablet。参阅 puck，stylus。

graphics terminal *n.* 图形终端

A terminal capable of displaying graphics as well as text. Such terminals usually interpret graphics control commands rather than receiving streams of already-processed pixels. 一种能够显示图形和文本的终端。这种终端通常解释图形控制命令而不是接受已处理完的像素流。

Graphite *n.* 石墨外观

An alternate appearance option in Mac OS X that features a gray interface with more subtle highlights than the colorful standard Aqua appearance. *See also* Aqua. Mac OS X 操作系统的一种可选外观，界面呈灰色，比全彩色标准 Aqua 外观多一些细致晶莹的感觉。参阅 Aqua。

Gray code *n.* 格雷码，二进制循环码

See(见) cyclic binary code.

gray market *n.* 灰色市场

Resellers and other sources for hardware and software that obtain their inventory from distributors other than those authorized by the manufacturer. Gray market transactions may involve items that wholesalers purchase at discount and resell at higher prices, or they may refer to purchases made when sudden spikes in demand cannot be satisfied through normal distribution channels. On a more unsavory front, gray market transactions can also *illegally*involve stolen or counterfeit hardware, such as CPU chips and software packages. 转售商以及其他的硬软件产品资源，未经制造商授权，就从发行人手中获得这些产品。灰色市场的交易包括以下行为：批发商打折购买商品，再以高价卖出；或者不通过正常的销售渠道销售紧俏商品。如果做得过分，那么灰色市场的交易也会变成非法，包括销售盗窃或假冒的硬件，比如 CPU 芯片、软件包等。

gray scale *n.* 灰度(等)级

A sequence of shades ranging from black through white, used in computer graphics to add detail to images or to represent a color image on a monochrome output device. Like the number of colors in a color image, the number of shades of gray depends on the number of bits stored per pixel. Grays may be represented by actual gray shades, by halftone dots, or by dithering. *See also* dithering, halftone. 一种从白到黑逐渐变化的底纹序列。在计算机制图中，用于给图像增加细节，或表示将在单色输出设备中输出的彩色图像。与彩色图像中颜色的数量相似，灰色底纹的数量取决于存储每个像素的位的数量。灰度用实际的灰色底纹来表示，也可以用半色调的点阵或用抖动方式来表示。参阅 dithering，halftone。

greater than *adj.* 【修】大于

See(见) relational operator.

greater than or equal to *adj.* 【修】大于或等于

See(见) relational operator.

Great Plains *n.* "大平原"软件

Microsoft Corporation's suite of business solution applications for finance, accounting, and management. Microsoft acquired the Great Plains applications in December 2000, when it purchased Great Plains Software, which had originally developed the suite of business accounting and management solutions. Great Plains Business Solutions include applications for accounting and finance, customer relations management, e-commerce, human resources, manufacturing, project accounting, and supply-chain management. 微软公司的一套关于企业解决方案的应用软件，用于金融、会计和管理部门。微软公司在 2000 年 12 月获得了大平原应用软件系统，同时收购了大平原软件公司，后者最初开发了这套财务结算和管理软件。大平原企业解决方案包括会计和财务、客户关系管理、电子商务、人力资源、大规模生产、工程结算和供应链管理等应用软件。

Great Renaming *n.* 重大的重命名

The changeover to the current system of Usenet hierarchies throughout the Internet. Before the Great Renaming, which took place in 1985, nonlocal newsgroup names had the form net. * ; for example, a group that carried source code, formerly named net. sources, was renamed comp. sources. misc. *See also* local newsgroups, newsgroup, traditional newsgroup hierarchy, Usenet. 指对贯穿整个因特网的 Usenet 新闻组体系当前系统的转变。在 1985 年，重大的重命名产生之

前，非本地新闻组的名字都有 net. * 的格式。例如，一个携带源代码的组，重命名前的名字为 net. sources，重命名后的名字为 comp. sources. misc。参阅 local newsgroups，newsgroup，traditional newsgroup hierarchy，Usenet。

greeking *n.* **灰条化，版面预览(方式)；示意显示(方式)**

1. The use of gray bars or other graphics to represent lines of characters too small to be drawn legibly on a screen at the chosen resolution, such as when viewing the layout of a whole page or pair of facing pages. 一种使用灰条或其他图形表示字符轮廓的显示方式。因为这些字符太小以至于在屏幕上以当前分辨率不易显示清楚，如打印前预览页面时的情况。

2. The use of nonsense words to represent the text of a document in design samples. A garbled Latin text beginning "Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet" is traditionally used for this purpose. Greeking does not involve substituting the Greek alphabet for the Roman one. 在设计样式时，使用没有意义的词来表示文档的正文。因为这时注重的是文档的页面布局而不是内容。传统的做法是使用不成句意的拉丁文(Latin)来实现这个目的。"Greeking"一词并无希腊字母代替罗马字母的含意。

greek text *n.* **费解文本；预览正文**

See(见) greeking.

Green Book *n.* **绿皮书**

A specifications book written by the Sony and Philips Corporations, covering the CD-I (compact disc-interactive) technology. *See also* CD-I. *Compare* Orange Book (definition 2), Red Book (definition 2). 一种由索尼公司和菲利浦公司发表的有关 CD-I 技术的规范说明书。参阅 CD-I。比较 Orange Book (第 2 个释义)，Red Book (第 2 个释义)。

green PC *n.* **绿色 PC，绿色计算机**

A computer system designed to conserve energy. For example, some computers shut off power to nonessential systems when no input has been detected for a certain amount of time, a condition known as *sleep mode*. Green PCs may also be distinguished by the use of minimal packaging materials and replaceable components, such as toner cartridges, that are recyclable. 一种可以节省能源的计算机系统。例如，有一些计算机，如果在设定的时间内没有任何输入操作，则会自动进入低能耗状态，称为睡眠方式。绿色计算机和普通计算机还有最少包装材料、可替换部件的区别，如墨粉盒可重复使用等。

Gregorian calendar *n.* **格里历，阳历**

The calendar used today in the Western world, introduced by Pope Gregory XIII in 1582 to replace the Julian calendar. To approximate better the length of the astronomical year (365.2422 days), years divisible by 100 are leap years only if they are also divisible by 400 (thus, 2000 was a leap year, but 1900 was not). To correct the error accumulated since A. D. 1, 10 days were dropped from October 1582; however, Britain and the American colonies did not adopt the Gregorian calendar until 1752 and had to remove 11 days then. Because the Gregorian calendar uses several rules for calculating leap years, systems based on algorithms that did not correctly determine that the year 2000 was a leap year might have encountered difficulties after February 28, 2000. *Compare* Julian calendar. 当今西方社会所采纳的日历，由教皇 Gregory XIII于 1582 年提出，用以取代儒略历(又称凯撒历)。为了更好地逼近天文年(一个天文年为 365.2422 天)的长度，人们规定能被 100 整除的年份只有能同时被 400 整除时才是闰年(因此，2000 年将是闰年，而 1900 年则不是)。为了纠正自公元元年以来累积的误差，人们从 1582 年 10 月中删去 10 天。但是由于英国及美洲殖民地直到 1752 年才使用格里历，因此删去 11 天。由于格里历使用若干种规则来计算闰年，基于这些算法的系统不能准确地确定 2000 年是闰年，所以可能在 2000 年 2 月 28 日之后会遇到一些困难。比较 Julian calendar。

grep[1] *n.* **grep 命令**

Acronym for global regular expression print. A UNIX command used to search a file or files by keyword. 为 global regular expression print 的缩略语。一种 UNIX 命令，用于按关键词去搜索某个文件或若干个文件。

grep[2] *vb.* **【动】全局搜索**

To search text, especially with the UNIX grep utility. 搜索文本,尤指使用 UNIX 的 grep 实用程序进行搜索。

grid *n.* 网格(线),栅格

1. Two sets of lines or linear elements at right angles to each other. 两组以直角相交的线或线性元素。

2. A spreadsheet is a grid of rows and columns; a graphics screen is a grid of horizontal and vertical lines of pixels. 电子表格是由行和列交叉组成的网格,而图形显示屏是由水平和垂直像素线交叉组成的网格。

3. In optical character recognition, a grid is used for measuring or specifying characters. *See also* Cartesian coordinates. 在光学字符识别中,用栅格来测量或规范字符。参阅 Cartesian coordinates。

gridlines *n.* 网[栅]格线

1. Lines across a page in a graphics program that correspond to intervals on a ruler. 在图形软件中,分布在页面上的各种线,与标尺间隔相对应。

2. In many wordprocessing and spreadsheet programs, thin lines that indicate the cell boundaries in a table. 在很多字处理软件和电子制表软件中,表格中表明单元格边界的细线。

3. Lines you can add to a chart that make it easier to view and evaluate data. Gridlines extend from the tick marks on an axis across the plot area. Gridlines do not print when you print a document. 可以加到图表上的线,人们借此更容易查看和估算数据。网格线是从绘图区坐标轴上的记号延伸出来的。打印文件时,网格线并不打印出来。

grok *vb.* 【动】领会,神驰

To understand deeply and appreciatively. The term comes from Robert A. Heinlein's novel *Stranger in a Strange Land*, where it is also a Martian word for "to drink" and implies the kind of devoted interest that a Martian-native of a dry planet-would have in water. Hackers often use it (for example, in Internet discussions) in reference to computer expertise. *See also* cyberpunk. 深刻地理解并确认其价值。该术语来自于 Robert A. Heinlein 的小说《陌生地方的陌生人》(《Stranger in a Strange Land》),在书中它是火星人的一个词汇,意思是"喝"。它表达了一个干旱行星上的土著——火星人——对于水所应有的渴望。计算机迷们(也称黑客)常常用该词代表计算机专家(如在因特网上的讨论中)。参阅 cyberpunk。

ground *n.* 地(线)

A conducting path from an electric circuit to earth or to a conducting body serving in place of earth, usually used as a safety device. *See also* grounding. 一种从电路到地球或到起地球作用的导体的传导路径,通常用在安全设备上。参阅 grounding。

grounding *n.* 接地

The connection of sections of an electrical circuit to a common conductor, called the *ground*, which serves as the reference for the other voltages in the circuit. The ground conductor on installed circuit boards is usually connected to the chassis, or metal frame, holding the electronic parts; the chassis is in turn usually connected to the third (round) prong on the power plug, which connects to a ground circuit that is, in fact, connected to the earth. This is important to avoid creating a shock hazard. 一种从电路到公共导体的连接。公共导体称为地,作为另一种电路的参考电位。置于电路板上的地线通常连接到机箱或支撑电子部件的金属框架上,而机箱又通常连接到电源插头的第三个圆形的柱上,继而通过接地电路连接到地球上。这对防止电击危险是非常重要的。

group¹ *n.* 组

A collection of elements that can be treated as a whole, such as a collection of records in a database report, or a collection of objects that can be moved and transformed as a single object in a drawing program. In various multiuser operating systems, a group is a set of user accounts, sometimes called *members*; privileges can be specified for the group, and each member will then have those privileges. *See also* built-in groups, local group, user account. 能够作为一个整体来处理的元素的集合(如数据库报告中记录的集合),或在绘图程序中能被作为单个对象来移动与传输的对象的集合。在多用户操作系统中,组是用户账户(有时也被称为组员)的集合。当对组指定了权限后,组

中的组员也就拥有了这些权限。参阅 built-in groups, local group, user account。

group² *vb.* 【动】创建组，组合，分组

In a drawing program, to transform a number of objects into a group. *See also* drawing program.
在绘图程序中，将多个对象转换成一个组。参阅 drawing program。

Group Policy Object *n.* 组策略对象

A collection of Group Policy settings that are essentially the documents created by the Group Policy snap-in, a utility in Microsoft Windows 2000. These settings are stored at the domain level and affect users and computers contained in sites, domains, and organizational units. *Acronym*: GPO.
一种若干组策略设置的集合，实质上是由组策略插件(微软 Windows 2000 系统的一个公共程序)创建的一批文档。这些设置保存在域层次上，可以控制站点、域或组织单元里的用户或计算机。缩略为 GPO。

groupware *n.* 组件，群件

Software intended to enable a group of users on a network to collaborate on a particular project. Groupware may provide services for communication (such as e-mail), collaborative document development, scheduling, and tracking. Documents may include text, images, or other forms of information. 一种能使联网的一组用户在特定项目上协同工作的软件。组件可以提供通信(如电子邮件)、合作文档开发、时间日程安排和跟踪等服务，文档可以包括文本、图像或其他格式的信息。

grovel *vb.* 【动】爬行，乞求

1. To search or do other work at great length without apparent progress. Some programs grovel over a whole input file before they begin to produce output. A programmer may have to grovel through manuals in search of documentation on a particular command, or through code in search of a bug. 指搜索过程或做其他工作时花费了很长时间却无多大进展。某些程序在搜索完整个文件的漫长时间后才开始产生输出。一个程序设计员为了找到某个特定命令的文档，不得不搜索许多手册，或在代码中寻找错误。

2. To post a plea for some favor to a newsgroup. 为了得到某些支持和谅解，向新闻组发送一个恳求或辩解。

grunge *n.* 蹩脚代码

See(见) dead code.

GSL *n.* 语法规格说明语言

Acronym for Grammar Specification Language. A grammar description format used by VoiceXML applications and other speech recognition systems. GSL was developed by Nuance and supports a number of XMLbased speech editing and voice-browsing applications. 为 Grammar Specification Language 的缩略语。一种语法描述格式，用于 VoiceXML(话音扩展置标语言)应用程序和其他语音识别系统。GSL 由 Nuance 开发，可支持多种基于 XML 语言的语音编辑和语音浏览应用系统。

GSM *n.* 全球移动通信系统

Acronym for Global System for Mobile Communications. A digital cellular phone technology first deployed in 1992. In 2000, GSM was the predominant phone technology in Europe, and was used by 250 million subscribers worldwide. GSM phones offer a removable smart card containing subscriber account information. This card can be transferred from phone to phone quickly and easily, allowing the user to access his account from any phone in the system. Various enhancements to the GSM system allow increased Web browsing and data transfer options. *See also* GPRS, TDMA. 为 Global System for Mobile Communications 的缩略语。1992 年首次推广应用的一种数字蜂窝式电话技术。到 2000 年，GSM 是欧洲的主导电话技术，并且全世界有 2.5 亿的使用者。GSM 电话提供了包含用户账户信息的可移动 smart 卡。这种卡可以快速便捷地从一个电话机换到另一个电话机中，允许用户利用任何一个电话机访问系统中的自己的账户。对 GSM 系统的各种增强方案考虑到了网站浏览率的增加和数据传输量的增大。参阅 GPRS, TDMA。

guest *n.* 来宾，客户

A common name for a login account that can be accessed without a password. BBSs and service providers often maintain such an account so that prospective subscribers can sample the services offered. 一种公用的登录账户名，不需要登录口令。电子公告牌(BBS)和一些服务提供者常常维

护这样一个账户以便来宾能访问其提供的服务。

guest account *n.* **客人账号**

An account used to log onto a system or domain where the user does not have access. Generally, resources and access are severely limited. On Windows NT technology, this account is built in to all domains. *See also* domain. 一种用于登录进入某个系统或领域的账号，该用户平时不能访问这些地方。通常要严格限制各种资源和访问。按 Windows NT 技术，这样的账号构建在所有的领域。参阅 domain。

GUI *n.* **图形用户界面，图形用户接口(软件)**

See(见) graphical user interface.

GUID *n.* **全局通用识别(符)，全局唯一标识符**

See(见) globally unique identifier, global universal identification.

GUID partition table *n.* **GUID 分区表**

A disk-partitioning scheme that is used by the eXtensible Firmware Interface (EFI) in Itanium-based computers. A GUID partition table offers more advantages than master boot record (MBR) partitioning because it allows up to 128 partitions per disk, provides support for volumes up to 18 exabytes in size, allows primary and backup partition tables for redundancy, and supports unique disk and partition IDs (GUIDs). *Acronym*: GPT. *See also* eXtensible Firmware Interface, Itanium, master boot record. 一种磁盘分区方案，用在基于安腾处理器的计算机的可扩展固件接口(EFI)上。GUID 分区表与主引导记录(MBR)分区法相比具有更多的优点，表现在：每个盘可分成多达 128 个分区，支持大到存储量为 18EB($1EB=10^{18}$ 字节)的磁盘卷，支持全冗余的主分区表和备份分区表，支持各种唯一的磁盘和分区标识符(GUID)。缩略为 GPT。参阅 eXtensible Firmware Interface, Itanium, master boot record。

gunzip *n.* **gunzip 解压缩程序**

A GNU utility for decompressing files compressed with gzip. *See also* GNU, uncompress. *Compare* gzip. 一种 GNU 实用程序，用于解压缩用 gzip 程序压缩过的文件。参阅 GNU, uncompress。比较 gzip。

guru *n.* **能手，奇才**

A technical expert who is available to help solve problems and to answer questions in an intelligible way. *See also* techie, wizard (definition 1). 一种技术专家，可以以明白易懂的方式帮助用户解疑答惑。参阅 techie, wizard (第 1 个释义)。

gutter *n.* **装订线**

The blank area between two or more columns of text or between two facing pages in a publication. 在出版刊物上，在文档的两列或者多列之间，或者在左右两页之间预留的空白区域。

gzip *n.* **gzip 压缩程序**

A GNU utility for compressing files. *See also* compress[2], GNU. *Compare* gunzip. 一种用于压缩文件的 GNU 实用程序。参阅 compress[2], GNU。比较 gunzip。

H

H *n.* **亨**

See(见) henry.

H.320 *n.* **H.320 标准**

An International Telecommunications Union (ITU) standard that enables interoperability among videoconferencing equipment from different manufacturers over circuit-switched services such as ISDN, thus making desktop video conferencing viable. H.320 establishes the common formats necessary to make audio and video inputs and outputs compatible and defines a protocol that makes it possible for a multimedia terminal to use audio/visual communications links and synchronization. *See also* International Telecommunications Union, ISDN, video conferencing. 一种国际电信联盟标准,它通过电路交换服务(如 ISDN)使不同厂家生产的视频会议设备能协同工作,这样便可以进行桌面视频会议。H.320 建立了使音频和视频输入输出兼容的通用格式,制定了使多媒体终端能使用音频与视频通信链接及同步的协议。参阅 International Telecommunications Union, ISDN, video conferencing。

H.323 *n.* **H.323 标准**

An International Telecommunications Union (ITU) interoperability protocol enabling cross-communication of multimedia products and applications over packet-based networks. Under H.323, multimedia products offered by one vendor can work with those of another, regardless of hardware compatibility. For example, a PC can share audio and video streams over either an intranet or the Internet. Applications are thus network-, platform-, and application-independent. *See also* International Telecommunications Union, packet switching. 一种国际电信联盟互操作协议,使多媒体产品和应用程序能够通过基于数据包的网络相互通信。根据 H.323 标准,由一个零售商提供的多媒体产品可以和其他厂商的多媒体产品共同工作,而无须考虑硬件的兼容性。例如,一台 PC 机可以通过因特网或内联网共享音频和视频流。应用程序因此独立于网络、平台及其他应用程序。参阅 International Telecommunications Union, packet switching。

H.324 *n.* **H.324 标准**

An International Telecommunications Union (ITU) standard for simultaneously transmitting video, data, and voice over POTS (Plain Old Telephone Service) modem connections. *See also* POTS. 一种国际电信联盟的标准,用于通过 POTS(简单老式电话服务)调制解调器同步传输视频信号、数据和声音。参阅 POTS。

hack[1] *n.* **修改,乱改**

1. A modification to the code in a program, often made without taking the time to find an elegant solution. 一种对程序代码的修改,常指那些不花时间去寻求更好解决办法的行为。

2. A sloppy job. *See also* kludge (definition 2), patch[2]. 一种粗心大意的工作。参阅 kludge (第 2 个释义), patch[2]。

hack[2] *vb.* **【动】修改,乱改**

1. To apply creative ingenuity to a programming problem or project. 将独出心裁的创意应用到解决问题或完成项目的过程中。

2. To alter the behavior of an application or an operating system by modifying its code rather than by running the program and selecting options. 指通过修改代码而不是通过运行程序和选择选项,来改变应用程序或操作系统的性能。

hacker *n.* 计算机迷,编程高手;黑客,入侵者,(计算机)杀手

1. A computerphile; a person who is totally engrossed in computer technology and computer programming or who likes to examine the code of operating systems and other programs to see how they work. 计算机爱好者;一个全身心投入于计算机技术和计算机编程的人,或喜欢检测操作系统和其他程序的代码,揣摩它们是如何工作的人。

2. A person, more commonly considered a cracker, who uses computer expertise for illicit ends, such as by gaining access to computer systems without permission and tampering with programs and data. *Also called*: cracker. *See also* hacktivist. 指那种将计算机专业知识和技巧用于不可告人的目的的人(更多的常被认为是解密高手),例如,未经许可非法闯入别人的计算机系统并擅自改动程序和数据的人。也称为 cracker。参阅 hacktivist。

hacktivist *n.* 黑客主义者[分子]

An individual who furthers political or social agendas through hacking activity. Hacktivists may break into computer systems to disrupt traffic or cause confusion, and may alter Web pages or e-mail to display content sympathetic to a specific cause. *See also* hacker. 通过黑客活动来促进政治或社会议程的个人。黑客主义分子可能闯入电脑系统以破坏交通或引起混乱,也可能篡改网页或电子邮件以显示有特定倾向的内容。参阅 hacker。

HAGO *n.* 就此搁笔,祝一切好

Acronym for **h**ave **a** **g**ood **o**ne. An expression used to conclude e-mail messages or in signing off from IRC. 为 **h**ave **a** **g**ood **o**ne 的缩略语。用于结束电子邮件消息或停止在 IRC(因特网在线聊天系统)中讲话的一种表达(方式)。

HailStorm *n.* HailStorm[雹暴]服务程序

See(见) .NET My Services.

hairline *n.* 发线,细线

The smallest amount of visible space or the narrowest line that is displayable on a printed page. The size of a hairline depends on the materials, hardware, and software used or on the organizations involved. The United States Postal Service defines a hairline as 1/2 point (roughly 0.007 inch), whereas the Graphic Arts Technical Foundation (GATF) defines a hairline as 0.003 inch. *See also* point[1] (definition 1), rule (definition 1). 在打印页上一种最小的可视空间或最窄的可显示的线条,这种线条的尺寸取决于材料、硬件、软件或涉及的机构。美国邮政服务部门将发线定义为 1/2 点(约 0.007 英寸),而图形艺术技术基金会(GATF)将发线定义为 0.003 英寸。参阅 point[1](第 1 个释义),rule(第 1 个释义)。

HAL *n.* 硬件抽象层;叫 HAL 的计算机

1. *See*(见) hardware abstraction layer.

2. In the 1968 book and movie "2001: A Space Odyssey" by novelist Arthur C. Clarke, the intelligent but eventually psychotic computer, HAL 9000, that takes over a spaceship bound for Jupiter. The name HAL is an acronym for **H**euristic/ **AL**gorithmic computer, but the letters H-A-L are also one letter removed from I-B-M in the alphabet. 由小说家 Arthur C. Clarke 在 1968 年创作的小说和电影《2001: A Space Odyssey》中聪明但最后变疯了的计算机"HAL 9000",它驾驶宇宙飞船飞往木星。HAL 是 **H**euristic/ **AL**gorithmic 计算机的缩写,但是字母 H-A-L 也是 I-B-M 三个字母的前三个字母。

half adder *n.* 半加器

A logic circuit that can add two input data bits and produce a sum bit and a carry bit as output. A half adder cannot accept a carry bit from a previous addition; to add two input bits and a carry bit, a full adder is required. To add two multibit binary numbers, a computer uses a half adder and one or more full adders. *See also* carry bit, full adder. 一种逻辑电路,用于将两个输入数据位相加产生一个和位与一个进位作为输出。一个半加器不能接受前一次相加的进位,要想将两个输入位和一个进位相加,则需要一个全加器。如果要使两个多位二进制数相加,则需要使用一个半加器和一个或多个全加器。参阅 carry bit, full adder。

half-card *n.* 半卡

See(见) short card.

half-duplex[1] *adj.* 【修】半双工

Of or pertaining to two-way communication that

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takes place in only one direction at a time. For example, transmission between half-duplex modems occurs when one modem waits to transmit until the other has finished sending. *Compare* duplex¹.
用于修饰或说明同一时刻只能沿一个方向进行传输的双向通信。例如，两个半双工调制解调器之间产生的传输：一个调制解调器一直要等到另一个调制解调器完成发送之后方可传送（信号）。比较 duplex¹。

half-duplex² *n.*　半双工

Two-way electronic communication that takes place in only one direction at a time. *Also called*: half-duplex transmission. *Compare* duplex2 (definition 1), simplex transmission.　一种双向电子通信，同一时刻只能沿一个方向进行传输。也称为 half-duplex transmission。比较 duplex²（第 1 个释义），simplex transmission。

half-duplex transmission *n.*　半双工传输

See（见）half-duplex².

half-height drive *n.*　半高驱动器

Any of a generation of disk drives that are roughly one-half the height of the previous generation of drives.　一种磁盘驱动器，其高度大约为前一代驱动器高度的一半。

half router *n.*　半路由器

A device that connects a local area network (LAN) to a communications line (such as one to the Internet) using a modem and that controls the routing of data to individual stations on the LAN.
一种使用调制解调器将局域网（LAN）连接到通信线路（如连接到因特网）的设备。同时，还能对 LAN 工作站进行数据路由控制。

halftone *n.*　半色调

A printed reproduction of a photograph or other illustration, using evenly spaced spots of varying diameter to produce apparent shades of gray. The darker the shade at a particular point in the image, the larger the corresponding spot in the halftone. In traditional publishing, halftones are created by photographing an image through a screen. In desktop publishing, each halftone spot is represented by an area containing a number of dots printed by a laser printer or digital imagesetter. In both cases, the frequency of the halftone dots is measured in lines per inch. Higher printer resolution enables effective use of higher frequencies of halftone dots, enhancing image quality. *See also* dithering, gray scale, imagesetter, spot function.
一种复制照片或插图的方法。使用不同直径的等距点产生视在灰色阴影，图像中特定点的阴影愈黑，半色调中对应的点就愈大。在传统印刷中，一般用屏幕照相的方法来创建半色调。在桌面印刷中，每个半色调点用含有许多将由激光打印机或数字图像生成器生成的点的区域表示。在这两种情况下，半色调点的频率用线数每英寸来度量。高打印分辨率能有效地使用高频率的半色调点，因而能提高图像质量。参阅 dithering, gray scale, imagesetter, spot function。

half-word *n.*　半字

Half the number of bits considered to be a word in a particular computer; if a word is 32 bits, a half-word will be 16 bits or 2 bytes. *See also* word.
在一种特殊的计算机中，指一个字位数的一半。假如一个字的位数是 32 位，那么半字将是 16 位或 2 个字节。参阅 word。

hammer *n.*　（打印机）字锤

The part of an impact printer that strikes or causes another component to strike the ribbon to print a character on the paper. In a dot-matrix printer, the pins or wires are the hammers; in a daisy-wheel printer, the hammer strikes the daisy wheel.　一种击打式打印机的部件，通过击打色带或驱使其他部件击打色带在纸张上打印字符。在点阵式打印机中，打印针或金属丝是印字锤。在菊花轮打印机中，印字锤击打的是菊花轮。

Hamming code *n.*　汉明码

A family of error-correction codes named for R. W. Hamming of Bell Labs. In one of the simplest Hamming codes, every 4 data bits are followed by 3 check bits, each computed from the 4 data bits. If any one of the 7 bits becomes altered, a simple computation can detect the error and determine which bit is altered. *See also* error-correction coding, forward error correction.　一种以贝尔实验室 R. W. Hamming 命名的纠错代码。在最简单的汉明码中，每 4 个数据位的末尾附加 3 个校验位，校验位由 4 个数据位经某种计算得出。如果这 7 位数据中任一位发生变动，通过简单计算就

能够检测出错误，并确定哪一位被改变了。参阅 error-correction coding, forward error correction。

handheld computer *n.* 掌上型计算机，手持式计算机

A computer small enough to be held in one hand while being operated with the other hand. Handheld computers are commonly used in transportation and other field service industries. They are usually built to perform specific tasks. They often have restricted specialized keyboards rather than the standard QWERTY layout, smaller displays, input devices such as bar code readers, and communications devices for sending their data to a central computer; they rarely have disk drives. Their software is usually proprietary and stored in ROM. *See also* QWERTY keyboard, ROM. Compare handheld PC, PDA. 一种便携式计算机，其尺寸小到足以能放在一只手掌中，而可用另一只手进行操作。这种计算机通常用于运输业及其他需现场作业的工业中。它们常常使用专用键盘而不是标准的 QWERTY 键盘。显示器也较小，输入设备为条码阅读器。此外，还需要通信设备将数据发送到中心计算机。它们很少有磁盘驱动器，软件也是专用的且存储在 ROM 中。参阅 QWERTY keyboard, ROM。比较 handheld PC, PDA。

Handheld Device Markup Language *n.* 手持设备置标语言

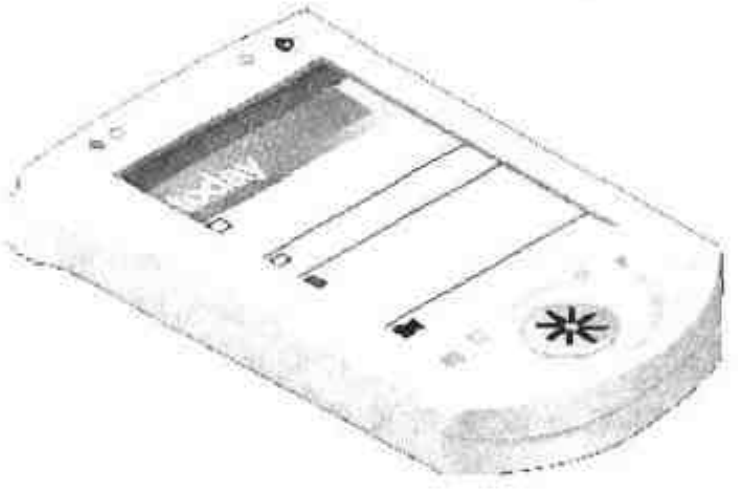
See(见) HDML.

Handheld Device Transport Protocol *n.* 手持设备传输协议

See(见) HDTP.

handheld PC *n.* 袖珍式计算机

A computer that is small enough to fit in a jacket pocket and can run, for example, Windows CE (an operating system for handheld PCs and embedded systems) and applications made for that operating system. See the illustration. *Acronym:* HPC. *Compare* handheld computer, PDA. 一种尺寸小到足以能放进衣服口袋的计算机，其上能运行 Windows CE(一种袖珍式计算机与嵌入式系统的操作系统)和基于该操作系统的应用程序。参阅本条目的图例。缩略为 HPC。比较 handheld computer, PDA。



Handheld PC

handheld scanner *n.* 手持式扫描仪

A type of scanner used as follows: the user passes the scan head, contained within a handheld unit, over the medium being scanned, such as a piece of paper. *See also* scan head, scanner. *Compare* drum scanner, feed scanner, flatbed scanner. 一种扫描仪，其扫描头装在一个手持装置中，用户移动手持装置对需扫描的介质(如一张纸)进行扫描。参阅 scan head, scanner。比较 drum scanner, feed scanner, flatbed scanner。

handle *n.* 句柄；控制块；称号

1. A pointer to a pointer; that is, a variable that contains the address of another variable, which in turn contains the address of the desired object. In certain operating systems, the handle points to a pointer stored in a fixed location in memory, whereas that pointer points to a movable block. If programs start from the handle whenever they access the block, the operating system can perform memory-management tasks such as garbage collection without affecting the programs. *See also* pointer. 一种指向指针的指针，即一个变量中含有另一个变量的地址，而后一个变量中含有所需对象的地址。在某些操作系统中，一个句柄指向一个存储在内存中固定位置的指针，而那个指针又指向一个可移动的块。如果某个程序访问那个可移动的块时，均从句柄开始，操作系统就能够执行像无用信息收集那样的内存管理任务而不影响程序的运行。参阅 pointer。

2. Any token that a program can use to identify and access an object such as a device, a file, a window, or a dialog box. 任一权标(令牌)，供程

序用来识别和访问一个对象，如器件、文件、窗口或对话框等。

3. One of several small squares displayed around a graphical object in a drawing program. The user can move or reshape the object by clicking on a handle and dragging. See the illustration. 在制图程序中，显示在一个图形对象周围的几个小方框之一。用户通过点击控制块和拖动操作，能够移动对象或改变对象的形状。参阅本条目的图例。



Handle

A computer graphic's handle

一种计算机制图用的控制块

4. In online communication, such as chats and bulletin boards, the name a person uses to identify himself or herself. A handle is comparable to an alias or a nickname and is like those used with CB radio. 在在线通信中(例如聊天和 BBS)，某人用于标识他或者她自己的名字。一个 handle 称号相当于一个别名或者一个绰号，就像那些使用 CB 无线电的人。

5. A unique alphanumeric identifier of up to 10 characters assigned by InterNIC to the domain names, contacts, and network records in its domain name database. The NIC handle is used as a shorthand means of finding records and ensuring accuracy in the database. *Also called*: NIC handle. 由因特网信息中心分配的一个唯一的字母数字标识串，此标识串至多 10 个字符，用于指明在其域名数据库中的域名、联系方式和网络记录。因特网信息中心以此作为速记方式用于在本数据库中查找记录并确保精确性。也称为 NIC handle。

handler *n.* **处理程序**

1. A routine that manages a common and relatively simple condition or operation, such as error recovery or data movement. 一种例程，用于管理公用的和相对简单的条件或操作，如错误恢复或数据移动。

2. In some object-oriented programming languages that support messages, a subroutine that processes a particular message for a particular class of objects. *See also* message, object-oriented programming. 在支持消息的某些面向对象的程序设计语言中，一种处理特定类别对象的特定消息的子例程。参阅 message, object-oriented programming。

handoff *n.* **越区转接**

The process of transferring a wireless telephone signal between cell towers as a caller travels from one cell to another. A caller will not notice a smooth handoff, but an abrupt handoff can interfere with reception, with results ranging from momentary static to a disconnected call. *Also called*: handover. *See also* cell. 当通话中的用户从一个小区移到另一个小区时，无线电话信号的转移过程。用户不会注意到平滑的越区转接，但突然的越区转接可能会干扰接收，引起瞬时噪音，甚至中断通话。也称为 handover。参阅 cell。

hands-free kit *n.* **免提工具包**

Wireless phone accessory that allows users to make calls without holding the phone. A basic kit includes a headset or an earpiece with a microphone. More elaborate sets for use in automobiles may include a power amplifier, dashboard microphone, phone cradle, and speakers. 允许用户通话时不用手持话机的手机附件。基本的工具包包含一个头戴式或耳塞式耳机及一个麦克风。汽车上使用的更全面的套件可能还包含功放、仪表盘麦克风、电话支架以及扬声器。

handshake *n.* **握手(信号)**

A series of signals acknowledging that communication or the transfer of information can take place between computers or other devices. A hardware handshake is an exchange of signals over specific wires (other than the data wires) in which each device indicates its readiness to send or receive data. A software handshake consists of signals transmitted over the same wires used to transfer data, as in modem-to-modem communications over telephone lines. 一系列相互识别的信号，这些信号发生在两台计算机或其他设备之间进行通信或传递信息时。硬件握手指的是一种通过专用线而

不是数据线进行的信号交换，参与握手的设备表明已做好发送或接受数据的准备。软件握手由通过同样的线路传输的信号组成，用于传送数据，如用调制解调器通过电话线进行通信。

hands-on *adj.* 【修】动手训练，实际操作，动手上机

Involving interactive work with a computer or a computer program. A hands-on tutorial, for example, would teach a skill (such as the use of a program) by means of practice sessions and question-and-answer dialogues. 用于说明借助计算机或计算机程序进行交互式工作的特性。例如，一个实际动手的培训课程将通过实际操作练习和一问一答的对话方式讲授程序的使用技巧。

handwriting input device *n.* 手写输入器件[设备]

A tool, such as a digital pen and tablet, used to enter text by writing instead of typing. Along with writing tablets, additional devices include 3-D drawing or computer-aided design (CAD) tablets, a tablet PC, or moving a mouse on the mouse pad. 一种通过手写来代替键盘打字进行文本输入的工具，如数字笔和手写板。与手写板同类的其他设备还包括三维绘图书写板、电脑辅助设计(CAD)书写板，平板式 PC 以及在垫板上移动的鼠标。

handwriting recognition *n.* 手写(体)识别

1. The ability of a computer to identify a user by recognizing features of handwriting, especially a signature. 指计算机通过识别手写字，尤其是签名来识别用户的能力。

2. The ability of a computer to translate handwritten text into character data for input. This technology is still under considerable development, and most handwriting recognition programs require users to form letters and words in a very consistent and clear manner to work adequately. The development of handwriting recognition programs has been spurred by PDAs, which frequently have keyboards that are too small for data entry, and software designed for Asian markets that have languages with numerous characters, which makes keyboards a cumbersome method for entering text. *See also* PDA. *Compare* optical character recognition. 也指计算机将手写文本转换成字符数据以作为输入的能力。这种技术仍旧处在进一步研究和发展之中，因为大多数手写识别程序要求用户每次都要以同样的或非常相似的方式来书写字符。开发手写识别程序是出于PDA(个人数字助理)以及为亚洲市场而开发的软件的要求。PDA 所用的键盘太小了，难以进行数据输入。由于亚洲国家所使用的语言包含数量庞大的字符，用键盘来输入文本显得笨拙不堪。参阅 PDA。比较 optical character recognition。

hang *ob.* 【动】挂起，暂停

To stop responding. A hung program or computer system does not respond to user input, but the screen looks as if everything is running normally. The program or system might be waiting for something-for example, information from a network-or it might have terminated abnormally. It might resume running normally on its own, or the user might need to terminate and restart the program or reboot the computer. A hung computer system is said to be locked up. *See also* crash[2] (definition 1). 停止响应。被挂起的程序或计算机系统已不再响应用户的输入，但屏幕看起来似乎一切都在正常运行着。程序或系统也许在等待某些东西(例如来自网络的信息)，也许已非正常中止；它也许能自己恢复正常运行，也许需要用户中止运行并重新启动程序甚至重新启动计算机。被挂起的计算机系统也被称为锁定。参阅 crash[2] (第 1 个释义)。

hanging indent *n.* 悬挂式缩进

Placement of the beginning of the first line of a paragraph farther to the left than the subsequent lines. *Also called* :outdent. *Compare* indent. 一种段落首行开始格式的编排方式，首行的开始距最左边的距离比跟随其后的下列行更远。也称为 outdent。比较 indent。

haptics *n.* 触觉论[学]

The study of the sense of touch. This study has extended to the study of human interaction with computer technology through tactile means. Haptics technology is central to virtual reality gaming settings, in which computers could sense and respond to finger, hand, body, or head movements. The computer could also re-create the sense of touch by altering texture, increasing resistance, or other simulations appropriate to the user's virtual

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reality experience. *See also* force feedback. 关于触觉的学科。该学科已扩展到研究通过触觉手段进行人类与电脑间的交互作用。触觉论技术是虚拟现实对策集的重点。在该对策集中，电脑能够感觉到手指、手部、身体或头部运动，并能做出相应反应。电脑还能够通过改变纹理、增加阻力或其他符合用户虚拟现实体验的仿真技术来重建触觉。参阅 force feedback。

hard *adj.* 【修】硬

1. Permanent, fixed, or physically defined; unchangeable by the ordinary operation of a computer system. *See also* hard copy, hard error, hard return, hard-sectored disk. *Compare* soft (definition 1). 在计算机系统中，指一种永久的、固定的或从物理上定义的、不可改变的特性。参阅 hard copy, hard error, hard return, hard-sectored disk，比较 soft（第 1 个释义）。

2. Retaining magnetization even in the absence of an external magnetic field. *Compare* soft (definition 2). 指即使在没有外部磁场时仍能保持磁性的特性。比较 soft（第 2 个释义）。

hard card *n.* 硬卡，硬盘插件板

A circuit board, carrying a hard disk and containing its controller, that plugs into an expansion slot and uses the expansion bus for power as well as for data and control signals. By contrast, a hard disk in a drive bay communicates with a separate controller card by a ribbon cable and has a direct cable to the computer's main power supply. *See also* controller, drive bay, expansion slot, ribbon cable. 一种带有硬盘和硬盘控制器的电路板，可以插入扩展槽中，使用扩展总线作为电源以及作为传输数据和控制信号的通道。与其相对照，安装在驱动器机架中的硬盘有一个用扁平电缆连接的分开的控制器卡，其电源取自于计算机的主电源。参阅 controller, drive bay, expansion slot, ribbon cable。

hard-coded *adj.* 【修】硬编码

1. Designed to handle a specific situation only. 指仅设计用于处理特定情况的一种特性。

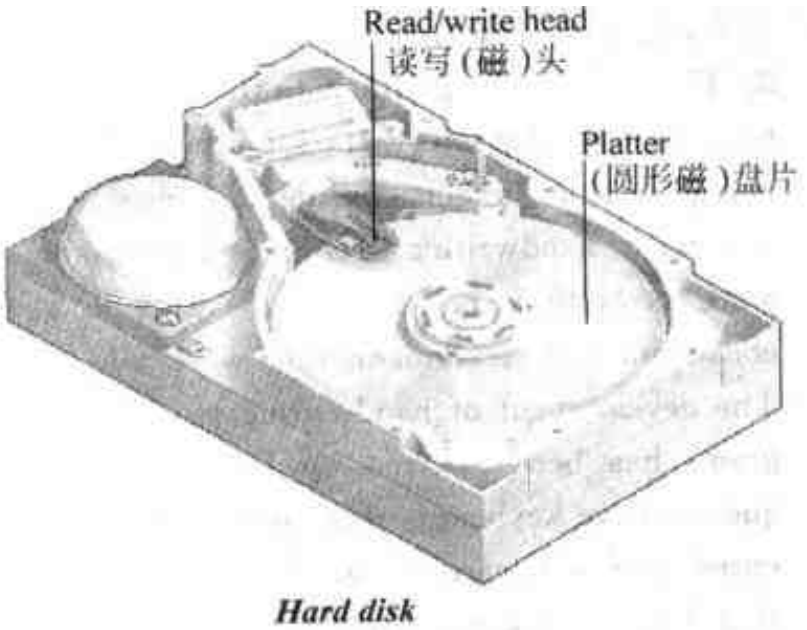
2. Depending on values embedded in the program code rather than on values that can be input and changed by the user. 指只依赖于嵌入在程序代码中的值，而不是用户输入和修改的值的特性。

hard copy *n.* 硬拷贝，打印稿

Printed output on paper, film, or other permanent medium. *Compare* soft copy. 一种在纸、胶片或其他永久性介质上的打印输出。比较 soft copy。

hard disk *n.* 硬盘

A device containing one or more inflexible platters coated with material in which data can be recorded magnetically, together with their read/write heads, the head-positioning mechanism, and the spindle motor in a sealed case that protects against outside contaminants. The protected environment allows the head to fly 10 to 25 millionths of an inch above the surface of a platter rotating typically at 3600 to 7200 rpm; therefore, much more data can be stored and accessed much more quickly than on a floppy disk. Most hard disks contain from two to eight platters. See the illustration. *Also called*: hard disk drive. *Compare* floppy disk. 一种装有一片或多片硬质圆盘（硬质圆盘表面涂有磁性材料用于记录数据）读写磁头、磁头定位机构和主轴电机并密封在壳体里以防止受到外部污染的设备。正常情况下，允许磁头浮在一层 10 到 25 微英寸厚的空气垫上，硬盘典型的转速是 3600 转到 7200 转每分钟。因此，硬盘能存储更多的数据且读写速度比软磁盘快得多。大多数硬盘含有 2 到 8 片盘片。参阅本条目的图例。也称为 hard disk drive。比较 floppy disk。



Hard disk

The cover of this hard disk has been removed to reveal the components within.

该硬盘的上盖被拆除以显示内部部件

hard disk drive *n.* 硬盘驱动器

See(见) hard disk.

hard disk type *n.* 硬盘类型

One or more numbers that inform a computer about the characteristics of a hard disk, such as the number of read/write heads and the number of cylinders the hard disk contains. The hard disk type numbers are usually marked on a label attached to the disk and must be input to the computer when the hard disk is installed, often by means of the computer's CMOS setup program. *See also* CMOS setup. 用于向计算机指明硬盘特征的一个或多个数值,如读写磁头个数、柱面数量等。硬盘类型值通常标注在硬盘的标签上。安装硬盘时,通常通过计算机的 CMOS 设置程序来设置硬盘的特征值。参阅 CMOS setup。

hard error *n.* 硬错误

1. An error caused by a hardware failure or by accessing incompatible hardware. *See also* hard failure. *Compare* soft error. 一种由于硬件失效或硬件的不兼容性引起的错误。参阅 hard failure。比较 soft error。

2. An error that prevents a program from returning to normal operation. *See also* fatal error. 一种妨碍程序返回到正常操作的错误。参阅 fatal error。

hard failure *n.* 硬失效,硬失败

A cessation of function from which no recovery is possible, usually requiring a call to a repair service to correct. *Also called*: hardware failure. 一种不能恢复、通常需要给维修服务人员打电话的硬件功能性中断。也称为 hardware failure。

hard hyphen *n.* 硬连字符

See(见) hyphen.

hard return *n.* 硬回车

A character input by the user to indicate that the current line of text is to end and a new line is to begin. In word-processing programs that automatically break lines within the margins of a page, a hard return indicates the end of a paragraph. In text-entry programs that lack wordwrap, on the other hand, a hard return is required to end each line, and often two or more hard returns are needed to end a paragraph. *See also* wordwrap. *Compare* soft return. 一种由用户从键盘输入以指明当前行结束新行开始的字符。在具有自动换行功能的字处理程序中,硬回车表明一段的结束。而在那种没有自动换行功能的文本输入程序中,每一行都需要加入一个硬回车,要结束一个自然段常常需要两个或更多的硬回车。参阅 wordwrap。比较 soft return。

hard-sectored disk *n.* 硬扇区磁盘

A floppy disk whose data sectors have been physically marked with punched holes that are detected by sensors in the drive to locate the beginning of each sector. *Compare* soft-sectored disk. 一种在数据扇区穿孔进行物理标定的软磁盘。驱动器中的传感器通过检测这些孔来定位每个扇区的开始。比较 soft-sectored disk。

hard space *n.* 紧接空间

See(见) nonbreaking space.

hardware *n.* 硬件

The physical components of a computer system, including any peripheral equipment such as printers, modems, and mouse devices. *Compare* firmware, software. 计算机系统中的各类物理部件,包括任何外围设备,如各种打印机、调制解调器和鼠标器等。比较 firmware, software。

hardware abstraction layer *n.* 硬件抽象层

In advanced operating systems such as Windows NT, Windows 2000, and Windows XP a layer in which assembly language code is isolated. A hardware abstraction layer functions similarly to an application programming interface (API) and is used by programmers to write device-independent applications. *Acronym*: HAL. *See also* application programming interface, device independence. 在像 Windows NT、Windows 2000 和 Windows XP 这样的高级操作系统中,指将汇编语言代码隔离开的那一层。硬件抽象层的功能类似应用程序编程接口(API),程序设计人员用它来编写与设备无关的应用程序。缩略为 HAL。参阅 application programming interface, device independence。

hardware address *n.* 硬件地址

See(见) physical address.

hardware check *n.* 硬件检查[测]

1. An automatic check performed by hardware to detect internal errors or problems. 一种由硬件

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执行的自动检查，用于检测内部发生的错误或问题。

2. On a PC, a check of system hardware performed by a PC's BIOS (Basic Input/Output System) during the POST (Power On Self Test) portion of the startup process. PC 机上，在启动的加电自检(POST)过程中，由 PC 机的 BIOS(基本输入输出系统)执行的一种系统硬件检查。

hardware conversion *n.* 硬件转换

Changing all or part of a computer system to work with new or different devices. 变更计算机系统的全部或部分，使之与新设备或非同类设备共同工作。

hardware cryptographic module *n.* 硬件加密模块

Hardware designed to handle the cryptographic functions necessary for data security. For example, a hardware cryptographic module, or HCM, can be used in an SSL-enabled Web server to reduce CPU processing time and improve overall performance by working to secure data during online transactions. Using an HCM allows the Web server to continue processing customer requests. *Acronym*: HCM. *See also* SSL. 为满足数据安全需求而设计的用来进行加密处理的硬件装置。例如，硬件加密模块(即 HCM)可以被用在支持 SSL 的网页服务器上，在联机事务处理时进行数据保护工作，以减少 CPU 处理时间、提高综合性能。缩略为 HCM。参阅 SSL。

hardware-dependent *adj.* 【修】(与)硬件有关，依赖硬件(环境)

Of or pertaining to programs, languages, or computer components and devices that are tied to a particular computer system or configuration. Assembly language, for example, is hardware-dependent because it is created for and works only with a particular make or model of microprocessor. 指程序、语言、计算机部件和设备与特定的计算机系统或结构有关的特性。例如，汇编语言就是与硬件有关的，因为它是在特定的微处理器结构或型号下产生的，也只能在其特定的环境中运行。

hardware emulation layer *n.* 硬件仿真层

In advanced operating systems such as Windows NT, Windows 2000, and Windows XP a layer in which software drivers duplicate hardware functionality. This allows software programs to use hardware features even if the hardware is not present. *Acronym*: HEL. *Compare* hardware abstraction layer. 在高级的操作系统(如 Windows NT、Windows 2000 和 Windows XP)中的一层，其中的(软件)驱动程序能仿真硬件功能。这样做允许软件程序在相应硬件不存在时也能使用各种硬件的功能部件。缩略为 HEL。比较 hardware abstraction layer。

hardware failure *n.* 硬件失效

A malfunction of a physical component in a computer system, such as a disk head crash or memory error. *See also* hard failure. 在计算机系统中，一种物理部件的功能性故障，如磁头损坏或存储器出现错误等。参阅 hard failure。

hardware handshake *n.* 硬件握手(信号)

See(见) handshake.

hardware interrupt *n.* 硬件中断

A request for service from the central processing unit, generated either externally by a hardware device such as a disk drive or an input/output port, or internally by the CPU itself. External hardware interrupts are used for such situations as a character received from a port and needing to be processed, a disk drive ready to transfer a block of data, or a tick of the system timer. Internal hardware interrupts occur when a program attempts an impossible action such as accessing an unavailable address or dividing by zero. Hardware interrupts are assigned levels of importance or priority. The highest priority is given to a type of interrupt called a nonmaskable interrupt - one that indicates a serious error, such as a memory failure, that must be serviced immediately. *See also* external interrupt, interrupt. 一种由中央处理器产生的服务请求，既可由像磁盘驱动器、输入输出端口一类的硬件设备从外部发出，又可由 CPU 自己从内部产生。外部硬件中断产生于这样的情形，如从端口接收到字符并需加以处理、磁盘驱动器准备传递一块数据或系统时钟报点等。内部硬件中断产生于程序试图执行一个不能执行的动作，如访问一个不可用的地址或被零除。硬件中断被赋予若干优先级别，最高优先级分配给一类称为不可屏蔽的中断——即系统发生了严重错误，如存储

器故障，需要立刻排错。参阅 external interrupt，interrupt。

hardware key *n.* 硬件钥匙

1. A security device connected to an input/output port to permit the use of a particular software package on that computer. The use of the hardware key permits backup copying of software but prevents its unlicensed use on additional computers. *Also called*: dongle. 一种连接到输入输出端口的安全设备，允许使用计算机中特定的软件包。使用硬件钥匙允许做软件的备份拷贝，但阻止未经许可在其他机器上运行。也称为 dongle。

2. Any physical device used to secure a computer system from unauthorized access, such as the lock on the front of the cabinet of some personal computers. 任何物理设备，用于使计算机系统免受未经授权的使用可能带来的损坏，如某些个人计算机机箱面板上的锁。

hardware monitor *n.* 硬件监控器

A separate board-level circuit used to oversee the performance of a hardware/software system. A hardware monitor can detect the cause of a fatal error such as a system crash, whereas a software monitor or debugger cannot. *Compare* debugger. 一种分离的板级电路，用于监视硬件和软件系统的性能。有一种硬件监控器，能够检测出致命错误的起因（如系统崩溃等），而软件监视器或一些调试程序则做不到。比较 debugger。

hardware profile *n.* 硬件配置文件

A set of data that describes the configuration and characteristics of a given piece of computer equipment. Such data is typically used to configure computers for use with peripheral devices. 一组用于描述计算机设备的配置和特性的数据集。这类数据用来设置计算机以便使用外围设备。

hardware tree *n.* 硬件树

In Windows 9x, a data structure containing information about the configuration and requirements of a system's hardware devices. Consisting of nodes that point to active devices, the hardware tree is *dynamic* and is reconstructed every time the operating system is started or refreshed. The hardware tree facilitates the Plug and Play capability of Windows 9x. 在 Windows 9x 系统中，一种含有系统硬件设备配置和要求信息的数据结构。硬件树是动态的，由指向活动设备的节点组成，在 Windows 9x 每次启动或更新时自动重建。硬件树增强了 Windows 9x 即插即用功能的易用性。

hardwired *adj.* 【修】硬连线

1. Built into a system using hardware such as logic circuits, rather than accomplished through programming. 指使用像逻辑电路这类的硬件而不是通过软件编程的方式建立一个系统的特性。

2. Physically connected to a system or a network, as by means of a network connector board and cable. 指使用网络连接器和电缆物理地连接到一个系统网络的特性。

Harvard architecture *n.* 哈佛体系结构

A processor architecture that uses separate address buses for code and for data. This increases throughput by allowing the system to fetch instructions at the same time that it reads and writes data. This architecture also allows optimization of memory system design because instructions tend to be fetched sequentially, whereas data reads and writes are more random. 一种将代码地址总线和数据地址总线分离的处理器体系结构。它允许系统在读写数据的同时取指令，从而提高了吞吐率。这种体系结构也优化了存储系统的设计，因为指令有按序取的性能，而数据的读和写是比较随机的。

Harvard Mark Ⅰ *n.* 哈佛 Mark Ⅰ型计算机

See(见) Mark Ⅰ.

Harvest research project *n.* （美国南加州大学的）Harvest 研究项目

See(见) ICP.

hash¹ *n.* hash 命令

In many FTP client programs, a command that instructs the FTP client to display a pound sign (#) each time it sends or receives a block of data. *See also* FTP client. 在许多 FTP 客户程序中的一种命令，用于指示 FTP 客户程序每次发送或接收数据块时都显示一个"#"号。参阅 FTP client。

hash² *vb.* 【动】散列

To be mapped to a numerical value by a transformation known as a hashing function. Hashing is used to convert an identifier or key, meaningful to a user, into a value for the location of the

corresponding data in a structure, such as a table. For example, given the key MOUSE and a hashing function that added up the ASCII values of the characters, divided the total by 127, and took the remainder, MOUSE would hash to 12 and the data identified by hash MOUSE would be found among the items in entry 12 in the table. 指通过散列函数转换，将标识符或关键字等用户易读的词映射成一种数字值。这些数字值与某种结构(例如表)中的某一位置相对应。例如，给定关键词 MOUSE 和一个散列函数，散列函数用于将这些字符的 ASCII 值相加，再除以 127，然后取余，MOUSE 被散列成 12，那么由 MOUSE 标识的数据可在表中条目 12 下的数据项中找到。

hash coding *n.* 散列编码(法)

See(见) hash².

hashing algorithm *n.* 散列算法

A formula used to generate hash values and digital signatures. *Also called*: hash function. 一种用于生成散列值和数字签名的公式。也称为 hash function。

hash search *n.* 散列检索(法)

A search algorithm that uses hashing to find an element of a list. Hash searches are highly efficient because the hashing enables direct or almost direct access to the target element. *See also* binary search, hash², linear search, search algorithm. 一种使用散列法查找列表元素的检索算法。散列检索是高效率的，因为它能直接或几乎直接访问目标元素。参阅 binary search, hash², linear search, search algorithm。

hash total *n.* 散列总和

An error-checking value derived from the addition of a set of numbers taken from data (not necessarily numeric data) that is to be processed or manipulated in some way. After processing, the hash total is recalculated and compared with the original total. If the two do not match, the original data has been changed in some way. 从一组数相加中求得的一种错误检查值。这组数取自要以某种方式处理或操作的数据(不一定非是数字数据)。在处理之后，重新计算散列总和，并与原来的总和相比较，如果两个值不匹配，则表明原来的数据由于某种原因被改变了。

hash value *n.* 散列值

A value used in creating digital signatures. This value is generated by imposing a hashing algorithm onto a message. This value is then transformed, or signed, by a private key to produce a digital signature. *Also called*: message digest. 一种用来建立数字签名的值。这个值可通过对消息进行散列算法处理得到，再使用私钥对其进行转换或标记后，可产生一个数字签名。也称为 message digest。

Haskell *n.* Haskell 语言

A functional programming language based on lambda calculus and suitable for the creation of applications that need to be highly modifiable. 一种基于 λ 微积分的实用编程语言，适合于建立具有高度可修改性的程序。

Hayes-compatible *adj.* 【修】贺氏兼容

Responding to the same set of commands as the modems manufactured by Hayes Microcomputer Products. This command set has become the de facto standard for microcomputer modems. 用于修饰或说明可以响应与贺氏调制解调器相同命令集的能力或特性。该命令集是由贺氏微机产品公司定义的，现已成为微机调制解调器的事实标准。

HCM *n.* 硬件加密模块

See(见) hardware cryptographic module.

HDBMS *n.* 层次(型)数据库管理系统

See(见) hierarchical database management system.

HDCP *n.* 高带宽数字内容保护(规范)

Acronym for High-bandwidth Digital Content Protection. An encryption and authentication specification created by Intel for Digital Video Interface (DVI) devices such as digital cameras, high-definition televisions, and video disk players. HDCP is designed to protect transmissions between DVI devices from being copied. 为 High-bandwidth Digital Content Protection 的缩略语。一种加密、认证规范，由 Intel 公司为数码相机、高清晰度电视、视频光盘播放机等数字视频接口(DVI)器件而创建。设计 HDCP 以保护 DVI 器件之间的传输，防止被拷贝。

HDF *n.* 分层[分级]数据格式

See(见) Hierarchical Data Format.

HDLC *n.* **高级数据链路控制**

Acronym for **H**igh-level **D**ata **L**ink **C**ontrol. A protocol for information transfer adopted by the ISO. HDLC is a bit-oriented, synchronous protocol that applies to the data-link (message-packaging) layer (layer 2 of the ISO/OSI reference model) for computer-to-microcomputer communications. Messages are transmitted in units called frames, which can contain differing amounts of data but which must be organized in a particular way. *See also* frame (definition 1), ISO/OSI reference model.

为 **H**igh-level **D**ata **L**ink **C**ontrol 的缩略语。一种由 ISO 采用的信息传输协议。HDLC 是面向位的、用于计算机与微型计算机之间通信的同步协议，适用于数据链路层(也称报文分组层，对应于 ISO/OSI 模型的第二层)。报文以帧为单位传输，帧中可以包含不同数量的数据，但必须以特定的方式进行组织。参阅 frame (第 1 个释义)，ISO/OSI reference model。

HDML *n.* **手持设备置标语言**

Acronym for **H**andheld **D**evice **M**arkup **L**anguage. A simple, first-generation markup language used to define hypertext-like content and applications for wireless and other handheld devices with small displays. This language is used primarily to create Web sites viewed via wireless phones and personal digital assistants (PDAs). HDML provides content consisting mainly of text with limited graphics. *See also* WML. 为 **H**andheld **D**evice **M**arkup **L**anguage 的缩略语。一种简单的第一代置标语言，用来为带有小显示屏的无线及手持设备定义超文本风格的内容与应用程序界面。这种语言主要用来建立用手机和个人数字助理(PDA)查看的网页。HDML 提供的内容主要是文字，还有有限的图片。参阅 WML。

HDSL *n.* **高比特率数字用户专用线**

Acronym for **H**igh-bit-rate **D**igital **S**ubscriber **L**ine. A form of DSL, HDSL is a protocol for digital transmission of data over standard copper telecommunications lines (as opposed to fiber-optic lines) at rates of 1.544 Mbps in both directions. *Also called*: High-data-rate Digital Subscriber Line. *See also* DSL. 为 **H**igh-bit-rate **D**igital **S**ubscriber **L**ine 的缩略语。作为一种 DSL 的形式，HDSL 是一种数据的数字传输协议，数据可在标准铜质电信线路(与光纤线路相对)上以 1.544 Mbps 的速率双向传输。也称为 High-data-rate Digital Subscriber Line。参阅 DSL。

HDTP *n.* **手持设备传输协议**

Acronym for **H**andheld **D**evice **T**ransport **P**rotocol. Protocol that enables a handheld device, such as a wireless phone or personal digital assistant (PDA), to access the Internet. HDTP regulates the input and output of data interpreted by the device's microbrowser. *See also* WAP. 为 **H**andheld **D**evice **T**ransport **P**rotocol 的缩略语。使手机、个人数字助理(PDA)等手持设备能够访问因特网的一种协议。HDTP 规定了由设备里的微型浏览器解释的数据的输入输出(格式)。参阅 WAP。

HDTV *n.* **高清晰度电视**

Acronym for **H**igh-**D**efinition **T**ele**V**ision. A new television display standard that doubles the existing screen resolution and increases the screen aspect ratio from 4:3 to 16:9. This aspect ratio creates a television screen that is shaped like a movie screen. 为 **H**igh-**D**efinition **T**ele**V**ision 的缩略语。一种新的电视显示标准，其分辨率是现存屏幕分辨率的 2 倍，显示屏的宽高比也从 4∶3 增加到 16∶9。新的宽高比所构建的电视屏幕的形状类似于电影的屏幕。

HDTV-over-IP *n.* **IP 协议承载的高清晰度电视**

An Internet-based delivery option for High Definition Television (HDTV). HDTV-over-IP provides options for new and expanded services to ISPs, cable companies, telecommunications carriers, and business intranets, with its most extensive use in education. Universities use high-speed networks such as Internet2 to provide the intensive bandwidth demanded by HDTV-over-IP. Because HDTV-over-IP offers extreme image fidelity and sharpness, it is seen as ideal for delivery of distance education courses requiring precise visuals for which conventional video cannot provide sufficient resolution. *Also called*: iHDTV. 高清晰度电视(HDTV)的一种基于因特网的传输方案。HDTV-over-IP 向因特网服务供应商(ISP)、有线电视公司、电信运营商以及企业内部互联网提供

了新的、扩展的服务可选方案，其最广阔的应用在教育领域。大学里可以使用如第 2 代因特网等高速网络来满足 HDTV-over-IP 的高带宽需求。由于 HDTV-over-IP 提供了超高的画面清晰度，它可作为远程教育课程的理想传输方案。传统的视频技术无法提供足够的分辨率以达到所需的高清晰度视觉效果。也称为 iHDTV。

head *n.* 磁头；文件头

1. The read/write mechanism in a disk or tape drive. It converts changes in the magnetic field of the material on the disk or tape surface to changing electrical signals and vice versa. Disk drives usually contain one head for each surface that can be read from and written to. 磁盘或磁带驱动器中的读写机构，用于将磁盘或磁带表面材料上的磁场变化转变成电信号或反过来将电信号转变成磁信号。磁盘驱动器常常每个盘面都有一个磁头，用于读和写。

2. In relation to software or documents, the top or beginning of something. 位于软件或者文档顶部或起始的部分。

3. In HTML, a section of coding that precedes the body of a document and is used to describe the document itself (title, author, and so on) rather than the elements within the document. 在 HTML 中，位于文档正文前面的那部分编码，用于描述文档本身(标题、作者等)而不是描述文档中的元素。

head arm *n.* 磁头臂

See(见) access arm.

head-cleaning device *n.* 磁头清洗设备

An apparatus for applying a small amount of cleaning fluid to a magnetic head to remove accumulated debris. 一种磁头清洗装置，使用少量的清洗液清洗磁头，用于清除磁头上的积垢。

head crash *n.* 磁头损坏，磁头撞坏

A hard disk failure in which a read/write head, normally supported on a cushion of air only millionths of an inch thick, comes into contact with the platter, damaging the magnetic coating in which data is recorded. Still more damage occurs when the head picks up material gouged out of the surface and pushes it. A head crash can be caused by mechanical failure or by heavy shaking of the disk drive. If the crash occurs on a directory track, the whole disk may become instantly unreadable. 一种硬盘故障，正常情况下，浮在一层仅有数微英寸厚的空气垫上的读写磁头，接触了盘片，损坏了记录数据的磁性涂层。一旦磁头粘有碎片在盘片表面划出沟痕，都将会产生更严重的损坏。引起这种损坏的原因可能是机械装置失效或磁盘驱动器受到猛烈的振动。如果目录磁道受损，那么整个盘可能立刻变成不可读。

header *n.* 页眉，标题

1. In word processing or printing, text that is to appear at the top of pages. A header might be specified for the first page, all pages after the first, even pages, or odd pages. It usually includes the page number and may also show the date, the title, or other information about a document. *Also called*: heading, running head. *Compare* footer. 在字处理或打印中，出现在页面顶部的文本。可以给首页、首页后的所有页、偶数页或奇数页规定页眉。页眉通常包括页号，也可以包括日期、标题或其他有关文档的信息。也称为 heading, running head。比较 footer。

2. An information structure that precedes and identifies the information that follows, such as a block of bytes in communications, a file on a disk, a set of records in a database, or an executable program. 一种置于前头的可标识随后信息的信息结构，如通信中的一个字节块、磁盘上的一个文件、数据库中的一组记录或一个可执行程序。

3. One or more lines in a program that identify and describe for human readers the program, function, or procedure that follows. 在程序中，一行或多行用于标识和描述程序、功能或其后过程的信息文字。

header file *n.* 标头文件

A file that is identified to be included at the beginning of a program in a language such as C and that contains the definitions of data types and declarations of variables used by the functions in the program. 一种包括在程序开始处的识别文件，含有数据类型的定义和函数变量的声明。

header label *n.* 首标

An initial structure, such as an opening record, in the linear organization of a file or communication that describes the length, type, and structure of

the data that follows. *Compare* trailer label (definition 1). 在文件或通信线性组织中的一种起始结构，如一个正在打开的记录等。用于描述随后数据的长度、类型和结构。比较 trailer label（第 1 个释义）。

header record *n.* 首记录

The first record in a sequence of records. 在记录序列中的第一个记录。

heading *n.* 标题，上标题

See(见) header (第 1 个释义).

headless computer *n.* "无头"[只有心脏的]计算机

A computer system that does not have a keyboard, mouse, or video monitor during normal operation. 一种计算机系统，这种系统在正常运行期间，没有键盘、没有鼠标(器)或者没有监视器。

head-mounted device *n.* 头盔式装置

A headset or helmet used with virtual reality systems ranging from gaming to military, medical, educational, and industrial applications. A head-mounted device contains small screens that display images in such a way that the headset allows the wearer to view and move about in a three-dimensional, virtual world. The simulated environment is generated by a controlling computer, which adjusts the images in accordance with the wearer's head and body movements. A head-mounted device can include audio capability and is often used with an interactive input device, such as a joystick or glove. *Acronym*: HMD. *See also* virtual reality, wearable computer. 和虚拟现实系统(应用于博弈、军事、医学、教育或工业领域)同时使用的耳机或头盔。头盔式显示器装有显示图像的小屏幕，能让使用者在虚拟的三维世界中漫游。通过控制计算机产生了这种模拟环境，即根据使用者的头部和身体的移动调整图像。头盔式装置还可有音频功能，经常和交互式输入设备(如操纵杆或手套)一起使用。缩略为 HMD。参阅 virtual reality, wearable computer。

head-per-track disk drive *n.* 每道一磁头磁盘驱动器

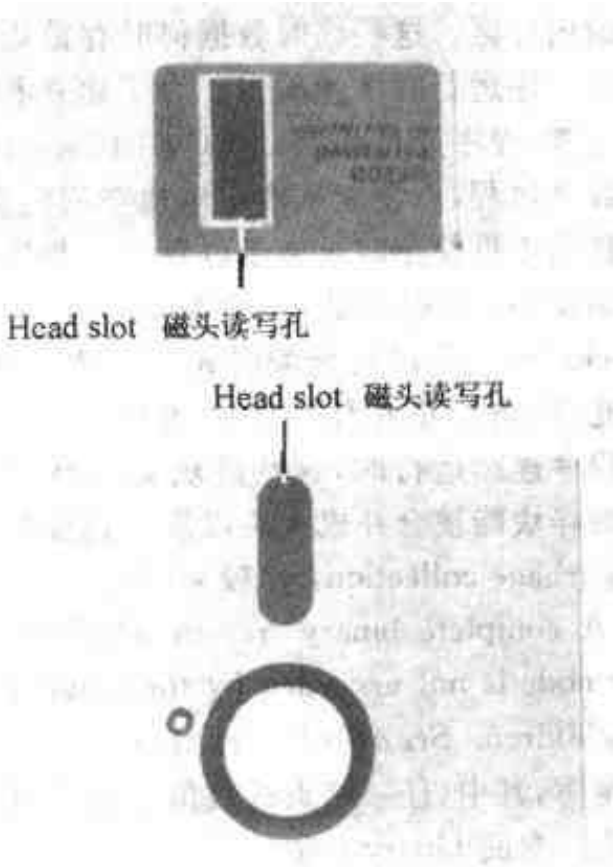
A disk drive that has one read/write head for every data track. Such a disk drive has a very low seek time because the heads do not have to move across the disk surface to the required track for reading and writing. Because read/write heads are expensive, this type of drive is uncommon. 一种每个数据磁道都有一个读写磁头的磁盘驱动器。这种磁盘驱动器所需的查找时间很少，因为磁头在读写时不必在磁盘表面上来回移动以寻找所需的磁道。由于读写磁头较昂贵，所以该类型的磁盘驱动器应用不普遍。

head positioning *n.* 磁头定位

The process of moving the read/ write head of a disk drive to the proper track for reading and writing. 指在读写数据时，磁盘驱动器的读写磁头移动到适当磁道的过程。

head slot *n.* 磁头读写孔

The oblong opening in the jacket of a floppy disk that provides access to the magnetic surface of the disk for the read/write head. See the illustration. 在软磁盘护套上开的一种长椭圆形的孔，用于使读写磁头可以通过该孔访问盘片的磁性表面。参阅本条目的图例。



Head slot

The head slots on a 5.25-inch disk (top) and a 3.5-inch disk (bottom) (the metal shutter on the 3.5-inch disk has been pulled back to show the head slot.)

5.25英寸磁盘（上图）和3.5英寸磁盘（下图）的磁头读写孔。(3.5英寸磁盘上的遮挡片被拉开以显示出磁头读写孔。)

H

head switching *n.* 磁头切换

The process of electrically switching among multiple read/write heads in a disk drive. 在磁盘驱动器中，多个读写磁头之间进行电切换的过程。

heap *n.* 堆(栈)

1. A portion of memory reserved for a program to use for the temporary storage of data structures whose existence or size cannot be determined until the program is running. To build and use such elements, programming languages such as C and Pascal include functions and procedures for requesting free memory from the heap, accessing it, and freeing it when it is no longer needed. In contrast to stack memory, heap memory blocks are not freed in reverse of the order in which they were allocated, so free blocks may be interspersed with blocks that are in use. As the program continues running, the blocks may have to be moved around so that small free blocks can be merged together into larger ones to meet the program's needs. *See also* garbage collection. *Compare* stack. 一种为程序保留的用于临时存储数据结构的内存区。这些临时数据何时存放以及其大小直到程序运行时才能确定。为了建立和使用这样的元素，程序设计语言(像 C 和 Pascal)包括一些函数和过程，以便能从堆中申请空闲内存、访问它并且当不再使用时重新予以释放。与堆栈存储器(stack memory)相比，堆存储器块(heap memory blocks)并不是以与分配时相反的次序被释放的。因此，空块和正在使用的块可能是混在一起的。当程序连续运行时，这些碎块必须被移动以便分散的碎块能被合并成大块以满足程序的需要。参阅 garbage collection。比较 stack。

2. A complete binary tree in which the value of any node is not exceeded by the value of either of its children. *See also* binary tree. 一种完全的二进制树，其中，任一结点的数值总高于其子结点的数值。参阅 binary tree。

heap sort 或 heapsort *n.* 堆栈排序(法)

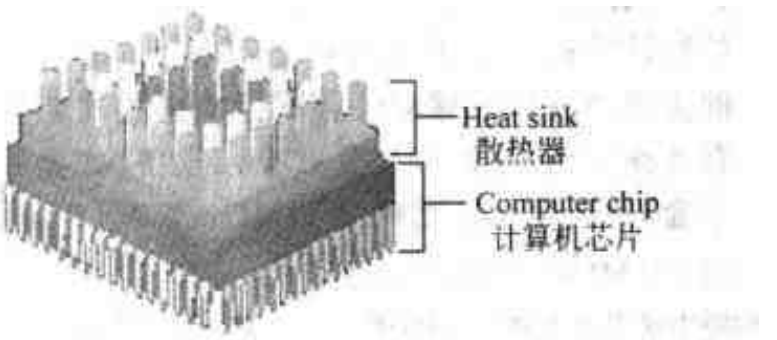
A space-efficient sorting method that first arranges the key fields into a heap structure; then repeatedly removes the root of the heap, which must, by definition, have the largest key; and reforms the heap. *See also* heap (definition 1). 一种空间有效的排序方法。在该方法中，首先将关键字段安排成一种堆栈结构，然后重复删除堆栈的根(根据定义，它必须拥有最长的关键字)，再重新形成堆栈。参阅 heap (第 1 个释义)。

heat pipe *n.* 散热管(道)

A cooling device consisting of a sealed metal tube containing a liquid and a wick. The liquid evaporates at the hot end; the vapor spreads along the tube to the cold end, where it condenses onto the wick; the liquid flows back along the wick to the hot end by capillary action. Heat pipes have been used in Pentium-based laptop computers, which have high cooling requirements and little room for conventional heat sinks. *Compare* heat sink. 一种由密封金属管构成的冷却设备。金属管中含有液体和管心，液体在热端处受热蒸发，产生的蒸气沿着金属管道扩散到冷端，在那儿冷凝到管心中，然后借助表面张力作用沿着管心又流回到热端。散热管已经被应用于基于奔腾芯片的膝上型计算机，因为这种计算机急需冷却但空间太小装不下常规的散热器。比较 heat sink。

heat sink *n.* 散热器

A device that absorbs and dissipates heat produced by an electrical component, such as an integrated circuit, to prevent overheating. Heat sinks are usually made of metal and often have fins that assist in transferring heat to the atmosphere. See the illustration. *Compare* heat pipe. 一种吸收并散发由电子部件(如集成电路等)产生的热，以防止过热的设备。散热器通常由金属制成，并常常借助散热片把热传散到空气中。参阅本条目的图例。比较 heat pipe。



Heat sink

hecto- *prefix* 【前缀】百

Metric prefix meaning 10^2 (one hundred). 前缀。表示 100(10^2)。

HEL *n.* 硬件仿真层

See(见) hardware emulation layer.

hello, world *n.* 世界,你好!

The output of the first program in Brian Kernighan and Dennis Ritchie's *The C Programming Language*. The program is traditionally the first test a C programmer makes in a new environment. 用 Brian Kernighan 和 Dennis Ritchie 设计的 C 程序设计语言开发的第一个程序的输出。该程序常被 C 程序设计人员作为在新环境下的第一个测试程序。

help *n.* 帮助(命令)

1. The capability of many programs and operating systems to display advice or instructions for using their features when so requested by the user, as by a screen button or a menu item or a function key. The user can access help without interrupting work in progress or leafing through a manual. Some help facilities are context-sensitive, meaning that the user receives information specific to the task or command being attempted. *Also called*: online help. 许多应用程序提供的建议或指导用户如何使用程序的能力。这种指导或帮助是通过屏幕按钮、选单或功能键操作的,用户不必中断正在进行的工作或翻阅手册就能够访问"帮助"。某些"帮助"工具是上下文关联的,即用户得到的帮助信息是与特定的任务或将要执行的命令相对应的。也称为 online help。

2. In many applications, a command that displays an explanation of another command that follows it. For instance, in many FTP programs, the command *help* can be followed by other commands, such as *cd* (change directory) or *ls* (list files and directories), to discover the purpose of these other commands. 在许多应用中,一种显示跟随其后的另一个命令的用法解释的命令。例如,在许多 FTP 程序中,命令 help 之后能够跟随另一个命令,如 cd(改变目录)或 ls(列文件和目录)等,以便得到这些命令用法的帮助提示。

3. In versions 5 and 6 of MS-DOS, the command used to request information about MS-DOS commands, command parameters, and switches. 在 MS-DOS 版本 5 和版本 6 中,用于获得 MS-DOS 命令、命令参数和切换信息的命令。

Help *n.* 帮助

An item on a menu bar in a graphical user interface that enables the user to access the help feature of the present application. *See also* graphical user interface, help (definition 1), menu bar. 在图形用户界面中,选单栏上的一个选单,用于使用户在当前应用中就能够访问帮助功能。参阅 graphical user interface, help (第 1 个释义), menu bar。

help desk *n.* 技术支持部[组];帮助桌面(程序)

1. Technical support staff who help solve users' problems with hardware or software systems or refer such problems to those who can solve them. Help desks are typically run by larger organizations, such as corporations, universities, or vendors to corporations, to assist users in the organization. 指能够帮助用户解决硬件或软件系统问题或将问题移交到有关人员处的全体技术支持人员。帮助组一般由一些大型机构管理,如一些合作公司、大学或代理商们,以帮助机构中的用户。

2. A software application for tracking problems with hardware and software and their solutions. 一种软件应用程序,用于跟踪硬件和软件问题并提供解决方案。

helper *n.* 帮助程序,助手软件

See(见) helper application.

helper application *n.* 帮助器应用(程序)

An application intended to be launched by a Web browser when the browser downloads a file that it is not able to process itself. Examples of helper applications are sound and movie players. Helper applications generally must be obtained and installed by users; they usually are not included in the browser itself. Many current Web browsers no longer require helper applications for common multimedia file formats. *Also called*: helper program. *Compare* ActiveX controls, plugin (definition 2). 当用 Web 浏览器下载文件(它不能处理自己)时,由 Web 浏览器驱动的一种应用程序。声音和电影播放程序就是帮助器应用程序的例子。一般来说,用户必须获得帮助器应用程序并进行安装,因为浏览器本身通常不包括这些程序。当前,许多 Web 浏览器已经不再需要帮助器应用程序就能够使用通用多媒体文件格式。也称为 helper program。比较 ActiveX controls, plugin (第 2 个释义)。

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helper program *n.* 帮助器程序

See(见) helper application.

Help key *n.* 帮助键

A key on the keyboard that the user can press to request help. *See also* function key, help (definition 1). 在键盘上,一种提供给用户的用于请求帮助的键。参阅 function key, help (第 1 个释义)。

help screen *n.* 帮助屏幕

A screen of information that is displayed when the user requests help. *See also* help (definition 1). 一种当用户请求帮助时显示的屏幕信息。参阅 help (第 1 个释义)。

henry *n.* 亨

The unit of inductance. A current changing at a rate of one ampere per second will generate one volt across an inductance of one henry. In practice, a henry is a very large unit; inductances measured in millihenries (mH = 10^{-3} H), microhenries (μH = 10^{-6} H), or nanohenries (nH = 10^{-9} H) are more commonly encountered. Abbreviated H. *See also* inductance. 电感的单位。电流以 1 安培每秒的速率变化时,1 亨的电感上将产生 1 伏特电压。实际上,1 亨是一个很大的单位,更常用的电感单位为毫亨(1mH = 10^{-3} H)、微亨(1μH = 10^{-6} H)或纳亨(1nH = 10^{-9} H)。参阅 inductance。

Hercules Graphics Card *n.* Hercules 图形卡

See(见) HGC.

hertz *n.* 赫兹

The unit of frequency measurement; one cycle (of a periodic event such as a waveform) per second. Frequencies of interest in computers and electronic devices are often measured in kilohertz (kHz = 1000 Hz = 10^3 Hz), megahertz (MHz = 1000 kHz = 10^6 Hz), gigahertz (GHz = 1000MHz = 10^9 Hz), or terahertz (THz = 1000 GHz = 10^{12} Hz). Abbreviated Hz. 频率测量的单位,1 赫兹为(周期性事件(如波形)的)1 周期每秒。在计算机和电子装置中,频率常常用千赫兹(1KHz = 1000Hz = 10^3 Hz)、兆赫兹(1MHz = 1000KHz = 10^6 Hz)、吉(咖)赫兹(1GHz = 1000MHz = 10^9 Hz)或太(拉)赫兹(1THz = 1000GHz = 10^{12} Hz)。缩写为 Hz。

hertz time *n.* 赫兹时间

See(见) clock rate.

heterogeneous environment *n.* 异种环境

A computing milieu, usually within an organization, in which hardware and software from two or more manufacturers are used. *Compare* homogeneous environment. 一种计算环境,通常指在一个机构内,所使用的硬件和软件来自于两家或多家制造厂商。比较 homogeneous environment。

heuristic *n.* 启发式研究,探索性方法

An approach or algorithm that leads to a correct solution of a programming task by nonrigorous or self-learning means. One approach to programming is first to develop a heuristic and then to improve on it. The term comes from Greek *heuriskein*("to discover, find out") and is related to "eureka" ("I have found it"). 一种方法或算法,通过非严格的或自学习的方法得出程序设计任务的正确方案。一种程序设计的方法是,首先开发出非精确的程序,然后再完善它。该术语来自于希腊语"heuriskein"(发现,找出)并且和"eureka"(我已经发现它了)有关。

Hewlett-Packard Graphics Language *n.* 惠普图形语言

See(见) HPGL.

Hewlett-Packard Printer Control Language *n.* 惠普打印机控制语言

See(见) Printer Control Language.

hex *n.* 十六进制

See(见) hexadecimal.

hexadecimal *adj.* 【修】十六进制

Using 16 rather than 10 as the base for representing numbers. The hexadecimal system uses the digits 0 through 9 and the letters A through F (uppercase or lowercase) to represent the decimal numbers 0 through 15. One hexadecimal digit is equivalent to 4 bits, and 1 byte can be expressed by two hexadecimal digits. For example, binary 0101 0011 corresponds to hexadecimal 53. To prevent confusion with decimal numbers, hexadecimal numbers in programs or documentation are usually followed by *H*or preceded by &, $, or 0*x*. Thus, 10H = decimal 16; 100H = decimal 16^2 = decimal 256. Equivalents and conversion tables for

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binary, decimal, hexadecimal, and octal numbers are given in Appendix E. *Also called*: hex. 指使用 16 而不是 10 作为基来表示数字的特性。十六进制系统使用数字 0～9 和字母 A～F(大写或小写)来表示十进制数 0～15。由于一个十六进制数字可用 4 位二进制数来表示,所以 1 个字节能够表示成两个十六进制数字。例如,二进制数 0101 0011 对应着十六进制数 53。为了防止与十进制数混淆,十六进制数的后面用 H 或其前面用 &、S 或 0x 来表示。因此,10H = 16(十进制),100H = 16^2(十进制)=256(十进制)。二进制、十进制、十六进制和八进制数之间的转换表在附录 E 中。也称为 hex。

hexadecimal conversion *n.* 十六进制转换

Conversion of a number to or from the hexadecimal system. See Appendix E. 一种十六进制和其他进制之间的转换。转换表见附录 E。

HFS *n.* 分层[层次]文件系统

See(见) Hierarchical File System.

HFS+ *n.* 增强版分层文件系统

Acronym for Hierarchal File System Plus. The primary file system format available on the Macintosh operating system. With Mac OS 8.1, HFS+ replaced the earlier HFS format, adding support for names longer than 31 characters and Unicode representation of file and directory names. *Also called*: Mac OS Extended format. 为 Hierarchal File System Plus 的缩略语。Macintosh 操作系统使用的主要文件系统格式。在 Mac OS 8.1 中,HFS+取代了先前的 HFS 格式,增加了对超过 31 个字符的长文件名及 Unicode 格式文件、目录名的支持。也称为 Mac OS Extended format。

HGA *n.* Hercules 图形适配器

Acronym for Hercules Graphics Adapter. *See* HGC. 为 Hercules Graphics Adapter 的缩略语。见 HGC。

HGC *n.* Hercules 图形卡

Acronym for Hercules Graphics Card. A video adapter introduced in 1982 by Hercules Computer Technology for IBM personal computers and compatibles and now superseded by VGA and its successors. It offered a monochrome graphics mode with 720×348 pixels. *See also* VGA. 为 Hercules Graphics Card 的缩略语。一种由 Hercules 计算机技术公司于 1982 年推出的视频适配器,用于 IBM 个人计算机及其兼容机。它提供了一种分辨率为 720×348 的单色图形方式,现在已被 VGA 及其后来者所取代。参阅 VGA。

HGC Plus *n.* 增强型 Hercules 图形卡

A video adapter, introduced in 1986 by Hercules Computer Technology, that offered additional video buffer space to store 12 fonts of 256 characters each, which could be used for graphics characters. 一种由 Hercules 计算机技术公司于 1986 年推出的视频适配器,提供了附加的视频缓冲空间,可存储 256 个字符,每个字符有 12 种字体。因此,可用于存储图形字符信息。

HHOK *n.* 哈,哈,只是开个玩笑

Acronym for **ha, ha, only kidding**. An indication of humor or facetiousness often used in e-mail and online communications. 为 **ha, ha, only kidding** 的缩略语。一种幽默或诙谐的表示。常常用在电子邮件和在线通信中。

hibernation *n.* 休眠

A state in which a computer shuts down after saving everything in memory to the hard disk. When the computer is powered on, programs and documents that were open are restored to the desktop. *See also* standby. 计算机将内存中所有的信息保存到硬盘后关闭的一种状态。当计算机加电启动时,原来打开的程序和文档将被恢复到桌面。参阅 standby。

hidden file *n.* 隐藏文件

A file that, in order to protect it from deletion or modification, is not shown in the normal listing of the files contained in a directory. Such a file is often used to store code or data critical to the operating system. 一种在正常文件列表时不显示的文件,用于防止文件被删除或修改。这类文件常常用来存储对操作系统重要的代码或数据。

hidden line *n.* 隐藏线,隐藏行

In any application, such as a CAD program, that represents solid three-dimensional objects, a line in a drawing that would (or should) be hidden if the object were perceived as a solid construction. The process of removing such lines in an application is called hiddenline removal. *See also* CAD,

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hidden surface. 在许多应用中(如 CAD 程序),当表示实心三维物体且该物体要能被感觉出是实心结构时,一种在绘图时被隐藏的线。在应用中消除这种线的过程称为隐藏线消除。参阅 CAD, hidden surface。

hidden surface *n.* **隐藏面**

A surface of a solid three-dimensional object, such as one represented in a CAD program, that would not be visible when the object is viewed from a particular angle—for example, the underside of the wing of an airplane when viewed from above. *See also* CAD, hidden line. 在许多应用中(如 CAD 程序),当从特定的角度观察物体时,一种不可见的实心三维物体的表面。例如,从上往下看时飞机机翼的下表面。参阅 CAD, hidden line。

hide *vb.* **【动】隐藏**

To temporarily remove the onscreen display of an application's active window while leaving the application running. Windows that have been hidden are returned to active display by issuing the appropriate command to the operating system. 当离开当前应用时,把当前屏幕上所显示的应用程序的活动窗口暂时移开(即隐藏起来)。通过对操作系统发出适当的命令,可使已经被隐藏的窗口重新转变成活动状态。

hierarchical *adj.* **【修】分层,分级,层次**

Of, relating to, or organized as a hierarchy. *See also* hierarchy. 用于修饰或说明分层结构的特性、关系或组织。参阅 hierarchy。

hierarchical computer network *n.* **分层[分级]计算机网络**

1. A network in which one host computer controls a number of smaller computers, which may in turn act as hosts to a group of PC workstations. 一种网络,其中一台主机可以控制许多小一些(即位于下一层)的计算机,而这些计算机又可以充当一组 PC 工作站的主机。

2. A network in which control functions are organized according to a hierarchy and in which data processing tasks may be distributed. 一种依据分层结构组织控制功能的网络。其中,数据处理任务是分布式的。

hierarchical database *n.* **层次(型)数据库**

A database in which records are grouped in such a way that their relationships form a branching, treelike structure. This type of database structure, most commonly used with databases for large computers, is well suited for organizing information that breaks down logically into successively greater levels of detail. The organization of records in a hierarchical database should reflect the most common or the most timecritical types of access expected. 一种数据库,其中的记录按分支、树型结构的关系予以分组。这种类型的数据库结构,最常用作为大型计算机的数据库,非常适合于从逻辑上组织信息以便将信息分解成更详细的级别。在分层数据库中,记录的组织应反映出预期访问的最常用性或最当前性。

hierarchical database management system *n.* **层次(型)数据库管理系统**

A database management system that supports a hierarchical model. *Acronym*: HDBMS. *See also* hierarchical model. 一种支持分层方式的数据库管理系统。缩略为 HDBMS。参阅 hierarchical model。

Hierarchical Data Format *n.* **分层[分级]数据格式**

A file format for storing multiple types of graphical and numerical data and transferring them between different types of machines, together with a library of functions for handling such files in a uniform way. NCSA developed and supports the file function and library and has placed them in the public domain. Hierarchical Data Format files are supported on most common types of computers. The format can easily be extended to accommodate additional data models. The library functions have both FORTRAN and C interfaces. *Acronym*: HDF. *See also* NCSA (definition 1). 一种用于存储多种类型图形和数字数据的文件格式,可以在不同类型机器之间进行传输,且能和函数库一起以统一的方式处理这种文件。美国伊利诺大学的国家超级计算机应用中心(NCSA)开发和支持这种文件格式和函数库,并已经把它们置于公共域中。最常用的计算机都支持分层数据格式文件,该格式能很容易地被扩充成可调整的其他的数据模型。库函数具有 FORTRAN 和 C 接口。缩略为 HDF。参阅 NCSA (第 1 个释义)。

hierarchical file system *n.* **分层[层次]文件系统**

A system for organizing files on a disk in which files are contained in directories or folders, each of which can contain other directories as well as files. The main directory for the disk is called the root; the chain of directories from the root to a particular file is called the path. *See also* hierarchy, path (definition 2), root. *Compare* flat file system. 一种在磁盘上组织文件的系统，其中文件被包含在目录或文件夹中，每个目录或文件夹还能包含其他的目录和文件。磁盘的主目录称为根，从根到特定文件的目录链称为路径。参阅 hierarchy, path（第 2 个释义），root。比较 flat file system。

Hierarchical File System *n.* 分层[分级]文件系统

A tree-structured file system used on the Apple Macintosh in which folders can be nested within other folders. *Acronym*: HFS. *See also* hierarchy, path (definition 2), root. *Compare* flat file system. 一种树型结构的文件系统，用于 Apple Macintosh 机中。其中，文件夹可以嵌套在其他文件夹之内。缩略为 HFS。参阅 hierarchy, path（第 2 个释义），root。比较 flat file system。

hierarchical menu *n.* 分层[分级]选单

A menu that has one or more submenus. Such a menu/submenu arrangement is hierarchical because each level subsumes the next. 一种具有一个或多个子选单的选单。这种选单-子选单安排是分层式的，因为每一级的下面有下一级。

hierarchical model *n.* 分层[分级]模型

A model used in database management in which each record may be the "parent" of one or more child records, which may or may not have the same structure as the parent; a record can have no more than one parent. Conceptually, therefore, a hierarchical model can be, and usually is, regarded as a tree. The individual records are not necessarily contained in the same file. *See also* tree. 在数据库管理中使用的一种模型，其中每个记录也许是一个或多个"子记录"的"父记录"，这些"子记录"的结构和其"父记录"的结构可以一样，也可以不一样。一个记录不能有一个以上的"父记录"。因此，从概念上说，分层模型能够（也通常）被认为像一棵树。此外，单个记录也不必包含在相同的文件中。参阅 tree。

Hierarchical Storage Management *n.* 分层存储管理（技术）

See（见）HSM.

hierarchy *n.* 分层[分级]结构

A type of organization that, like a tree, branches into more specific units, each of which is "owned" by the higher-level unit immediately above. Hierarchies are characteristic of several aspects of computing because they provide organizational frameworks that can reflect logical links, or relationships, between separate records, files, or pieces of equipment. For example, hierarchies are used in organizing related files on a disk, related records in a database, and related (interconnected) devices on a network. In applications such as spreadsheets, hierarchies of a sort are used to establish the order of precedence in which arithmetic operations are to be performed by the computer. *See also* hierarchical file system. 一种树状组织，分支成许多特定的单元，每个单元都被与其紧邻的高一级单元所"拥有"。分层结构在计算机信息处理技术领域具有其自己的特征，因为它们提供的组织框架能够反映出记录之间、文件之间或设备部件之间的逻辑链接或关系。例如，使用分层结构来组织磁盘上的相关文件、数据库中的相关记录和网络中的相关（即互连）设备。在类似电子表格的应用中，分层排序被用于建立由计算机执行的算术运算中的先后次序。参阅 hierarchical file system。

high availability *n.* 高可用性

The ability of a system or device to be usable when it is needed. When expressed as a percentage, high availability is the actual service time divided by the required service time. Although high availability does not guarantee that a system will have no downtime, a network often is considered highly available if it achieves 99.999 percent network uptime. *Also called*: RAS (reliability/availability/serviceability), fault resilience. *See also* five-nines availability, four-nines availability, three-nines availability, two-nines availability. *Compare* fault tolerance. 一个系统或设备在需要时即可工作的能力。用百分数表示时，高可用性等于实际服务时间除以需求服务时间。虽然高可用性不担保

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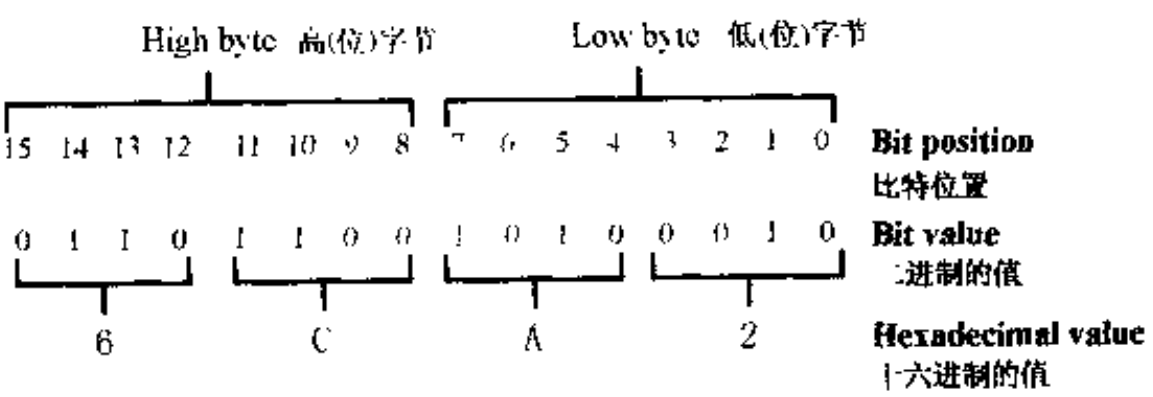
系统不需要维护时间，但当一个网络达到99.999%的正常运行时间.通常就可被认为具有高可用性。也称为 RAS (reliability/availability/serviceability)，fault resilience。参阅 five-nines availability，four-nines availability，three-nines availability，two-nines availability。比较 fault tolerance。

High-bit-rate Digital Subscriber Line *n.* **高比特率数字用户专用线**

See(见) HDSL.

high byte *n.* **高(位)字节**

The byte containing the most significant bits (bits 8 through 15) in a 2-byte grouping representing a 16- bit (bits 0 through 15) value. See the illustration. *See also* hexadecimal. 在用 2 字节表示一个 16 位(第 0～15 位)数值时，包含高位(第 8～15 位)的字节。参阅本条目的图例。参阅 hexadecimal。



High byte

The high byte is binary 01101100, or hexadecimal 6C, or decimal 108

高位字节为二进制数 01101100、或十六进制数 6C，或十进制数 108

high-capacity CD-ROM *n.* **高容量 CD-ROM**

See(见) digital video disc.

High Contrast *n.* **高对比度**

An accessibility display feature in Microsoft Windows that instructs programs to use the color scheme specified in the Settings dialog box and to increase legibility whenever possible. 在微软 Windows 操作系统中的一个辅助显示功能，让各种程序使用设置对话框中指定的配色方案来尽可能地增加屏幕易读性。

High-data-rate Digital Subscriber Line *n.* **高数据传输速率数字用户专用线**

See(见) HDSL.

High-Definition Television *n.* **高清晰度电视**

See(见) HDTV.

high-density disk *n.* **高密(度)磁盘**

1. A 3.5-inch floppy disk that can hold 1.44 MB. *Compare* double-density disk. 一种 3.5 英寸，容量为 1.44MB 的软磁盘。比较 double-density disk。

2. A 5.25- inch floppy disk that can hold 1.2 MB. *Compare* doubledensity disk. 一种 5.25 英寸，容量为 1.2MB 的软磁盘。比较 doubledensity disk。

high DOS memory *n.* **高端 DOS 内存**

See(见) high memory.

high-end *adj.* **【修】高端**

A descriptive term for something that uses the latest technology to maximize performance. There is usually a direct correlation between high-end technology and higher prices. 一种描述性术语，用于描述使用最新技术使性能最优化的特性。在高端技术和高价格之间通常有一种直接的对应关系。

High-level Data Link Control *n.* **高级数据链路控制**

See(见) HDLC.

high-level language *n.* **高级语言**

A computer language that provides a level of abstraction from the underlying machine language. Statements in a high-level language generally use keywords similar to English and translate into more than one machine-language instruction. In practice, every computer language above assembly language is a highlevel language. *Acronym*: HLL. *Also called*: high-order language. *Compare*

assembly language. 一种从基本机器语言中抽象出来的计算机语言。高级语言中的语句通常使用类似英语的关键字并且可以翻译成一条以上的机器语言指令。实际上，汇编语言以上的每种计算机语言都是高级语言。缩略为 HLL。也称为 high-order language。比较 assembly language。

highlight *vb.* 【动】加亮，突出，突出(显示)，选定

To alter the appearance of displayed characters as a means of calling attention to them, as by displaying them in reverse video (light on dark rather than dark on light, and vice versa) or with greater intensity. Highlighting is used to indicate an item, such as an option on a menu or text in a word processor, that is to be acted on in some way. 改变显示字符的外观以便引起注意。例如，通过反显示(亮变黑而不是黑变亮，或反之)，或用较高的亮度来显示它们。在字处理程序中，常常先用突出显示选定某个项目，如选单或文本中的选项；然后再对其进行操作。

high memory *n.* 高端内存

1. Memory locations addressed by the largest numbers. 用最大数寻址的内存位置。

2. In IBM PCs and compatibles, the range of addresses between 640 kilobytes and 1 megabyte, used primarily for the ROM BIOS and control hardware such as the video adapter and input/output ports. *Compare* low memory. 在 IBM PC 及其兼容机中，指位于 640KB 和 1MB 之间的地址范围，保留给 ROM BIOS 和控制像视频适配器以及输入输出端口这类硬件使用的。比较 low memory。

high memory area *n.* 高端内存区

In IBM PCs and compatibles, the 64-kilobyte range of addresses immediately above 1 megabyte. By means of the file HIMEM.SYS, MS-DOS (versions 5 and later) can move portions of itself into the high memory area, thereby increasing the amount of conventional memory available for applications. *Acronym*: HMA. *See also* conventional memory, expanded memory. 在 IBM PC 及其兼容机中，1MB 内存以上的第一个 64KB 的地址范围。借助文件 HIMEM.SYS，MS-DOS (5.0 及更高版本)能将自己移动到高端内存区，以便为应用程序腾出更多可用的常规内存。缩略为 HMA。参阅 conventional memory, expanded memory。

high-order *adj.* 【修】高位，高阶

Having the most weight or significance. The high-order term usually appears first or leftmost in writing systems based on the Roman alphabet or Arabic numerals. For example, in the 2-byte hex value 6CA2, the high-order byte 6C has a value by itself of decimal 108 but counts for $108 \times 256 = 27,648$ in the group, whereas the low-order byte A2 counts only for decimal 162. *Compare* low-order. 指具有最高位或最显著的特性。在基于罗马字母或阿拉伯数字的书写系统中，高位是指起始位或靠左边的位。例如，在 2 字节十六进制数 6CA2 组中，6C 属于高位字节，它的十进制值是 108，在组中的计数为 $108 \times 256 = 27648$。而 A2 属于低位字节，在组中的计数为十进制 162。比较 low-order。

high-order language *n.* 高级语言

See(见) high-level language.

highpass filter *n.* 高通滤波器

An electronic circuit that passes all frequencies in a signal that are above a specified frequency. *Compare* bandpass filter, lowpass filter. 一种电子电路，允许信号中某一指定频率以上的所有频率通过。比较 bandpass filter, lowpass filter。

High-Performance File System *n.* 高性能文件系统

See(见) HPFS.

High-Performance Parallel Interface *n.* 高性能并行接口

See(见) HIPPI.

High-Performance Serial Bus *n.* 高性能串行总线 (1394)

See(见) IEEE 1394.

high-persistence phosphor *n.* 长余辉荧光粉

A phosphor that glows for a relatively long time after being struck by electrons. Highpersistence phosphors are used in direct view storage tubes, but most CRTs (cathode-ray tubes) use phosphors of relatively low persistence so that their images can be changed quickly without "ghosts" of earlier images remaining on the screen. *See also* CRT, direct view storage tube. 一种在受到电子冲击后可以发出相对较长时间光的荧光粉，主要用在直

接视频存储管中。目前，大多数阴极射线管使用的是相对短余辉的荧光粉，以便屏幕上的图像能快速改变而不出现重影。参阅 CRT，direct view storage tube。

high resolution *n.* 高分辨率

The capability for reproducing text and graphics with relative clarity and fineness of detail. High resolution is achieved by using a large number of pixels (dots) to create an image in a given area. For screen displays, the resolution is stated in terms of the total number of pixels in the horizontal and vertical dimensions. For example, the VGA video adapter has a resolution of 640 by 480 pixels. In printing, resolution refers to the number of dots per inch (dpi) produced by the printer, such as 300 to 600 dpi for a desktop laser or ink jet printer or 1000 to 2000 dpi for a production-quality imagesetter. *Also called*: hi-res. 指以较高清晰度和细度重现文本和图像的能力。在给定区域内像素点的数量愈多，图像的分辨率愈高。对屏幕显示而言，分辨率用在水平方向上和垂直方向上像素点的总数量来表述，例如 VGA 视频适配器的分辨率为 640×480 像素。在打印中，分辨率是指由打印机产生的点数每英寸(dpi)，如桌面激光打印机或喷墨打印机一般为 300～600dpi，而高质量的图像生成器则为 1000～2000dpi。也称为 hi-res。

High Sierra specification *n.* 高 Sierra 规范[约]

An industry-wide format specification for the logical structure, file structure, and record structures on a CD-ROM. The specification is named after a meeting on CD-ROM held near Lake Tahoe in November 1985. It served as the basis for the international standard, ISO 9660. 一种在行业范围内使用的，用于定义 CD-ROM 中的逻辑结构、文件结构和记录结构的格式规范。它是于 1985 年 11 月在 Lake Tahoe 附近举行的 CD-ROM 学术会议后命名的，被看作是国际标准 ISO 9660 的基础。

high tech *n.* 高技术

1. Cutting-edge applied science and engineering, usually involving computers and electronics. 指在科学和工程方面的尖端技术，通常涉及计算机和电子学。

2. Sophisticated, often complex, specialized technical innovation. 也指精巧、复杂而专门的技术发明。

hijackware *n.* 劫持件

Software that appears to be a useful plugin or utility, but which will take over a user's Internet surfing or shopping activity by creating pop-up advertisements for competing products or redirecting the user to competitor's Web sites. Typically users will download and install a hijackware product believing it to be free browser enhancement software. Businesses pay the makers of hijackware products to push their shopping sites and product advertising onto Internet users, sometimes to the point of denying the user access to competing Web sites. *See also* gatored. 一种看起来像是有用的插件或实用程序的软件，但在用户进行因特网冲浪或购物时弹出竞争者的广告或将浏览器重定向到竞争者的网站。一般而言，用户在下载、安装 hijachware 产品时以为它是免费的浏览器增强软件。商业公司向 hijachware 产品的编写者付费，达到向因特网用户推荐其购物站点及产品广告，或者阻止用户访问竞争对手的网站的目的。参阅 gatored。

Hijiri calendar *n.* 哈吉利日历

The lunar calendar used in Islamic countries. *Compare* Gregorian calendar, Julian calendar. 伊斯兰各国使用的年历。比较 Gregorian calendar, Julian calendar。

HIPPI *n.* 高性能并行接口

Acronym for **H**igh-**P**erformance **P**arallel **I**nterface. An ANSI communications standard used with supercomputers. 为 High-Performance Parallel Interface 的缩略语。一种用于超级计算机的 ANSI 通信标准。

hi-res *n.* 高分辨率

See(见) high resolution.

histogram *n.* 直方图

A chart consisting of horizontal or vertical bars, the widths or heights of which represent the values of certain data. 一种由水平条或垂直条组成的图表，条的宽度或高度表示其特定数据的值。

history *n.* 历史记录，历程

A list of the user's actions within a program, such

as commands entered in an operating system shell, menus passed through using Gopher, or links followed using a Web browser. 一种记录用户在程序内操作动作的列表，如在操作系统命令解释程序中输入过的命令的列表、使用 Gopher 访问过的选单或使用 Web 浏览器浏览过的链接关系等。

hit *n.* **击中，命中**

1. A successful retrieval of data from a cache rather than from the slower hard disk or RAM. *See also* cache, hard disk, RAM. 一种从高速缓冲区而不是从较慢的硬盘或 RAM 中进行的成功的数据检索。参阅 cache, hard disk, RAM。

2. A successful retrieval of a record matching a query in a database. *See also* query (definition 1), record[1]. 一种在数据库中通过匹配条件进行的成功的记录检索。参阅 query（第 1 个释义），record[1]。

3. Retrieval of a file from a Web site. Each separate file accessed on a Web page, including HTML documents and graphics, counts as a hit. 从 Web 站点上的文档检索。每个从 Web 站点上检索到的文件（包括 HTML 文档和图形）都算作一个命中。

4. In computer war and other games, when a character is successfully fired on, attacked, or otherwise taken out. 在计算机战争或者其他游戏中，当某个字符成功地射击时，表示命中，或者相反叫做除去。

hit points *n.* **击点（数）**

Used in most computer and console war games to refer to the amount of times a player can be damaged before his or her character passes out or dies. 大部分计算机和控制台战争游戏中使用击点数来指玩家在其人员通过或者死掉之前可以使用的时间量。

hive *n.* **蜂窝（注册表，结构）**

One of the top-level sets of keys, subkeys, and values in Windows 9x, Windows NT, Windows 2000, and Windows CE Registries. The term was created by a Microsoft programmer who thought the structure of the Registry resembled a beehive. Each hive is a permanent part of the Registry and is associated with a set of files containing information related to the configuration (applications, user preferences, devices, and so on) of the computer on which the operating system is installed. Registry hives include HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE, HKEY_CURRENT_USER, and HKEY_CURRENT_CONFIG. *See also* Registry. 在 Windows 9x、Windows NT、Windows 2000 和 Windows CE 系统的注册表中的主键、子键及值的一个最高层集。此术语由某个微软程序员创建，他认为注册表的结构与蜂窝相似。每个蜂窝是注册表的一个永久部分，并和一系列文件相关，这些文件包含了与安装了操作系统的计算机配置（应用程序、用户参数选择和设备等）相关的信息。注册表蜂窝包括 HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE、HKEY_CURRENT_USER 和 HKEY_CURRENT_CONFIG。参阅 Registry。

HKEY *n.* **操作关键字，操作钥匙**

Short for **hkey** handle. In Windows 9x, Windows NT, and Windows 2000, a handle to a Registry key in which configuration information is stored. Each key leads to subkeys containing configuration information that, in earlier versions of Windows, was stored in .ini files. For example, the handle key HKEY-CURRENT-USER Control Panel leads to the subkey for the Windows Desktop. *See also* handle (definition 1). 为 **hkey** handle 的缩写。在 Windows 9x、Windows NT 和 Windows 2000 系统中，一种对存储着配置信息的注册关键字的处理方式。每个关键字导向一个含有配置信息的子关键字。在早期 Windows 的版本中，这些关键字存储在 .ini 文件中。例如，操作关键字 HKEY-CURRENT-USER Control Panel 导向 Windows Deskop 的子关键字。参阅 handle（第 1 个释义）。

HLL *n.* **高级语言**

See（见）high-level language.

HLS *n.* **色调-光度-饱和度（色彩模型）**

Acronym for **hue-lightness-saturation**. *See* HSB. 为 **hue-lightness-saturation** 的缩略语。见 HSB。

HMA *n.* **高端内存区**

See（见）high memory area.

HMD *n.* **头盔式装置**

See（见）head-mounted device.

Hollerith tabulating /recording machine *n.* **制表-记录机**

An electromechanical machine invented by Herman

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Hollerith in the late 1800s for processing data supplied in the form of holes punched at predetermined locations in cards. Contacts made through the holes completed electrical circuits, allowing signals to be passed to counting and tabulating devices. This machine is considered to have reduced the time required to finish the 1890 U. S. census by two thirds. Such machines were manufactured in the early 1900s by Hollerith's Tabulating Machine Company, which eventually became the International Business Machines Corporation (IBM). 一种机电式的机器，由美国人 Herman Hollerith 于 19 世纪后期为处理来自于穿孔卡片上的数据而发明的。这种数据是按照在卡片的预定位置上是否打孔的形式来提供的。电路透过孔而接通，从而将信号传送到计数和制表设备。据称这种机器减少了美国 1890 年人口调查工作所需时间的 2/3。在 19 世纪早期，Hollerith 制表机器公司制造了这种机器。后来，该公司变成了(美国)国际商用机器公司，即 IBM 公司。

hologram *n.* 全息图

A three-dimensional image record created by holography. The hologram consists of a light interference pattern preserved in a medium such as photographic film. When suitably illuminated, it produces an image that changes its appearance as the viewer changes viewing angle. *See also* holography. 一种通过全息照相技术建立的三维图像记录。全息图由保留在一种介质(如照相胶片)上的光干涉特性图构成。当光线适当时，它产生的图像会随着视线角度的不同而不同。参阅 holography。

holography *n.* 全息(照相)技术

A method of reproducing three-dimensional visual images by recording light interference patterns on a medium such as photographic film, creating a hologram. *See also* hologram. 一种再生三维视频图像的方法，原理是将光干涉特性图记录在一种介质(如照相胶片)上从而形成全息图。参阅 hologram。

holy war *n.* 圣战

1. A widespread and acrimonious debate among computer professionals over some aspect of the computer field, such as the debate over use of the GOTO statement in programming or that over big-endian versus little-endian data storage. 一种在计算机专业人员之间发生的广泛的、激烈的争论，如在程序设计中对使用 GOTO 语句或数据存储时大数在前还是小数在前的争论等。

2. An argument in a mailing list, newsgroup, or other forum over some emotional and controversial topic, such as abortion or Northern Ireland. Introducing a holy war that is off the purported topic of the forum is considered a violation of netiquette. 一种争论，发生在邮递列表、新闻组或其他带有感情色彩的、有争议论题的论坛中，如堕胎或北爱尔兰等。脱离了论坛本来的目的而引起一场圣战，被认为是一种违反网上礼仪的行为。

home *n.* 起始点[位置]

A beginning position, such as the upper left corner of a character-based display, the left end of a line of text, cell A1 of a spreadsheet, or the top of a document. 一种开始位置，如基于字符显示的屏幕的左上角、文本中行的左边界、电子表格中的 A1 单元格或文档的顶部等。

home automation *n.* 家庭自动化

The process of programmatically controlling appliances, lighting, heating and cooling systems, and other devices in a home network. *See also* home network (definition 1). 程序化控制家用电器、灯光、加热和冷却系统及其家庭网络中的其他装置的过程。参阅 home network (第 1 个释义)。

homebrew *n.* 家庭产品

Hardware or software developed by an individual at home or by a company for its own use rather than as a commercial product, such as hardware developed by electronics hobbyists when microcomputers first appeared in the 1970s. 指个人在家或公司中开发的，为自己使用而不是作为商品出售的硬件或软件，如在 70 年代微型计算机刚问世时，由电子业余爱好者开发的硬件。

home computer *n.* 家用计算机

A personal computer designed and priced for use in the home. 一种在设计和定价时主要考虑用于家庭的个人计算机。

home controller *n.* 家用控制器

A software or hardware interface used to control the systems in a home network for home

automation. 一种软件或者硬件接口，用于控制家庭网络中的各系统，以达到家庭自动化。

home directory *n.* 主目录，宿主目录

A directory associated with a user account under UNIX. The home directory is the current directory when the user first logs in, and the user can return to it by entering the command *cd* (change directory) without a pathname. The user's files will ordinarily be stored in the home directory and its descendants. 在 UNIX 环境下，一种与用户账户相联系的目录。当用户首次登录时，主目录就是当前目录，用户可以通过输入不带路径名的命令 cd(改变目录)返回到主目录。用户文件通常存储在主目录以及它的各级子目录中。

homegrown software *n.* 家(庭生)产软件

Software developed by an individual at home rather than in a professional environment. Most public-domain and shareware programs are created this way. 指个人在家中而不是在专业环境下开发的软件。大多数公共域中的和共享程序都是这样产生的。

Home key *n.* 归位[Home]键

A key, found on most keyboards, whose function usually involves sending the cursor to some type of home position in an application. *See also* home. 一种大多数键盘上都有的键，其功能通常为将光标送到起始位置。参阅 home。

home network *n.* 家用网络

1. A communications network in a home or building used for home automation. Home networks can use wiring (existing or new) or wireless connections. *See also* home automation, home controller. 一种在家里或建筑物里用来实现家居现代化的通信网络。家用网络可以使用有线(已有的或新铺设的)或无线连接。参阅 home automation, home controller。

2. Two or more computers in a home that are interconnected to form a local area network (LAN). 家里的两台或更多台电脑，它们互连起来形成了一个局域网(LAN)。

home office *n.* 家庭办公室；公司总部

1. An office set up within a residence. 一种建立在居室里的办公室。

2. The main headquarters of a company. 指公司的总部所在处。

home page *n.* 主页

1. A document intended to serve as a starting point in a hypertext system, especially the World Wide Web. A home page is called a *start page* in Microsoft Internet Explorer. 在超文本系统，尤其是 World Wide Web 中，一种作为起始点的文档。在微软的 IE 浏览器中，主页也称为起始页。

2. An entry page for a set of Web pages and other files in a Web site. 在 Web 站点上，一组 Web 页和其他文件的进入[引导]页。

3. A personal Web page, usually for an individual. 通常为个人使用的个人 Web 页面。

Home Phoneline Networking Alliance *n.* 家用[庭]电话线联网(技术)联盟

See(见) HomePNA.

HomePNA *n.* 家用[庭]电话线联网(技术)联盟

Short for Home Phoneline Networking Alliance. An association of more than 100 companies working toward the adoption of a unified technology for setting up home networks over existing telephone wiring. Phoneline networking allows multiple PCs, printers, and peripheral devices to be connected for such purposes as multiplayer gaming, sharing printers and other peripherals, and rapid downloads over the Internet. The alliance was founded by a number of companies including IBM, Intel, AT&T, and Lucent Technologies. 为 Home Phoneline Networking Alliance 的缩写。一个由 100 多家公司组成的协会，致力于促进一项使用已有电话线建立家用网络的统一技术的推广应用。电话线网络允许多台 PC 机、打印机及外设互相连接，以实现多人游戏、共享打印机及其他外设、通过因特网快速下载等目的。这个联盟的发起者包括 IBM、Intel、AT&T 以及 Lucent Technologies 等公司。

Home Radio Frequency *n.* 家用射频[无线电频率]{规范}

See(见) HomeRF.

home record *n.* 主记录

See(见) header record.

HomeRF *n.* 家用射频[无线电频率](规范)

Acronym for **Home** Radio Frequency. A wireless home-networking specification that uses the

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2.4GHz frequency band to communicate between computers, peripherals, cordless phones, and other devices. HomeRF is supported by Siemens, Compaq, Motorola, National Semiconductor, Proxim, and other companies. 为 **Home** Radio Frequency 的缩略语。一种无线家用网络规范，使用 2.4 GHz 频带在电脑、外设、无线耳机以及其他设备之间通信。HomeRF 的支持者有 Siemens、Compaq、Motorola、National Semiconductor 和 Proxim 等多家公司。

homogeneous environment *n.* 同构(型)环境

A computing milieu, usually within an organization, in which only one manufacturer's hardware and one manufacturer's software are used. *Compare* heterogeneous environment. 一种计算环境，通常指在一个机构内，所使用的硬件是由一家制造商制造的，所使用的软件也是由一家制造商开发的。比较 heterogeneous environment。

homogeneous network *n.* 同构型网络

A network on which all the hosts are similar and only one protocol is used. 一种网络，其中所有的主机都是相似的，且只使用一种通信协议。

Honeynet Project *n.* 蜜网计划[项目]

A nonprofit security research group created to collect and analyze data on hacking tools and methods by maintaining a decoy network of computers that is potentially attractive to hackers. The Honeynet Project sets up entire networks of computers in different combinations of operating systems and security to realistically simulate those used in businesses and organizations. Hackers are lured to the network where all inbound and outbound data is captured and contained to help researchers learn about hacker tactics and motives. 一个非赢利的安全研究小组，通过维护一个对黑客有潜在吸引力的电脑诱骗网络，来收集、分析有关黑客常用工具和方法的信息。蜜网计划建立的整个电脑网络应用了各种操作系统和安全措施的组合，以便真实模拟在商业公司及组织中实际应用的系统。黑客被引诱到这个所有输入和输出的数据都被捕捉并记录的网络上，记录下的数据用来帮助学者研究黑客的策略及动机。

honeypot *n.* 蜜罐程序

A security program designed to lure and distract a network attacker with decoy data. The honeypot appears to be a system that the intruder would like to crack but which, in reality, is safely separated from the actual network. This allows network administrators to observe attackers and study their activities without the intruders knowing they are being monitored. Honeypot programs get their name from the "like a bear to honey" metaphor. 一种被设计用来使用诱骗数据引诱、干扰网络攻击者的保安程序。蜜罐程序看起来像是一个入侵者想要攻击的系统，但实际上已经安全地同真实的网络隔离开了。这样允许网络管理员能够在入侵者不知道自己被监视的情况下观察攻击者，并研究其行动。蜜罐程序因"像只追着蜂蜜的熊"的比喻而得名。

honker *n.* 红客

A slang term for a hacker, the term originated in China. The Honker Union of China is an active group of Chinese hackers with nationalistic or hacktivist aims. The Honker Union of China has claimed patriotic motivation for defacing Japanese and U. S. Web sites, hacking U. S. networks, and releasing the Lion worm and other malicious programs. *See also* hacktivist, Lion worm. 黑客的俚语，来源于中国。中国红客联盟是一个由具有国家主义或黑客主义目标的中国黑客组成的行动小组。中国红客联盟宣称篡改日本和美国网站、攻击美国网络、释放 Lion 蠕虫病毒及其他恶意程序是出于爱国主义动机。参阅 hacktivist, Lion worm。

hook *n.* 异常分支点

A location in a routine or program in which the programmer can connect or insert other routines for the purpose of debugging or enhancing functionality. 在例程或程序中的一个位置。在该位置上，程序设计者能够连接或插入其他例程以便调试程序或改进功能。

hop *n.* 路程段

In data communications, one segment of the path between routers on a geographically dispersed network. A hop is comparable to one "leg" of a journey that includes intervening stops between the starting point and the destination. The distance between each of those stops (routers) would be a

communications hop. 在数据通信中，地理上分散的网络上的路由器之间的一段路程。一个路程段可看作在起始点和目的地之间插入停车站的旅程中的"一段行程"。每个车站(路由器)之间的距离可称为一个通信路程段。

horizontal blanking interval *n.* 水平回扫消隐间隔

See(见) blanking, horizontal retrace.

horizontal flyback *n.* 水平回扫，横向扫描

See(见) horizontal retrace.

horizontal market *n.* 大众市场

A broad category of business activity, such as accounting or inventory control, that carries across many types of business. *Compare* vertical market. 一种包含多类商业的商业活动的广泛类别，如清算账目或存货控制。比较 vertical market。

horizontal market software *n.* 大众化市场软件

Application programs, such as word processors, that can be used in all types of business, as opposed to those geared for a certain industry. 一种应用程序(如字处理软件)，能被用于所有类型商业应用中。与适合于特定行业的应用软件相反。

horizontal retrace *n.* 水平回扫，横向扫描

The movement of the electron beam in a raster-scan video display from the right end of one scan line to the left end (the beginning) of the next. During horizontal retrace, the electron beam is turned off, so the time required for the beam to move is called the horizontal blanking interval. *See also* blanking. *Compare* vertical retrace. 指电子束以光栅扫描视频显示的方式从扫描行的右边回到下一行的左边(开始处)。在水平回扫期间，电子束被关断，因此这段时间被称为水平回扫消隐间隔。参阅 blanking。比较 vertical retrace。

horizontal scrolling *n.* 水平浏览[滚动]

A feature of programs such as word processors and spreadsheets that enables the user to scroll left and right to display information beyond the horizontal limits of the screen (or window, in a graphical user interface). 程序具有的一种功能，如在字处理程序和电子表格中，使用户能够左右滚动显示屏以查看屏幕(或图形用户界面中的窗口)水平限度以外的信息。

horizontal synchronization *n.* 水平同步

On raster displays, the timing produced by a signal that controls the sweep of the display's electron beam as it moves from left to right and back again to form an image line by line. The horizontal synchronization signal is usually controlled by a circuit known as a phase-locked loop, which maintains a constant precise frequency so that a clear image is formed. 在光栅显示中，一种由控制信号产生的定时机制。该信号控制电子束从左到右逐行扫描以形成图像。水平同步信号通常由被称为相锁定回路的定时机制进行控制，这种机制能维持一种恒定的精确的频率，以便形成清晰的图像。

host[1] *n.* 主机，宿主机

1. The main computer in a mainframe or minicomputer environment—that is, the computer to which terminals are connected. 在大型机或者小型机环境中的主计算机，也就是连接终端的计算机。

2. In PC-based networks, a computer that provides access to other computers. 在基于 PC 机的网络上，能提供对其他计算机进行访问的计算机。

3. On the Internet or other large networks, a server computer that has access to other computers on the network. A host computer provides services, such as news, mail, or data, to computers that connect to it. 在因特网或其他大型网络上，可访问网络上其他计算机的服务器计算机。一个主机可以为所连接的计算机提供如新闻、邮件或数据服务。

host[2] *vb.* 【动】(作为)主机

To provide services to client computers that connect from remote locations—for example, to offer Internet access or to be the source for a news or mail service. 为远程连接的客户机提供服务，例如，提供因特网访问或者提供新闻或电子邮件服务。

host adapter *n.* 主机适配器

A device for connecting a peripheral to the main computer, typically in the form of an expansion card. *Also called*: controller, host bus adapter. 一种将外围设备连接到主机中的设备，扩展卡是典型的连接方式。也称为 controller, host

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bus adapter。

hosting *n.* 主机服务

The practice of providing computer and communication facilities to businesses or individuals, especially for use in creating Web and electronic commerce sites. A hosting service can provide high-speed access to the Internet, redundant power and data storage, and 24-hour maintenance at lower cost than implementing the same services independently. *See also* host2, virtual hosting. 向商业公司或个人提供电脑和通信设施的行为，尤其是用于建立万维网及电子商务网站。主机服务能以比分别实现相同功能更低的价格，提供高速的因特网接入、冗余电源供应及数据存储以及 24 小时的维护。参阅 host², virtual hosting。

Host Integration Server *n.* 主机综合服务器[程序]

A software application from Microsoft Corporation to allow businesses to integrate existing application, data, and network assets with new business applications and technologies. Host Integration Server preserves a company's existing legacy infrastructure and investments, while providing out-of-the-box development tools that enable integration with client/ server and Web networks. 微软公司的一种软件应用程序，允许商业公司使用新的商业应用程序和技术来整合已有的应用程序、数据以及网络资产。主机综合服务器保护公司的现有底层结构和投资，同时提供整合了客户机服务器架构与万维网的开发工具。

host language *n.* (宿)主语言

1. The machine language of a CPU. 一种 CPU 的机器语言。

2. A high-level language that is specifically supported by an operating system with its toolbox routines and native development systems. 一种高级语言，由一种专门的带有工具箱例程和本地开发系统的操作系统予以支持。

host name *n.* 主机名

The name of a specific server on a specific network within the Internet, leftmost in the complete host specification. For example, www. microsoft. com indicates the server called "www" within the network at Microsoft Corporation. 在因特网内，指定网络中指定服务器的名字，位于完整的主机说明的最左边。例如，地址 www. microsoft. com 表明微软公司网络中服务器的名字叫"microsoft"。(译者注：原文有误，www 改为 microsoft。)

host not responding *n.* 主机未[无]响应(错误信息)

An error message issued by an Internet client indicating that the computer to which a request has been sent is refusing the connection or is otherwise unavailable to respond to the request. 一种由因特网中客户机提出的错误信息，表明客户机向主机发出的请求没有得到主机响应，或者由于其他的原因造成不能响应。

host replacement *n.* 主机替换[更新]

See(见) rehosting.

host timed out *n.* 主机时间溢出

An error condition that occurs when a remote system fails to respond within a reasonable amount of time (a few minutes) during an exchange of data over a TCP connection. This condition may mean that the remote system has crashed or been disconnected from the network. The error message the user sees may or may not be phrased in this manner. *See also* TCP. *Compare* host not responding. 一种出错状态或状况，当通过 TCP 连接进行数据交换时，远程系统在规定的时间内(几分钟)没有响应主机时即发生这种情况，这意味着远程系统已出问题或连接已与网络中断。用户看到的出错信息可能是，也可能不是表示这种状态的词语。参阅 TCP。比较 host not responding。

host unreachable *n.* 主机无法接通

An error condition that occurs when the particular computer to which the user wishes to connect over a TCP/IP network cannot be accessed on its LAN because it is either down or disconnected from the network. The error message the user sees may or may not be phrased in this manner. *See also* TCP/IP. --种出错状态或状况，当通过 TCP/IP 网络连接的计算机不能访问它所在的局域网(LAN)时即发生这种情况，其原因是该计算机已关机或已与网络断开。用户看到的出错信息可能是，也可能不是直接表示这种状态的词语。参阅 TCP/IP。

hot *adj.* 【修】热

Of special or urgent interest, or deemed popular. 指特别的，或激起兴趣的，或非常流行的特性。

HotBot *n.* HotBot 搜索引擎

An Internet search engine developed by Inktomi Corporation and HotWired, Inc. Using Slurp, a Web robot, this tool maintains a database of documents that can be matched to key words entered by the user, in a fashion similar to other search engines. HotBot incorporates many workstations in parallel to search and index Web pages. *See also* spider. 由 Inktomi 公司和 HotWired 公司开发的因特网搜索引擎。它通过一种称为 Slurp 的 Web 遥控装置，维护能匹配用户键入的关键字的文档数据库。这种工具和其他搜索引擎一样流行。HotBot 搜索引擎能结合许多工作站同时搜索及索引 Web 页。参阅 spider。

hot carrier diode *n.* **热载流子二极管**

See(见) Schottky diode.

hot docking *n.* **热装卸，热入坞**

The process of attaching a laptop computer to a docking station while the computer is running, and automatically activating the docking station's video display and other functions. *See also* docking station, laptop. 指当计算机正在运行时，不必关机就能将膝上型计算机附加到装卸站上，且自动激活装卸站视频显示和其他功能的过程。参阅 docking station, laptop。

hot insertion *n.* **热插(拔)**

The insertion of a device or card while there is power to the system. Many newer laptops allow for hot insertion of PCMCIA cards. High-end servers may also allow hot insertion to reduce downtimes. 指可以在不关机的情况下，带电插上其他的设备或卡。许多新型膝上型计算机都允许带电插 PCMCIA 卡。一些高级服务器也允许热插以节省停机时间。

HotJava *n.* **HotJava 浏览器**

A Web browser developed by Sun Microsystems, Inc., that is optimized to run Java applications and applets embedded in Web pages. *See also* applet, Java, Java applet. 一种由 Sun Microsystems 公司开发的 Web 浏览器，可以优化运行 Java 应用程序和嵌入在 Web 页中的其他程序。参阅 applet, Java, Java applet。

hot key[1] *n.* **热键**

A keystroke or combination of keystrokes that switches the user to a different program, often a terminateand- stay-resident (TSR) program or the operating system user interface. *See also* TSR. 一种键击或组合键击命令，可使用户切换到不同的应用程序中，通常是一种驻留内存(TSR)程序或操作系统用户界面。参阅 TSR。

hot key[2] *vb.* **【动】热键**

To transfer to a different program by pressing a hot key. 通过敲击热键转换到不同程序中。

hot link *n.* **热链接**

A connection between two programs that instructs the second program to make changes to data when changes occur in the first program. For example, a word processor or desktop publishing program could update a document based on information obtained from a database through a hot link. *See* hyperlink. 一种在两个程序之间的连接，用于指示当第一个程序中的数据发生变化时，第二个程序中相应的数据也跟着发生变化。例如，一个字处理程序或桌面印刷程序通过热链接能够更改文档中来源于数据库的信息。参阅 hyperlink。

hotlist *n.* **热(列)表**

A list of frequently accessed items, such as Web pages in a Web browser, from which the user can select one. The hotlist of Web pages is called the bookmark list in Netscape Navigator and Lynx and is called the Favorites folder in Microsoft Internet Explorer. 一种需要经常访问条目(如 Web 浏览器中的 Web 页)的列表。从热列表中，用户可以选择需要访问的条目。在 Netscape Navigator 和 Lynx 中，热列表被称为书签列表；而在 Microsoft Internet Explorer 中，热列表被称为 Favorites(收藏夹)。

Hotmail *n.* **Hotmail[热邮件]程序**

A Web-based e-mail service launched in 1996 and owned and operated by Microsoft since December 1997. Hotmail provides free e-mail accounts and can be used by anyone with Internet access and Web browsing software. 一种于 1996 年发布的基于万维网的电子邮件服务程序，自 1997 年 12 月归微软公司所拥有和管理后，Hotmail 程序提供免费的电子邮件账号，而且借助因特网接入和万维网浏览软件，任何人都可使用它。

hot plugging *n.* **热插拔**

A feature that allows equipment to be connected to

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an active device, such as a computer, while the device is powered on. 一种允许设备与使用中的设备(如计算机)相连的功能。连接时,设备可以不断电。

hot-potato routing *n.* **"热土豆"路由选择法**

A packet routing scheme that relies on keeping data moving, even if it may temporarily move away from its final destination. *Also called*: deflection routing. 一种邮送(数据)包(报文分组)的方案,这种方案有赖于保持数据处于运动之中(如"热土豆"在两只手中运动),甚至数据可以暂时移向远离其最终的目的地。也称为 deflection routing。

hot spare *n.* **热备件**

In RAID (redundant array of independent disks) systems, a spare drive in the array that is configured as a backup on which data can be rebuilt in the event that another drive fails. Hot spares are kept on line and do not require operator intervention to be activated. *See also* RAID. 在 RAID(冗余独立磁盘阵列)系统中,阵列中的空闲驱动器被指定作为备份驱动器,以备另一驱动器出现故障时能重新创建数据。热备件保持在联机状态,无须操作员干预便可使用。参阅 RAID。

hot spot *n.* **热点**

The position in a mouse pointer, such as the position at the tip of an arrow or the intersection of the lines in a cross, that marks the exact location that will be affected by a mouse action, such as a button press. 指鼠标指针指向的位置,如鼠标箭头所在的位置或十字线交叉点的位置。当单击鼠标(如同按钮被按下)时,该位置将受鼠标动作的影响。

hot swapping *n.* **热交换**

See(见) hot plugging.

HotSync *n.* **热同步(程序)**

Software application from Palm that permits data synchronization between a Palm handheld computing device and another computing device, such as a laptop or personal computer. The synchronization occurs via a cable connection or wirelessly (for example, via infrared signals). 一种 Palm 的软件应用程序,使一个 Palm 手持电脑设备和另一台计算设备(如膝上型或个人计算机)之间保持数据同步。同步过程通过电缆连接或无线连接(如红外线信号)进行。

HotWired *n.* **Hot Wired 站点**

A Web site affiliated with *Wired* magazine that contains news, gossip, and other information about the culture of the Internet. 一种与 Wired 杂志有关的 Web 站点,其中含有新闻以及因特网上有关文化的其他信息。

housekeeping *n.* **内务处理,内务操作**

Any of various routines, such as updating the clock or performing garbage collection, designed to keep the system, the environment within which a program runs, or the data structures within a program in good working order. 各种例程中的任何一个,如更改时钟或执行无用存储单元回收等,用于保持系统、程序运行的环境或程序内的数据结构处于良好的工作状态。

hover button *n.* **悬浮[动画]按钮**

Text or an image on a Web page, usually in the form of a button, that changes appearance when a cursor passes over it. The hover button may change color, blink, display a pop-up with additional information, or produce other similar effects. Hover buttons are usually implemented through ActiveX objects and scripting, although hover behavior can also be set through HTML attributes. 网页上通常以按钮形式显示的文本或图像,当鼠标移到其上方时会改变外观。悬浮按钮可以改变颜色、闪烁、显示带有附加信息的弹出式标签,或产生其他类似效果。悬浮按钮通常由 ActiveX 对象或脚本实现,但也可以通过指定 HTML 属性实现。

HPC *n.* **手持[袖珍]式个人计算机**

See(见) handheld PC.

HPFS *n.* **高性能文件系统**

Acronym for High Performance File System. A file system available with OS/2 versions 1, 2 and later. *See also* FAT file system, NTFS. 为 High Performance File System 的缩略语。一种用于 OS/2 1.2 或以上版本的文件系统。参阅 FAT file system, NTFS。

HPGL *n.* **惠普图形语言**

Acronym for Hewlett-Packard Graphics Language. A language originally developed for images destined for plotters. An HPGL file consists of

instructions that a program can use to reconstruct a graphical image. 为 Hewlett-Packard Graphics Language 的缩略语。一种起初为绘图机开发的语言。一个 HPGL 文件由各种指令构成，这些指令是供程序用来重建图形图像的。

HPIB *n.* **惠普接口总线**

Acronym for Hewlett-Packard Interface Bus. *See* general-purpose interface bus. 为 Hewlett-Packard Interface Bus 的缩略语。见 general-purpose interface bus。

HPPCL *n.* **惠普打印机控制语言**

Acronym for Hewlett-Packard Printer Control Language. *See* Printer Control Language. 为 Hewlett-Packard Printer Control Language 的缩略语。见 Printer Control Language。

HP/UX 或 HP-UX *n.* **惠普 UNIX**

Acronym for Hewlett-Packard UNIX. A version of the UNIX operating system specifically designed to be run on Hewlett-Packard's workstations. *See also* UNIX. 为 Hewlett-Packard UNIX 的缩略语。一种由惠普公司开发的用于工作站的 UNIX 版本。参阅 UNIX。

.hqx *n.* **编码文件的扩展名**

A file extension for a file encoded with BinHex. *See also* BinHex. 一种采用二进制-十六进制编码的文件的扩展名。参阅 BinHex。

HREF *n.* **超(级)文本引用**

Short for hypertext reference. An attribute in an HTML document that defines a link to another document on the Web. *See also* HTML. 为 hypertext reference 的缩写。HTML 文档的一种属性，用于定义连到 Web 上另外文档的链接。参阅 HTML。

HSB *n.* **色调-饱和度-亮度**

Acronym for hue-saturation-brightness. A color model in which hue is the color itself as placed on a color wheel, where 0° is red, 60° is yellow, 120° is green, 180° is cyan, 240° is blue, and 300° is magenta; saturation is the percentage of the specified hue in the color; and brightness is the percentage of white in tbe color. *Also called*: HLS, HSV, hue. *See also* color model. *Compare* CMY, RGB. 为 hue-saturation-brightness 的缩略语。一种颜色的色样。其中，色调是把颜色自身放在颜色轮上，0°是红色，60°是黄色，120°是绿色，180°是青色，240°是蓝色，300°是品红。饱和度是指颜色中指定色调所占的百分数。亮度是指颜色中白色所占的百分数。也称为 HLS，HSV，hue。参阅 color model。比较 CMY，RGB。

HSM *n.* **分层存储管理(技术)**

Short for Hierarchical Storage Management. A technology for managing online data and data storage in which the medium on which the information resides is linked to the frequency with which the information is accessed. By migrating data to and from primary (rapidly accessed but expensive) and secondary (slower but less expensive) storage, HSM maintains often-used information on primary storage media and less frequently used data on secondary storage such as tape or an optical jukebox. Although information resides on different storage media, all of it appears to be on line and remains accessible to the user. When users request data residing on secondary storage, HSM moves the information back to the primary storage medium. 为 Hierarchical Storage Management 的缩写。一种管理联机数据和数据存储的技术，该技术使信息存储的媒介与其被访问的频率相关。通过将数据在主存储设备(快速但昂贵)和次级存储设备(慢速但便宜)之间转移，HSM 将常用数据存放在主存储设备里，将不太常用的数据存放在磁带或光盘塔等次级存储设备里。信息虽然储存在不同媒介上，但对用户而言都处于联机状态，可随时访问。当用户访问储存在次级存储设备里的数据时，HSM 将信息移回主存储设备。

HSV *n.* **色调-饱和度-(亮度)值(色彩模型)**

Acronym for hue-saturation-value. *See* HSB. 为 hue-saturation-value 的缩略语。见 HSB。

H-sync *n.* **水平同步**

See(见) horizontal synchronization.

HTCPCP *n.* **超文本咖啡壶控制协议**

Acronym for Hyper Text Coffee Pot Control Protocol. A protocol defined in jest as an April Fools' Day spoof of open Internet standards. HTCPCP/1.0 was proposed in RFC 2324 on April 1, 1998 by Larry Masinter of Xerox PARC. In this RFC, Masinter described a protocol for controlling,

monitoring, and diagnosing coffee pots. 为 Hyper Text Coffee Pot Control Protocol 的缩略语。一个在 4 月 1 日愚人节与因特网标准开玩笑而制定的协议。HTCPCP/1.0 在 1998 年 4 月 1 日，由施乐公司帕洛阿尔托研究中心的 Larry Masinter 在 RFC 2324 中提议。在这个 RFC 中，Masinter 描述了一个控制、监视及诊断咖啡壶的协议

.htm *n.* **HTML 文件的扩展名**

The MS-DOS/Windows 3.*x* file extension that identifies Hypertext Markup Language (HTML) files, most commonly used as Web pages. Because MS-DOS and Windows 3.*x* cannot recognize file extensions longer than three letters, the .html extension is truncated to three letters in those environments. *See also* HTML. 一种 MS-DOS 与微软的 Windows 3.x 系统的文件扩展名，用于标识 Web 页使用的超文本置标语言(HTML)格式文件。由于 MS-DOS 和 Windows 3.x 不能识别多于 3 个字符的扩展名，所以 .html 扩展名在这种环境下则被截短成 3 个字符的 .htm。参阅 HTML。

.html *n.* **HTML 文件的扩展名**

The file extension that identifies Hypertext Markup Language (HTML) files, most commonly used as Web pages. *See also* HTML. 一种文件扩展名，用于标识超文本置标语言(HTML)格式文件，最常用作为 Web 页文件的扩展名。参阅 HTML。

HTML *n.* **超文本置标语言**

Acronym for **Hypertext Markup Language**. The markup language used for documents on the World Wide Web. A tag-based notation language used to format documents that can then be interpreted and rendered by an Internet browser. HTML is an application of SGML (Standard Generalized Markup Language) that uses tags to mark elements, such as text and graphics, in a document to indicate how Web browsers should display these elements to the user and should respond to user actions such as activation of a link by means of a key press or mouse click. HTML 2, defined by the Internet Engineering Task Force (IETF), included features of HTML common to all Web browsers as of 1994 and was the first version of HTML widely used on the World Wide Web. HTML+ was proposed for extending HTML 2 in 1994, but it was never implemented. HTML 3, which also was never standardized or fully implemented by a major browser developer, introduced tables. HTML 3.2 incorporated features widely implemented as of early 1996, including tables, applets, and the ability to flow text around images. HTML 4, the latest specification, supports style sheets and scripting languages and includes internationalization and accessibility features. Future HTML development will be carried out by the World Wide Web Consortium (W3C). Most Web browsers, notably Netscape Navigator and Internet Explorer, recognize HTML tags beyond those included in the present standard. *See also* .htm, .html, SGML, tag (definition 3), Web browser. 为 Hypertext Markup Language 的缩略语。万维网(World Wide Web)的文档中使用的置标语言。一种基于标记的记法语言，用于格式化文档，以便由因特网上的浏览器去解释(其中的含义)和移交(给其他的用户)。HTML 是 SGML(标准通用置标语言)的一种应用，它使用标记对文档中诸如文字、图形等元素做出标志，用于指示 Web 浏览器如何显示这些元素以及如何响应用户在链接上的按键和鼠标点击动作。因特网工程任务组(IETF)定义的 HTML 2 包括了 1994 年发布的 HTML 的所有功能部件，常用于所有的网上浏览器，曾是第一个广泛应用于万维网中的 HTML 版本。1994 年曾经建议把 HTML 2 扩展为 HTML+，但未能实现。HTML 3 引入了各种表，却也未能标准化，也没有由主要的浏览器开发商去完全实现。HTML 3.2 综合了早在 1996 年就已广泛实现了的各种功能部件，包括各种表、小应用程序以及可在图像周围放置文字。最新的规范是 HTML 4，支持样式表和过程语言，还包括国际化和可访问性等特点。未来的 HTML 将由万维网联盟(World Wide Web Consortium，缩写为 W3C)实施开发。大多数 Web 浏览器，特别是 Netscape 公司的 Navigator 和微软公司的 Internet Explorer，都支持包括在当前标准里的所有 HTML 标记。参阅 .htm，.html，SGML，tag (第 3 个释义)，Web browser。

HTML attribute *n.* **超文本置标语言属性**

A value within an HTML tag that assigns

additional properties to the object being defined. Some HTML editing software assigns some attributes automatically when you create an object such as a paragraph or table. 在 HTML 标签内给被定义的对象赋予附加属性的一个取值。有些 HTML 编辑软件在建立一个段落或表格等对象时，自动给其赋予某些属性。

HTML code fragment *n.* **超文本置标语言代码段**

HTML code that you add to a Web page to create features such as a script, a counter, or a scrolling marquee. Often used in the context of webrings to add a link and standard graphics or automation to an individual page to indicate membership. 加入网页中，用来建立脚本、计数器或滚动条选取框等特性的 HTML 代码。通常用在网页中以添加链接和标准图片，或添加用于弹出显示会员资格的单独页面的脚本对象。

HTML document *n.* **.HTML 文档**

A hypertext document that has been coded with HTML. *See* Web page. 一种用 HTML 编码的超文本文档。参阅 Web page。

HTML editor *n.* **HTML 编辑器[程序]**

A software program used to create and modify HTML documents (Web pages). Most HTML editors include a method for inserting HTML tags without actually having to type out each tag. A number of HTML editors will also automatically reformat a document with HTML tags, based on formatting codes used by the word processing program in which the document was created. *See also* tag (definition 3), Web page. 一种用于建立和修改 HTML 文档(Web 页)的软件程序。大多数 HTML 编辑器都包括插入 HTML 标记的方法，以便在实际编写时不必手工写出每个标记。借助一种在字处理程序中使用的格式化代码，许多 HTML 编辑器能自动形成带有 HTML 标记的文档。参阅 tag (第 3 个释义)，Web page。

HTML extensions *n.* **超文本置标语言扩展**

A feature or setting that is an extension to the formal HTML specification. Extensions may not be supported by all Web browsers, but they may be used widely by Web authors. An example of an extension is marquee scrolling text. 作为正式的 HTML 规范的扩展的某种特性或设置。这种扩展可能不会被所有 Web 浏览器支持，但可能被网页制作者广泛使用。带滚动条选取框的文本框就是一个例子。

HTML page *n.* **HTML 页**

See(见) Web page.

HTML server control *n.* **HTML 服务器控件**

An ASP.NET server control that belongs to the System.Web.UI.HtmlControls namespace. An HTML server control maps directly to an HTML element and is declared on an ASP.NET page as an HTML element marked by a runat=server attribute. In contrast to Web server controls, HTML server controls do not have an <asp:ControlName> tag prefix. *See also* Web server control. 一种属于 System.Web.UI.HtmlControls 命名空间的 ASP.NET 服务器控件。HTML 服务器控件直接映射到 HTML 元素，在 ASP.NET 网页里被声明为带有 runat=server 属性标记的 HTML 元素。与 Web 服务器控件相比，HTML 服务器控件没有 <asp:ControlName> 标签前缀。参阅 Web server control。

HTML source *n.* **超文本置标语言源(程序，文件)**

See(见) source (第 2 个释义).

HTML source file *n.* **超文本置标语言源文件**

See(见) source (第 2 个释义).

HTML tag *n.* **HTML 标记**

See(见) tag (第 3 个释义).

HTML validation service *n.* **HTML 验证服务**

A service used to confirm that a Web page uses valid HTML according to the latest standard and/or that its hyperlinks are valid. An HTML validation service can catch small syntactical errors in HTML coding as well as deviations from the HTML standards. *See also* HTML. 一种依据最近的标准与有效的链接，来确认 Web 页使用的 HTML 是否正确的服务。HTML 验证服务能够在 HTML 编码中检查出细微的语法错误以及不符合 HTML 要求之处。参阅 HTML。

HTTP *n.* **超文本传输协议**

Acronym for **H**ypertext **T**ransfer **P**rotocol. The protocol used to carry requests from a browser to a Web server and to transport pages from Web servers back to the requesting browser. Although HTTP is almost universally used on the Web, it

is not an especially secure protocol. 为 Hypertext Transfer Protocol 的缩略语。一种协议，用于将浏览器发出的请求发送至 Web 服务器并将服务器上的网页传输回请求浏览器。虽然 HTTP 在 Web 上使用得非常广泛，但是它是一种特别不安全的协议。

HTTPd *n.* **超文本传输协议魔手[软件]**

Acronym for Hypertext Transfer Protocol Daemon. A small, fast HTTP server that was available free from NCSA. HTTPd was the predecessor for Apache. *Also called*: HTTP Daemon. *See also* Apache, HTTP server, NCSA (definition 1).

为 Hypertext Transfer Protocol Daemon 的缩略语。在没有 NCSA 环境时，一种小型的、快速的 HTTP 服务器。HTTPd 是 Apache 的前身。也称为 HTTP Daemon。参阅 Apache, HTTP server, NCSA (第 1 个释义)。

HTTP Daemon *n.* **超文本传输协议守护程序**

See(见) HTTPd.

HTTP Next Generation *n.* **HTTP 下一代**

See(见) HTTP-NG.

HTTP-NG *n.* **HTTP 下一代**

Acronym for Hypertext Transfer Protocol Next Generation. A standard under development by the World Wide Web Consortium (W3C) for improving performance and enabling the addition of features such as security. Whereas the current version of HTTP establishes a connection each time a request is made, HTTP-NG will set up one connection (which consists of separate channels for control information and data) for an entire session between a particular client and a particular server.

为 Hypertext Transfer Protocol Next Generation 的缩略语。一种由万维网联盟(W3C)开发的标准，用于改善性能和能够增加诸如安全等功能。当前版本的 HTTP 每次遇到一个请求就建立一个连接，而 HTTP 下一代在特定的客户机和特定的服务器之间建立的是一种完全话路连接(由分开的用于控制信息和数据的信道组成)。

HTTPS *n.* **HTTP 安全协议；HTTP 软件**

1. Acronym for Hypertext Transfer Protocol Secure. A variation of HTTP that provides for encryption and transmission through a secure port. HTTPS was devised by Netscape and allows HTTP to run over a security mechanism known as SSL (Secure Sockets Layer). *See also* HTTP, SSL. 为 Hypertext Transfer Protocol Secure 的缩略语。能提供加密和通过安全端口传输的另一种 HTTP 协议。HTTPS 是由 Netscape 公司设计的，允许 HTTP 协议通过叫做 SSL(安全套接字层)的安全机制运行。参阅 HTTP, SSL。

2. Web server software for Windows NT. Developed by the European Microsoft Windows NT Academic Centre (EMWAC) at the University of Edinburgh, Scotland, it offers such features as WAIS search capability. *See also* HTTP server, WAIS. 一种用于 Windows NT 的 Web 服务器软件，由苏格兰爱丁堡大学内的欧洲 Microsoft Windows NT 研究中心(EMWAC)开发。可用于从因特网上下载文件和提供诸如 WAIS 检索等功能。参阅 HTTP server, WAIS。

HTTP server *n.* **HTTP 服务器[系统]**

1. Server software that uses HTTP to serve up HTML documents and any associated files and scripts when requested by a client, such as a Web browser. The connection between client and server is usually broken after the requested document or file has been served. HTTP servers are used on Web and Intranet sites. *Also called*: Web server. *See also* HTML, HTTP, server (definition 2). *Compare* application server. 一种服务器[系统]软件，用于当客户端(如 Web 浏览器)提出请求时，能够使用 HTTP 协议提供 HTML 文档及相关文件和脚本的服务。当请求文档或文件的服务完成后，客户端和服务器[系统]之间的连接就断开了。HTTP 服务器[系统]一般用在万维网和内联网站点上。也称为 Web server。参阅 HTML, HTTP, server (第 2 个释义)。比较 application server。

2. Any machine on which an HTTP server program is running. 任何一台运行 HTTP 服务系统程序的机器。

HTTP status codes *n.* **HTTP 状态码**

Three-digit codes sent by an HTTP server that indicate the results of a request for data. Codes beginning with 1 respond to requests that the client may not have finished sending; with 2, successful requests; with 3, further action that the client

must take; with 4, requests that failed because of client error; and with 5, requests that failed because of server error. *See also* 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, HTTP. 一种由 HTTP 服务器[系统]发送的三位代码，用于指示客户端请求数据的结果。以 1 开始的代码表示客户端的请求还没有发送完；以 2 开始的代码表示请求成功；以 3 开始的代码表示客户端必须有进一步的动作；以 4 开始的代码表示由于客户端的原因造成请求失败；以 5 开始的代码表示由于服务器[系统]的原因造成请求失败。参阅 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, HTTP。

HTTP streaming *n.* **HTTP 流(技术、方法)**

The process of downloading streaming digital media using an HTTP server (a standard Internet server) rather than a server designed specifically to transmit streaming media. HTTP streaming downloads the media file onto a computer, which plays the downloaded file as it becomes available. *See also* real-time streaming. 不使用传输流媒体专用服务器，而使用 HTTP 服务器(标准因特网服务器)进行流媒体下载的过程。HTTP 流将媒体文件下载至电脑里，下载完毕后才能在电脑上播放。参阅 real-time streaming。

hub *n.* **集线器**

In a network, a device joining communication lines at a central location, providing a common connection to all devices on the network. The term is an analogy to the hub of a wheel. *See also* active hub, switching hub. 网络中的一种连接设备，起公共连接作用，集线器位于中央位置处，通过通信线路可将网络中的所有设备连接起来。该术语比拟轮毂(即车轮的中心部分)。参阅 active hub, switching hub。

hue *n.* **色调**

In the HSB color model, one of the three characteristics used to describe a color. Hue is the attribute that most readily distinguishes one color from other colors. It depends on the frequency of a light wave in the visible spectrum. *See also* color model, HSB. *Compare* brightness, saturation (definition 2). 在 HSB 颜色色样中，是用于描述颜色的三个特征之一，且是最易区别一种颜色与另一种颜色的特征。色调取决于可见频谱中光波的频率。参阅 color model, HSB。比较 brightness, saturation (第 2 个释义)。

Huffman coding *n.* **霍夫曼编码**

A method of compressing a given set of data based on the relative frequency of the individual elements. The more often a given element, such as a letter, occurs, the shorter, in bits, is its corresponding code. It was one of the earliest data compression codes and, with modifications, remains one of the most widely used codes for a large variety of message types. 一种基于单个元素出现的相对频率对给定数据进行压缩的方法。给定元素(如字符)出现的次数愈多，相应的编码则愈短。霍夫曼编码是最早的数据压缩代码，几经修改，现在仍是广泛使用的处理大量信息的一种代码。

human engineering *n.* **人机工程学**

The designing of machines and associated products to suit the needs of humans. *See also* ergonomics. 为满足人类需要而进行的机器和相关产品的设计工程。参阅 ergonomics。

human-machine interface *n.* **人机接口，人机界面**

The boundary at which people make contact with and use machines; when applied to programs and operating systems, it is more widely known as the use interface. 人和机器打交道或对话的中间层。当具体用到程序和操作系统时，人们更习惯称它为用户接口或用户界面。

hung *adj.* **【修】挂起**

See(见) hang.

hybrid circuit *n.* **混合电路**

A circuit in which fundamentally different types of components are used to perform similar functions, such as a stereo amplifier that uses both tubes and transistors. 一种用不同类型部件来完成相似功能的电路，如既使用电子管又使用晶体管的立体声放大器电路。

hybrid computer *n.* **混合计算机**

A computer that contains both digital and analog circuits. 既含有数字电路又含有模拟电路的计算机。

hybrid microcircuit *n.* **混合微电路**

A microelectronic circuit that combines individual microminiaturized components and integrated components. 把单个微型化元件和集成部件结合在一起的微电子电路。

H

hybrid network *n.* 混合网络

A network constructed of different topologies, such as ring and star. *See also* bus network, ring network, star network, Token-Ring network, topology. 由不同的拓扑(如环形或星形)结构组建的网络。参阅 bus network, ring network, star network, Token-Ring network, topology。

Hybris virus *n.* Hybris 病毒(程序)

A slow-spreading but persistent selfupdating Internet worm first detected in late 2000. The Hybris virus is activated whenever an infected computer is connected to the Internet. It attaches itself to all outgoing e-mail messages, maintains a list of all e-mail addresses in the headers of incoming e-mail messages, and sends copies of itself to all e-mail addresses on the list. Hybris is difficult to eradicate because it updates itself regularly, accessing and downloading updates and plug-ins from anonymous postings to the alt. comp. virus newsgroup. Hybris incorporates downloaded extensions into its code, and it e-mails its modified form to additional potential victims. Hybris often includes a spiral plug-in which produces a spinning disk on top of any active windows on a user's screen. 一种传播缓慢,但持续进行自我更新的因特网蠕虫病毒,在 2000 年末首次被发现。Hybris 病毒在任一台被感染的电脑连上因特网时被激活。它将自己附到所有发出去的电子邮件上,还维护着一份列表用来记录所有收到的电子邮件的地址,并向列表上的所有地址发送自己的拷贝。Hybris 病毒很难被根除,因为它通过访问和下载 alt. comp. virus 新闻组里匿名信件提供的补丁和插件来定期更新自己。Hybris 病毒将下载的扩展部分合并进自己的代码,再将修改好的代码以电子邮件的形式发送给潜在的受害者。Hybris 病毒经常包含着一个在用户屏幕的所有活动窗口之上产生一个旋转的磁盘的插件程序。

HyperCard *n.* 超(级)卡

An information-management software tool, designed for the Apple Macintosh, that implements many hypertext concepts. A HyperCard document consists of a series of cards, collected into a stack. Each card can contain text, graphical images, sound, buttons that enable travel from card to card, and other controls. Programs and routines can be coded as scripts in an object-oriented language called HyperTalk or developed as external code resources (XCMDs and XFCNs). *See also* hypertext, object-oriented programming, XCMD, XFCN. 一种为 Apple Macintosh 机设计的、可实现超文本功能的信息管理软件工具。超(级)卡文档由收集在堆栈中的一系列卡组成,每个卡内含有文本、图形图像、声音以及能从一个卡切换到另一个卡及其他控件的按钮。可以用名为 HyperTalk 的面向对象语言把程序和例程编写成脚本,或编制成外部的代码源(外部命令和外部函数)。参阅 hypertext, object-oriented programming, XCMD, XFCN。

hyperlink *n.* 超(级)链接

A connection between an element in a hypertext document, such as a word, a phrase, a symbol, or an image, and a different element in the document, another document, a file, or a script. The user activates the link by clicking on the linked element, which is usually underlined or in a color different from the rest of the document to indicate that the element is linked. Hyperlinks are indicated in a hypertext document through tags in markup languages such as SGML and HTML. These tags are generally not visible to the user. *Also called*: hot link, hypertext link, link. *See also* anchor (definition 2), HTML, hypermedia, hypertext, URL. 在超文本文档中,一个元素与文档中的不同元素、另外一个超文本文档、一个文件或一个脚本之间的链接。这些元素可以是字、短语、符号或图形图像等。用户通过在链接元素上单击就可激活链接,链接元素通常带有下划线或者与别处的颜色不同。在超文本文档中,超链接是用像 SGML 或 HTML 这样的置标语言进行标记的。用户在用浏览器浏览信息时,一般看不到这些标记。也称为 hot link, hypertext link, link。参阅 anchor (第 2 个释义), HTML, hypermedia, hypertext, URL。

hypermedia *n.* 超(级)媒体

The combination of text, video, graphic images, sound, hyperlinks, and other elements in the form typical of Web documents. Essentially, hypermedia is the modern extension of hypertext, the

hyperlinked, textbased documents of the original Internet. Hypermedia attempts to offer a working and learning environment that parallels human thinking-that is, one in which the user can make associations between topics, rather than move sequentially from one to the next, as in an alphabetic list. For example, a hypermedia presentation on navigation might include links to astronomy, bird migration, geography, satellites, and radar. *See also* hypertext. 一种信息的集合体，主要以网上文档的形式出现的如下各种媒体的组合：文字、电视、图形图像、声音、超链接和其他的各种元素。从本质上讲，超媒体是原始因特网的超文本、超链接、基于文本的各种文档的现代化的扩展。超媒体试图提供一种符合人类并行思维方式的工作和学习环境，即用户在这样的环境中可以在各个主题之间发生联想，而不必像字母表那样只能按顺序地从一个主题到另一个主题。例如，一个有关导航方面的超媒体展示可包括天文、鸟类迁移、地理、卫星和雷达等链接。参阅 hypertext。

hyperspace *n.* 超空间

The set of all documents that can be accessed by following hyperlinks in the World Wide Web. *Compare* cyberspace (definition 2), Gopherspace. 指能够通过 World Wide Web 中的超链接访问的文档集。比较 cyberspace（第 2 个释义）、Gopherspace。

HyperTalk *n.* HyperTalk 语言

A programming language used to manipulate HyperCard stacks developed by Apple Computer, Inc. *See also* HyperCard. 一种用于处理 HyperCard 堆栈的程序设计语言。参阅 HyperCard。

hypertext *n.* 超(级)文本

Text linked together in a complex, nonsequential web of associations in which the user can browse through related topics. For example, in an article with the word *iron*, traveling among the links to *iron*might lead the user to the periodic table of the elements or a map of the migration of metallurgy in Iron Age Europe. The term *hypertext*was coined in 1965 to describe documents presented by a computer that express the nonlinear structure of ideas as opposed to the linear format of books, film, and speech. The term *hypermedia*, more recently introduced, is nearly synonymous but emphasizes the nontextual element, such as animation, recorded sound, and video. *See also* HyperCard, hypermedia. 一种链接在一起的、复合的、非顺序的、相关联的文档，用户能够通过相关的主题在其间进行浏览。例如，在一篇含有单词 iron 的文章中，沿着指向 iron 的链接可以将用户引导到元素周期表或引导到欧洲铁器时代的冶金术的发展史。术语 Hypertext 是于 1965 年为描述可用计算机展示的文档而创造的，主要用于表达非线性结构的概念，而不是线性格式的书本、胶片和语音。而最近才有的术语 Hypermedia 与 Hypertext 基本上同义，但 Hypermedia 着重的是动画、录音和视频图像等非文本元素。参阅 HyperCard, hypermedia。

Hyper Text Coffee Pot Control Protocol *n.* 超文本咖啡壶控制协议

See(见) HTCPCP.

hypertext link *n.* 超文本链接

See(见) hyperlink.

Hypertext Markup Language *n.* 超文本置标语言

See(见) HTML.

Hypertext Transfer Protocol *n.* 超文本传输协议

See(见) HTTP.

Hypertext Transfer Protocol Daemon *n.* 超文本传输协议魔手

See(见) HTTPd.

Hypertext Transfer Protocol Next Generation *n.* 超文本传输协议下一代

See(见) HTTP-NG.

HyperWave *n.* 超波

A World Wide Web server that specializes in database manipulation and multimedia. 一种专门用于数据处理和多媒体的万维网服务器[系统]。

hyphen *n.* 连字符

A punctuation mark (-) used to break a word between syllables at the end of a line or to separate the parts of a compound word. Word processing programs with sophisticated hyphenation capabilities recognize three types of hyphens: normal, optional, and nonbreaking. Normal hyphens, also called *required*or *hard hyphens*, are part of a word's spelling and are always visible, as in *long-term*. Optional hyphens, also called *discretionary*

H

or *soft hyphens*, appear only when a word is broken between syllables at the end of a line; they are usually supplied by the word processing program itself. Nonbreaking hyphens are always visible, like normal hyphens, but they do not allow a line break. *See also* hyphenation program. 一种标点符号(-),用于在一行的末尾处当某个字排不下需要断开(在音节处断开)时或用在复合字中独立字之间。具有高级连字符处理能力的字处理程序,能够识别三种类型的连字符:常规的、可选的和不可断的。常规连字符,也称必须的或硬连字符,是单字拼写的一部分且总是可见的,如词 long-term 中的连字符。可选连字符,也称自确定的或软连字符,仅出现在一行的末尾处当某个字排不下需要断开(在音节处断开)时,通常由字处理程序自己加入。不可断连字符,像常规连字符那样总是可见的,但它们不允许断行,即没有断字换行功能。参阅 hyphenation program。

hyphenation program *n.* 断字程序

A program (often included as part of a word processing application) that introduces optional hyphens at line breaks. A good hyphenation program will avoid ending more than three lines in a row with hyphens and will prompt the user for confirmation or tag ambiguous breaks, as in the word *desert*(did the army de-sert in the des-ert?). *See also* hyphen. 一种程序,通常是字处理应用程序的一部分,使用可选连字符进行换行。设计良好的断字程序可以避免产生多于三行以上的以连字符作为结尾换行的情形,而且还可以对不确定型的断字位置给出提示以便让用户选择。如单词 desert 在断字换行时,是断成 de-sert,还是 des-ert? 用户可根据实际情况加以确认。参阅 hyphen。

hysteresis *n.* 滞后,滞后作用,滞后现象

The tendency of a system, a device, or a circuit to behave differently depending on the direction of change of an input parameter. For example, a household thermostat might turn on at 68 degrees when the house is cooling down, but turn off at 72 degrees when the house is warming up. Hysteresis is important in many devices, especially those employing magnetic fields, such as transformers and read/write heads. 一种系统、设备或电路依据输入参数变化的方向而有不同行为的趋势。例如,一种家用恒温器,假如设定的温度为 70°,实际调温的情形是:当房间温度降到 68°时才接通,而当温度升到 72°时才断开,这便是滞后作用。滞后作用[现象]对许多设备都是很重要的,尤其是那些使用磁场的设备,如变压器、读写磁头等。

HYTELNET *n.* 超媒体查询与远程登录

A menu-driven index of Internet resources that are accessible via telnet, including library catalogs, databases and bibliographies, bulletin boards, and network information services. HYTELNET can operate through a client program on a computer connected to the Internet, or through the World Wide Web. 一种通过远程登录(telnet)方式访问因特网资源的选单驱动的索引程序。这些资源包括程序库目录、数据库、书刊目录、电子公告牌(BBS)和网络信息服务。HYTELNET 能够通过连接到因特网上的计算机中的客户程序或通过万维网进行操作。

HyTime *n.* 超媒体-时基结构化语言

Acronym for **Hy**permedia/**Time**-based Structuring Language. A markup language standard that describes links within and between documents and hypermedia objects. The standard defines structures and some semantic features, enabling description of traversal and presentation information of objects. 为 **Hy**permedia/**Time**-based Structuring Language 的缩略语。一种描述在文档和超媒体对象内部及其之间的链接的置标语言标准。这个标准定义了一些结构和语义特征,以便进行遍历描述和对象信息的表述。

Hz *n.* 赫兹

See(见) hertz.

I

I²L *n.* **集成注入逻辑(电路)**

See(见) integrated injection logic.

I2O *n.* **智能输入输出规范**

Short for Intelligent Input/Output. A specification for I/O device driver architecture that is independent of both the device being controlled and the host operating system. *See also* driver, input/output device. 为 Intelligent Input/Output 的缩写。一种独立于被控制设备和主机操作系统的输入输出设备驱动系统体系结构的规范。参阅 driver, input/output device。

i386 *n.* **i386 微处理器**

A family of 32-bit microprocessors developed by Intel. The i386 was introduced in 1985. *See also* 80386DX. 由 Intel 公司开发并于 1985 年推出的 32 位微处理器。参阅 80386DX。

i486 *n.* **i486 微处理器**

A family of 32-bit microprocessors developed by Intel that extended and built upon the capabilities of the i386. The i486 was introduced in 1989. *See also* i486DX. 由 Intel 公司在 i386 性能的基础上扩展并制造的 32 位微处理器系列。i486 微处理器是 1989 年推出的。参阅 i486DX。

i486DX *n.* **i486DX 微处理器**

An Intel microprocessor introduced in 1989. In addition to the features of the 80386 (32-bit registers, 32-bit data bus, and 32-bit addressing), the i486DX has a built-in cache controller, a built-in floating-point coprocessor, provisions for multiprocessing, and a pipelined execution scheme. *Also called*: 486, 80486. *See also* pipelining (definition 1). 一种由 Intel 公司于 1989 年推出的微处理器。除了具有 80386 的特点(32 位寄存器,32 位数据总线,32 位编址技术)之外,它还包括一个内置的高速缓存控制器,一个内置浮点协处理器,并提供多重处理技术,实行流水线执行机制。也称为 486, 80486。参阅 pipelining (第 1 个释义)。

i486DX2 *n.* **i486DX2 微处理器**

An Intel microprocessor introduced in 1992 as an upgrade to certain i486DX processors. The i486DX2 processes data and instructions at twice the system clock frequency. The increased operating speed leads to the generation of much more heat than in an i486DX, so a heat sink is often installed on the chip. *Also called*: 486DX, 80486. *See also* heat sink, i486DX, microprocessor. *Compare* OverDrive. 一种由 Intel 公司于 1992 年推出的用以升级某些 i486DX 处理器的微处理器。i486DX2 以系统时钟的倍频速度处理数据和指令。处理速度的加快导致了该芯片产生出比 i486DX 多得多的热量,所以芯片上常常装有散热片。也称为 486DX, 80486。参阅 heat sink, i486DX, microprocessor。比较 OverDrive。

i486SL *n.* **i486SL 微处理器**

A low-power-consumption version of Intel's i486DX microprocessor designed primarily for laptop computers. The i486SL operates at a voltage of 3.3 volts rather than 5 volts, can shadow memory, and has a System Management Mode (SMM) in which the microprocessor can slow or halt some system components when the system is not performing CPU-intensive tasks, thus prolonging battery life. *See also* i486DX, shadow memory. Intel 公司的一种低功耗 i486DX 微处理器,主要用于膝上型电脑。i486SL 的工作电压为 3.3 伏而不是 5 伏,可以使用内存映像技术,并拥有一种系统管理模式(SMM),当系统在执行非中央

处理器(CPU)密集型的任务时，微处理器会减缓或暂停系统的某些部件的工作，从而可以延长电池的使用寿命。参阅 i486DX，shadow memory。

i486SX *n.* **i486SX 微处理器**

An Intel microprocessor introduced in 1991 as a lower-cost alternative to the i486DX. It runs at slower clock speeds and has no floating-point processor. *Also called*: 486, 80486. *See also* 80386DX, 80386SX. *Compare* i486DX. 一种 Intel 公司于 1991 年推出的比 i486DX 微处理器价格更低一些的替代产品。这种处理器以较低的时钟速度运行，并且不带浮点处理器。也称为 486、80486。参阅 80386DX，80386SX。比较 i486DX。

IA-64 *n.* **英特尔 64 位体系结构**

Short for Intel Architecture **64**. Intel's 64-bit microprocessor architecture based on EPIC (Explicitly Parallel Instruction Computing) technology. IA-64 is the foundation for the 64-bit Merced chip, as well as future chips to be based on the same architecture. Unlike architectures based on the sequential execution of instructions, IA-64 is designed to implement the parallel execution defined by EPIC technology. It also provides for numerous registers (128 general registers for integer and multimedia operations and 128 floating-point registers) and for grouping instructions in threes as 128-bit bundles. IA-64 architecture also features inherent scalability and compatibility with 32-bit software. *See also* EPIC, Merced. 为 Intel Architecture **64** 的缩写。英特尔基于 EPIC(显式并行指令计算)技术的 64 位微处理器体系结构。IA-64 是 64 位 Merced 芯片的基础，也是基于同样结构的未来芯片的基础。与基于指令顺序执行的体系结构不同，根据 EPIC 技术的定义，IA-64 实现了指令的并行执行。它还提供了大量的寄存器(128 个用于整数和多媒体操作的通用寄存器以及 128 个浮点寄存器)，也可以将三条指令组合在一起成为 128 位的指令集。对于 32 位软件而言，IA-64 体系结构亦具有可伸缩性和兼容性。参阅 EPIC，Merced。

IAB *n.* **因特网(体系)结构委员会**

See(见) Internet Architecture Board.

IAC *n.* **信息分析中心**

Acronym for **I**nformation **A**nalysis **C**enter. One of several organizations chartered by the U. S. Department of Defense to facilitate the use of existing scientific and technical information. IACs establish and maintain comprehensive knowledge bases, including historical, technical, and scientific data, and also develop and maintain analytical tools and techniques for their use. 为 **I**nformation **A**nalysis **C**enter 的缩略语。美国国防部特许的几个组织之一，其宗旨是为了使现存的科技信息的应用更加简便。多个这样的信息分析中心一起建立并维护包括历史、技术和科学数据的综合性信息库，并且发展和维护为其所应用的分析工具和技术。

IANA *n.* **因特网赋号管理局[编号授权委员会]**

Acronym for **I**nternet **A**ssigned **N**umbers **A**uthority. The organization historically responsible for assigning IP (Internet Protocol) addresses and overseeing technical parameters, such as protocol numbers and port numbers, related to the Internet protocol suite. Under the direction of the late Dr. Jon Postel, IANA operated as an arm of the Internet Architecture Board (IAB) of the Internet Society (ISOC) under contract with the U. S. government. However, given the international nature of the Internet, IANA's functions, along with the domain name administration handled by U. S.-based Network Solutions, Inc. (NSI), were privatized in 1998 and turned over to a new, nonprofit organization known as ICANN (Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers). *See also* ICANN, NSI. 为 **I**nternet **A**ssigned **N**umbers **A**uthority 的缩略语。一个在历史上负责分配 IP(网际协议)地址和监督关于网际协议组的技术参数(比如协议号和端口号)的组织。在已故的 Jon Postel 博士的指导下，IANA 作为因特网协会(ISOC)的因特网体系结构委员会(IAB)的一个分支运作，ISOC 与美国政府签有协议。但是，基于因特网的国际特性，IANA 的作用都在 1998 年私有化了，并且将其功能连同美国的 Network Solutions 公司(NSI)处理的域名管理一起都转交给了一个新的、非赢利性组织 ICANN(因特网域名[名称]和(地址)编号分配组织)。参阅 ICANN，NSI。

I-beam *n.* **I 型光标**

A mouse cursor used by many applications, such as word processors, when in text-editing mode.

The I-beam cursor indicates sections of the document where text can be inserted, deleted, changed, or moved. The cursor is named for its I shape. *Also called*: I-beam pointer. *See also* cursor (definition 3), mouse. 一种鼠标指示符，供许多应用程序(例如文字处理程序)处于文本模式时所使用。I 型光标表示一段文本中可插入、删除、改变或移动的区域。这种光标的命名源于其形状像 I。也称为 I-beam pointer。参阅 cursor(第 3 个释义)，mouse。

I-beam pointer *n.* **I 型指针**

See(见) I-beam.

IBG *n.* **数据块间隔**

Acronym for inter block gap. *See* inter-record gap. 为 inter block gap 的缩略语。见 inter-record gap。

IBM AT *n.* **IBM AT 型计算机**

A class of personal computers introduced in 1984 and conforming to IBM's PC/AT (Advanced Technology) specification. The first AT was based on the Intel 80286 processor and dramatically outperformed its predecessor, the XT, in speed. *See also* 80286. --类于 1984 年推出的符合 IBM PC/AT(高级技术)标准的个人计算机。第一台 AT 机基于 Intel 80286 处理器，其速度远远超过前身(XT 型计算机)。参阅 80286。

IBM PC *n.* **IBM 公司个人计算机**

Short for **IBM Personal Computer**. A class of personal computers introduced in 1981 and conforming to IBM's PC specification. The first PC was based on the Intel 8088 processor. For a number of years, the IBM PC was the de facto standard in the computing industry for PCs, and clones, or PCs that conformed to the IBM specification, have been called *PC-compatible*. *See also* PCcompatible, Wintel. 为 **IBM Personal Computer** 的缩写。--类于 1981 年推出的个人计算机，遵从 IBM 个人计算机标准。第一台 PC 基于 8088 型处理器。在随后的许多年中，在个人计算机及其兼容机的计算机产业里，IBM 公司 PC 机成为个人计算机产业中事实上的标准。凡遵循 IBM 公司 PC 机规范的仿真机或各种各样的个人计算机也称作 IBM PC 兼容机。参阅 PCcompatible, Wintel。

IBM PC/XT *n.* **IBM PC/XT 计算机**

A class of personal computers released by IBM in 1983. XT, short for eXtended Technology, enabled users to add a wider range of peripherals to their machines than was possible with the original IBM PC. Equipped with a 10-megabyte hard disk drive and one or two 5¼-inch floppy drives, the PC XT was expandable to 256K of RAM on the motherboard and was loaded with MS-DOS v2.1, which supported directories and subdirectories. The popularity of this machine contributed to the production of what came to be known in the industry as "clones," copies of its design by many manufacturers. *See also* IBM AT, IBM PC, XT. 一类 IBM 在 1983 年推出的个人计算机。XT 为 eXtended Technology(扩展技术)的缩写，使用户可以向它们的机器中添加与原始的 IBM PC 机相比范围更广泛的外围设备。PC/XT 计算机中装有 10 兆字节的硬盘驱动器及一个或两个 5.25 英寸软盘驱动器，它可以将主板中的 RAM(随机存储器)扩展到 256K 并装载支持目录和子目录的 MS-DOS 2.1 版。这种计算机的普及促成了被计算机行业称为"克隆"的生产，即许多制造商复制了它的设计。参阅 IBM AT, IBM PC, XT。

IBM PC-compatible *adj.* **【修】IBM 公司个人计算机兼容**

See(见) PC-compatible.

iBook *n.* **iBook 计算机**

A notebook computer introduced by Apple in July 1999. The iBook was intended as a portable version of the iMac and is easily distinguished by its rounded shape and the bright colors of its case. Initial iBook models were powered by a 300-MHz G3 (PowerPC 750) processor and had the capability for wireless networking. *See also* iMac, PowerPC 750. Apple 公司于 1999 年 7 月推出的一款笔记本计算机。iBook 意图作为一款便携的 iMac 计算机，从其圆形外壳以及明亮色彩可以很容易区分出来。最初型号的 iBook 计算机使用 300 兆赫兹的 G3(PowerPC 750)处理器，并具有无线组网功能。参阅 iMac, PowerPC 750。

IC' *adj.* **【修】网[游戏]中人物[角色]**

Acronym for In Character. Used to refer to events going on within a role-playing game, such as MUD, as opposed to events in real life. It is also

used in the context of online chat, e-mail, and newsgroup postings. *See also* MUD, role playing game. 为 In Character 的缩略语。用以特指在角色扮演游戏(例如 MUD)中发生的事情,相对于在现实生活当中所发生的事件而言。它也可以用在在线聊天、电子邮件、新闻组信息发布等相关语义环境当中。参阅 MUD, role-playing game。

IC² *n.* **集成电路**

See(见) integrated circuit.

ICANN *n.* **因特网域名[名称]和(地址)编号分配组织**

Acronym for Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers. The private, nonprofit corporation to which the U. S. government in 1998 delegated authority for administering IP (Internet Protocol) addresses, domain names, root servers, and Internet-related technical matters, such as management of protocol parameters (port numbers, protocol numbers, and so on). The successor to IANA (IP address administration) and NSI (domain name registration), ICANN was created to internationalize and privatize Internet management and administration. *See also* IANA, NSI.

为 Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers 的缩略语。一个美国政府于 1998 年授权管理 IP(网际协议)地址、域名、根服务器和因特网相关技术问题,如管理协议参数(接口编号、协议编号等)的私有的、非赢利性公司。ICANN 作为 IANA(IP 地址管理)和 NSI(域名注册)的继任者,旨在将因特网的管理经营国际化、私有化。参阅 IANA, NSI。

I-CASE *n.* **综合计算机辅助软件工程**

Acronym for Integrated Computer-Aided Software Engineering. Software that performs a wide variety of software engineering functions, such as program design, coding, and testing parts or all of the completed program. 为 Integrated Computer-Aided Software Engineering 的缩略语。一种实现多种软件工程功能(如程序设计、编码和测试已完成程序的全部或其中一部分)的软件系统。

ICE *n.* **信息内容交换(协议);内电路仿真器;抗入侵对策电子技术;智能概念抽取(技术,方法)**

1. Acronym for Information and Content Exchange. A protocol based on XML (Extensible Markup Language) designed to automate the distribution of syndicated content over the World Wide Web. Based on the concept of content syndicators (distributors) and subscribers (receivers), ICE defines the responsibilities of the parties involved, as well as the format and means of exchanging content so that data can easily be transferred and reused. The protocol has been submitted to the World Wide Web Consortium by Adobe Systems, Inc., CNET, Microsoft, Sun Microsystems, and Vignette Corporation. It is intended to help in both publishing and inter-business exchanges of content. 为 Information and Content Exchange 的缩略语。一种基于 XML(可扩展置标语言)的协议,设计成可以在万维网上自动发布报业团体(提供的)内容。基于提供内容的报业集团(发布者)和内容订阅者(接收者)的概念,ICE 定义了所涉及到的各方的职责,以及内容交换的格式及方式,因而数据可以很容易地进行传输和重用。该协议已经由 Adobe 系统公司、CNET、微软、Sun 微系统、Vignette 等公司提交给万维网联合会。它旨在促进出版及业界间的内容交换。

2. Acronym for in circuit emulator. A chip used as a stand-in for a microprocessor or a microcontroller. An in-circuit emulator is used to test and debug logic circuits. 为 in circuit emulator 的缩略语。一种用以替代微处理器或者微控制器的芯片。内电路仿真器用以测试与调试逻辑电路。

3. Acronym for Intrusion Countermeasure Electronics. A fictional type of security software, popularized by science fiction novelist William Gibson, that responds to intruders by attempting to kill them. The origin of the term is attributed to a USENET subscriber, Tom Maddox. 为 Intrusion Countermeasure Electronics 的缩略语。一种虚构的安全软件,因科幻小说家 William Gibson 而流传开来,对侵入者的响应就是试图杀死他们。该术语的起源归因于一个名叫 Tom Maddox 的 USENET(友思网)的用户。

4. *See*(见) Intelligent Concept Extraction.

ICM *n.* **图像色彩匹配法技术**

See(见) image color matching.

ICMP *n.* **因特网控制报文协议**

Acronym for Internet Control Message Protocol. A network-layer (ISO/OSI level 3) Internet protocol that provides error correction and other information relevant to IP packet processing. For example, it can let the IP software on one machine inform another machine about an unreachable destination. *See also* communications protocol, IP, ISO/OSI reference model, packet (definition 1).
为 Internet Control Message Protocol 的缩略语。一种属于网络层(ISO/OSI 中的第 3 层)的因特网协议,提供纠错和其他与 IP 信息包处理技术相关信息。例如,它可以让一台机器中的 IP 软件通知另一台机器,存在无法到达的收报方。参阅 communications protocol, IP, ISO/OSI reference model, packet (第 1 个释义)。

icon *n.* 图标

1. A small image displayed on the screen to represent an object that can be manipulated by the user. By serving as visual mnemonics and allowing the user to control certain computer actions without having to remember commands or type them at the keyboard, icons contribute significantly to the user-friendliness of graphical user interfaces and to PCs in general. *See also* graphical user interface.
在屏幕上显示出来的一种小型图像,代表用户操作的对象。作为一种可视化助记符,图标允许用户不必记住一些命令或在键盘上打入这些命令就可以控制计算机的动作,图标对于图形用户界面的用户友好性方面和通常的 PC 机而言是一个重要的因素。参阅 graphical user interface。

2. A high-level programming language designed to process non-numerical data structures and character strings using a Pascal-like syntax. 一种高级编程语言,使用类 Pascal 语法来处理非数字数据结构和字符串。

iconic interface *n.* 图标界面

A user interface that is based on icons rather than on typed commands. *See also* graphical user interface, icon. 一种基于图标而不是键入命令的用户界面。参阅 graphical user interface, icon。

icon parade *n.* 图标展示

The sequence of icons that appears during the boot-up of a Macintosh computer. 在 Macintosh 计算机中,系统引导期间屏幕上出现的图标序列。

ICP *n.* 因特网高速缓冲协议

Acronym for Internet Cache Protocol. A networking protocol used by cache servers to locate specific Web objects in neighboring caches. Typically implemented over UDP, ICP also can be used for cache selection. ICP was developed for the Harvest research project at the University of Southern California. It has been implemented in SQUID and other Web proxy caches. 为 Internet Cache Protocol 的缩略语。由高速缓冲服务器使用的一种联网协议,用以在邻近的缓存中查找定位万维网目标[对象]。ICP 协议一般实现于数据报协议(UDP)之上,它也可用以对缓存进行选择。ICP 是为南加州大学一个名叫 Harvest 的研究项目开发的,现已在 SQUID 和其他一些万维网代理缓存中实现。

ICQ *n.* ICQ 程序

A downloadable software program developed by Mirabilis, and now owned by AOL Time-Warner Inc., that notifies Internet users when friends, family, or other selected users are also on line and allows them to communicate with one another in real time. Through ICQ, users can chat, send e-mail, exchange messages on message boards, and transfer URLs and files, as well as launch third-party programs, such as games, in which multiple people can participate. Users compile a list of other users with whom they want to communicate. All users must register with the ICQ server and have ICQ software on their computer. The name is a reference to the phrase "I seek you." *See also* instant messaging. 一种由 Mirabilis 公司开发的可下载的软件程序(现属于美国在线华纳时代公司),它是当因特网用户的朋友、家人或其他选定的用户也上网时通知该用户,它允许这些人进行实时交流。通过 ICQ 程序的帮助,用户可以聊天、发送电子邮件、在消息板中交换消息、传送 URL 和文件以及运行可以有很多人参与的第三方程序,如游戏。用户编译一个他们想与其交流的其他用户的列表。所有的用户必须向 ICQ 服务器注册,而且必须在他们的计算机中装有 ICQ 软件。这个名称是以短语"I seek you"为参考。参阅 instant messaging。

ICSA *n.* 国际计算机安全协会

Acronym for International Computer Security Association. An education and information organization concerned with Internet security issues. Known as the NCSA (National Computer Security Association) until 1997, the ICSA provides security assurance systems and product certification; disseminates computer security information in white papers, books, pamphlets, videos, and other publications; organizes consortiums devoted to various security issues; and maintains a Web site that provides updated information on viruses and other computer security topics. Founded in 1987, the ICSA is currently located in Reston, VA. 为 International Computer Security Association 的缩略语。一个关注因特网安全问题的教育和信息情报机构。ICSA 在 1997 年之前被称作是 NCSA(国家计算机安全协会)。ICSA 提供安全保证系统及产品认证,在白皮书、书籍、小册子、录像带以及其他一些出版物上发布计算机安全信息,组织社团致力于各种各样的安全问题,维护网站用以提供病毒以及其他计算机安全话题的信息更新。ICSA 成立于 1987 年,现位于弗吉尼亚州的雷斯顿。

ID *n.* 入侵检测

Acronym for intrusion detection. *See* IDS. 为 intrusion detection 的缩略语。见 IDS。

IDE *n.* 集成器件电子技术;集成开发环境[软件包]

1. Acronym for Integrated Device Electronics. A type of disk-drive interface in which the controller electronics reside on the drive itself, eliminating the need for a separate adapter card. The IDE interface is compatible with the controller used by IBM in the PC/AT computer but offers advantages such as look-ahead caching. 为 Integrated Device Electronics 的缩略语。一种磁盘驱动器接口,其中控制器电路置于驱动器上而不需要另外使用适配卡。IDE 接口与 IBM 公司在 PC/AT 计算机中使用的控制器兼容,但可具有诸如先行超高速缓存一类的优越性。

2. *See*(见) integrated development environment.

identifier *n.* 标识符

Any text string used as a label, such as the name of a procedure or a variable in a program or the name attached to a hard disk or floppy disk. *Compare* descriptor. 任何可作为一个标号使用的文字字符串,如程序中过程名或变量名,或者表示硬盘或软盘的名字。比较 descriptor。

IDL *n.* 接口定义语言

Acronym for Interface Definition Language. In object-oriented programming, a language that lets a program or object written in one language communicate with another program written in an unknown language. An IDL is used to define interfaces between client and server programs. For example, an IDL can provide interfaces to remote CORBA objects. *See also* CORBA, MIDL, objectoriented programming. 为 Interface Definition Language 的缩略语。在面向对象的编程中使用的一种语言,(这种语言)使得用一种语言编写的程序或对象可以和其他(不知以何种语言编写的)程序进行通信。接口定义语言用以定义客户机和服务器中的各种程序之间的接口。例如:接口定义语言可以提供与远程 CORBA 对象的接口。参阅 CORBA, MIDL, objectoriented programming。

idle *adj.* 【修】空闲,等待

1. Operational but not in use. 用来说明处在可操作状态但不在使用。

2. Waiting for a command. 描述处于等待命令的状态。

idle character *n.* 空转字符,无效字符

In communications, a control character transmitted when no other information is available or ready to be sent. *See also* SYN. 在通信技术中的一种控制字符,在没有其他信息可供发送或准备发送时发送这种字符。参阅 SYN。

idle interrupt *n.* 空闲中断

An interrupt that occurs when a device or process becomes idle. 当一个设备或进程转入空闲时发生的一种中断。

idle state *n.* 空闲状态

The condition in which a device is operating but is not being used. 一个设备处在可操作但没有被使用的状态。

IDS *n.* 入侵检测系统

Acronym for intrusion-detection system. A type of security management system for computers and networks that gathers and analyzes information

from various areas within a computer or a network to identify possible security breaches, both inside and outside the organization. An IDS can detect a wide range of hostile attack signatures, generate alarms, and, in some cases, cause routers to terminate communications from hostile sources. *Also called*: intrusion detection. *Compare* firewall.

为 intrusion-detection system 的缩略语。一种计算机和网络安全管理系统，用以搜集和分析计算机或网络中各区域内的信息，从而识别出来自机构内部和外部的对系统安全的可能的破坏。入侵检测系统可以检测到大范围内的敌方攻击信号，产生报警信息；在有些情况下，它可以导致路由器中断与敌方数据源之间的通信。也称为 intrusion detection。比较 firewall。

IDSL *n.* **因特网数字用户线**

Acronym for Internet digital subscriber line. A high-speed digital communications service that provides Internet access as fast as 1.1 Mbps (megabits per second) over standard telephone lines. IDSL uses a hybrid of ISDN and digital subscriber line technology. *See also* digital subscriber line, ISDN.

为 Internet digital subscriber line 的缩略语。一种数字化高速通信服务系统，可使用标准电话线以 1.1Mbps(每秒钟 1.1 兆比特)的速度访问因特网。因特网数字用户线混合使用了综合业务数字网 (ISDN)和数字式用户线技术。参阅 digital subscriber line, ISDN。

IE *n.* **信息工程**

Acronym for information engineering. A methodology for developing and maintaining information-processing systems, including computer systems and networks, within an organization.

为 information engineering 的缩略语。一种关于开发和维护某个组织内部的信息处理系统的方法学，其中涉及计算机系统和网络。

IEEE *n.* **(美国)电气(与)电子工程师学会**

Acronym for Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers. A society of engineering and electronics professionals based in the United States but boasting membership from numerous other countries. The IEEE (pronounced "eye triple ee") focuses on electrical, electronics, computer engineering, and science-related matters.

为 Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers 的缩略语。一个美国的工程技术和电子专家的组织，但它因大量其他国家的会员而出名。IEEE 致力于电气、电子、计算机工程和与科学相关的领域的开发和研究。

IEEE 1284 *n.* **IEEE 1284 标准**

The IEEE standard for high-speed signaling through a bidirectional parallel computer interface. A computer that is compliant with the IEEE 1284 standard can communicate through its parallel port in five modes: outbound data transfer to a printer or similar device ("Centronics" mode), inbound transfer 4 (nibble mode) or 8 (byte mode) bits at a time, bidirectional Enhanced Parallel Ports (EPP) used by storage devices and other non-printer peripherals, and Enhanced Capabilities Ports (ECP) used for bidirectional communication with a printer. *See also* Centronics parallel interface, ECP, enhanced parallel port.

通过双向并行计算机接口高速传送信号的 IEEE 标准。遵循 IEEE 1284 标准的计算机可以以 5 种模式通过并行接口进行通信：到打印机或类似设备的数据输出(电子模式)；一次 4 位(半字节模式)或 8 位(字节模式)的输入传输；存储设备和其他非打印机外围设备使用的双向增强并行接口(EPP)；使用打印机进行双向通信的增强性能端口(ECP)。参阅 Centronics parallel interface, ECP, enhanced parallel port。

IEEE 1394 *n.* **IEEE 1394 标准**

A nonproprietary, high-speed, serial bus input/output standard. IEEE 1394 provides a means of connecting digital devices, including personal computers and consumer electronics hardware. It is platform-independent, scalable (expandable), and flexible in supporting peer-to-peer (roughly, device-to-device) connections. IEEE 1394 preserves data integrity by eliminating the need to convert digital signals into analog signals. Created for desktop networks by Apple Computer and later developed by the IEEE 1394 working group, it is considered a low-cost interface for devices such as digital cameras, camcorders, and multimedia devices and is seen as a means of integrating personal computers and home electronics equipment.

FireWire is the proprietary implementation of the standard by Apple Computer. *See also* analog data, IEEE. 一种非专用的、高速的串行总线输入输出标准。IEEE 1394 标准提供了一种连接数字设备的方法，包括个人计算机和用户电子硬件。它独立于平台，可以升级(可扩展)，并在支持对等(基本上是设备到设备)连接方面很灵活。IEEE 1394 标准无需将数字信号转换成模拟信号，因此可以保持数据的完整性。此标准由 Apple 计算机公司为台式计算机网络创建，随后由 IEEE 1394 工作组开发。它被作为一些设备(如数码相机、可携式摄像机和多媒体设备)低成本的接口以及集成个人计算机和家庭电子设备的手段。FireWire(总线)规范就是 Apple 计算机公司实现的一个相应标准。参阅 analog data, IEEE。

IEEE 1394 connector *n.* **IEEE 第 1394 号标准的连接器**

A type of connector that enables you to connect and disconnect high-speed serial devices. An IEEE 1394 connector is usually on the back of your computer near the serial port or the parallel port. The IEEE 1394 bus is used primarily to connect high end digital video and audio devices to your computer; however, some hard disks, printers, scanners, and DVD drives can also be connected to your computer using the IEEE 1394 connector. 一种用以连接(与拆断)高速串行器件的连接器(也称接头)。IEEE 1394 标准的接头通常位于计算机背部靠近串口和并口的地方。IEEE 1394 总线主要用于将高端的数字视频和音频器件同计算机连接起来。当然，一些硬盘、打印机、扫描仪以及 DVD 光驱也可以用 IEEE 1394 接头同计算机连在一起。

IEEE 1394 port *n.* **IEEE 第 1394 号标准的端口**

A 4- or 6-pin port that supports the IEEE 1394 standard and can provide direct connections between digital consumer electronics and computers. *See also* IEEE 1394. 一种支持 IEEE 1394 标准的 4 针或 6 针的端口，能提供数字家用电子器件与计算机之间的直接连接。参阅 IEEE 1394。

IEEE 488 *n.* **IEEE 488 标准**

The electrical definition of the General-Purpose Interface Bus (GPIB), specifying the data and control lines and the voltage and current levels for the bus. *See also* General-Purpose Interface Bus. 通用接口总线(GPIB)的电子标准，该标准规定了通用接口总线的数据线和控制线及其相应的电压和电流。参阅 General-Purpose Interface Bus。

IEEE 696/S-100 *n.* **IEEE 696/S-100 标准**

The electrical definition of the S 100 bus, used in early personal computer systems that used microprocessors such as the 8080, Z-80, and 6800. The S-100 bus, based on the architecture of the Altair 8800, was extremely popular with early computer enthusiasts because it permitted installation of a wide range of expansion boards. *See also* Altair 8800, S-100 bus. 基于 8080 型、Z-80 型以及 6800 型微处理器的早期个人计算机系统所使用的 S-100 总线的电气规范。基于 Altair 8800 体系的 S-100 总线在早期的计算机爱好者中非常受欢迎，它允许配置多种扩充卡。参阅 Altair 8800, S-100 bus。

IEEE 802.x *n.* **IEEE 第 802 号标准集[组，系列]**

A series of networking specifications developed by the IEEE. The x following 802 is a placeholder for individual specifications. The IEEE 802.x specifications correspond to the physical and data-link layers of the ISO/OSI reference model, but they divide the datalink layer into two sublayers. The logical link control (LLC) sublayer applies to all IEEE 802.x specifications and covers station-to-station connections, generation of message frames, and error control. The media access control (MAC) sublayer, dealing with network access and collision detection, differs from one IEEE 802 standard to another. IEEE 802.3 is used for bus networks that use CSMA/CD, both broadband and baseband, and the baseband version is based on the Ethernet standard. IEEE 802.4 is used for bus networks that use token passing, and IEEE 802.5 is used for ring networks that use token passing (token ring networks). IEEE 802.6 is an emerging standard for metropolitan area networks, which transmit data, voice, and video over distances of more than 5 kilometers. IEEE 802.14 is designed for bidirectional transmission to and from cable television networks over optical fiber and coaxial cable through transmission of

fixedlength ATM cells to support television, data, voice, and Internet access. See the illustration. *See also* bus network, ISO/OSI reference model, ring network, token passing, token ring network.
由美国电气和电子工程师学会(IEEE)开发的一系列网络技术规范。802 后的 x 是每个规范的占位符。IEEE 802.x 标准与 ISO/OSI 参考模型的物理层和数据链路层相对应,但是它将数据链路层分为两个子层。逻辑链路控制(LLC)子层应用在所有的 802.x 规范中,并包括了工作站对工作站的连接、报文帧的产生和出错控制。处理网络访问和冲突检测问题的媒体访问控制(MAC)子层在每个 IEEE 标准中都不一样。IEEE 802.3 标准用于使用 CSMA/CD 技术的总线网络中,无论是宽带还是基带,其中基带版本基于以太网标准。IEEE 802.4 用于使用令牌传递技术的总线网络,而 IEEE 802.5 则用于使用令牌传递技术的环网(即令牌环网)。IEEE 802.6 是一种新兴的城域网络标准,可在大于 5 公里的范围内传送数据、声音和视频信息。IEEE 802.14 标准是利用光纤和同轴电缆以固定长度的 ATM 单元在有线电视网络之间进行双向传输,以支持电视、数据、语音的传输和因特网的访问。参阅本条目的图例。参阅 bus network, ISO/OSI reference model, ring network, token passing, token ring network。

IEEE 802.11 *n.* **IEEE 802.11 技术规范**

The Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers' (IEEE) specifications for wireless networking. These specifications, which include 802.11, 802.11a, 802.11b, and 802.11g, allow computers, printers, and other devices to communicate over a wireless local area network (LAN). 一组由电气和电子工程师协会提出的无线联网技术的规范,其中包括 802.11、802.11a、802.11b、802.11g,这些规范使得计算机、打印机和其他一些设备可以通过无线局域网进行通信。

IEEE printer cable *n.* **IEEE 打印机电缆**

A cable used to connect a printer to a PC's parallel port that adheres to the IEEE 1284. *See also* IEEE 1284. 一种用于将打印机连接到 PC 机的并行接口的电缆,遵循 IEEE 1284 标准。参阅 IEEE 1284。

IEPG *n.* **因特网工程规划组**

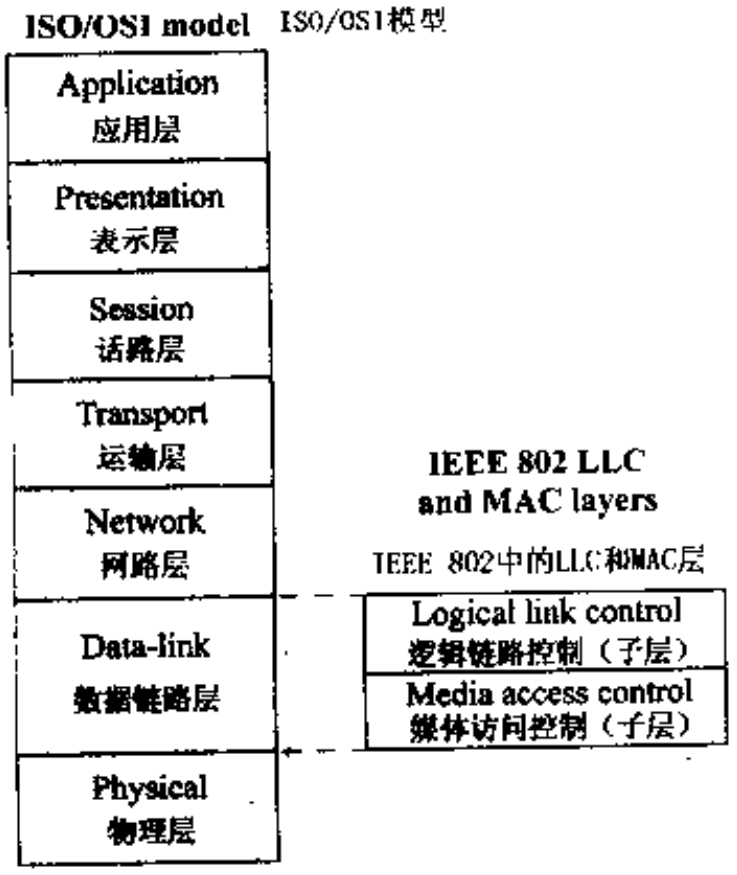
Acronym for Internet Engineering and Planning Group. A collaborative group of Internet service providers whose goal is to promote the Internet and coordinate technical efforts on it. 为 Internet Engineering and Planning Group 的缩略语。一种因特网服务提供商的合作组织,其目的在于促进因特网的发展并协调网上的技术开发。

IESG *n.* **因特网工程指导组**

See(见) Internet Engineering Steering Group.

IETF *n.* **因特网工程任务组织**

Acronym for Internet Engineering Task Force. A worldwide organization of individuals interested in networking and the Internet. Managed by the IESG (Internet Engineering Steering Group), the IETF is charged with studying technical problems facing the Internet and proposing solutions to the Internet Architecture Board (IAB). The work of the IETF is carried out by various Working Groups that concentrate on specific topics, such as routing and security. The IETF is the publisher of the specifications that led to the TCP/IP protocol



IEEE 802 standards

ISO/OSI model with IEEE 802 LLC and MAC layers shown

ISO/OSI 模型,并附有 IEEE 802 LLC 和 MAC 两层示意图

standard. *See also* Internet Engineering Steering Group. 为 Internet Engineering Task Force 的缩略语。一个全球性的、由致力于由因特网工程指导组(IESG)管理的网络技术和因特网领域的个体而组成的组织，负责研究因特网技术面临的问题并向因特网体系结构委员会(IAB)提出解决方案的一种全球性组织(机构)。IETF 的工作由各种工作组执行，集中于某些特定的主题(例如路由选择和安全)。IETF 是引出 TCP/IP 协议标准的规范的出版商。参阅 Internet Engineering Steering Group。

IFC *n.* 因特网基类(库，集)

See(见) Internet Foundation Classes.

.iff *n.* 互换文件格式后缀名

The file extension that identifies files in the IFF (Interchange File Format) format. IFF was most commonly used on the Amiga platform, where it constituted almost any kind of data. On other platforms, IFF is mostly used to store image and sound files. 标明用 IFF(互换文件格式)的文件的扩展名。IFF 通常用于 Amiga 平台，在此平台上可支持几乎任意数据类型，在其他平台上，IFF 多用于存储图像和声音文件。

IFF *n.* 互换文件格式

Acronym for Interchange File Format. *See*. iff.

为 Interchange File Format 的缩略语。见 .iff。

IFIP *n.* 国际信息处理联合会

Acronym for International Federation of Information Processing. An organization of societies, representing over 40 member nations, that serves information-processing professionals. The United States is represented by the Federation on Computing in the United States (FOCUS). *See also* AFIPS, FOCUS. 为 International Federation of Information Processing 的缩略语。一个代表 40 多个成员国的学术团体组织，为信息处理专业人员服务。美国由美国信息处理协会(FOCUS)代表。参阅 AFIPS, FOCUS。

IFS *n.* 可安装文件系统管理程序

See(见) Installable File System Manager.

IF statement *n.* IF 语句

A control statement that executes a block of code if a Boolean expression evaluates to true. Most programming languages also support an ELSE clause, which specifies code that is to be executed only if the Boolean expression evaluates to false. *See also* conditional. 一种控制语句，如果布尔表达式求值为真的话此语句就执行一组代码。大多数编程语言还支持一个 ELSE 子句，规定的是仅当该布尔表达式求值为假时才要执行的代码。参阅 conditional。

IGES *n.* 初始图形交换规范

See(见) Initial Graphics Exchange Specification.

IGMP *n.* 因特网组员协议

See(见) Internet Group Membership Protocol.

IGP *n.* 内部网关协议

See(见) Interior Gateway Protocol.

IGRP *n.* 内部网关路由协议

Acronym for Interior Gateway Routing Protocol. A protocol developed by Cisco Systems that allows coordination between the routing of a number of gateways. Goals of IGRP include stable routing in large networks, fast response to changes in network topology, and low overhead. *See also* communications protocol, gateway, topology. 为 Interior Gateway Routing Protocol 的缩略语。一种由 Cisco 系统公司开发的协议，可以统一协调许多网关间的路由选择。内部网关路由协议的目的包括在一个大型网络中实现稳定的路由选择，对于网络拓扑结构变化的快速响应，以及比较低的开销。参阅 communications protocol, gateway, topology。

IIA *n.* 信息产业协会

See(见) SIIA.

IIL *n.* 集成注入逻辑(电路)

See(见) integrated injection logic.

IIOP *n.* 因特网对象需求中介协议

Acronym for Internet Inter-ORB Protocol. A networking protocol that enables distributed programs written in different programming languages to communicate over the Internet. IIOP, a specialized mapping in the General Inter-ORB Protocol (GIOP) based on a client/server model, is a critical part of CORBA. *See also* CORBA. *Compare* DCOM. 为 Internet Inter-ORB Protocol 的缩略语。一种联网协议，它使得用不同编程语言编写的分布式程序可以通过因特网进行通信。作为基于客户和服务器模式的通用 ORB 间协议(GIOP)

的特殊映射，IIOP 也是 CORBA 的关键组成部分。参阅 CORBA。比较 DCOM。

IIS *n.* 因特网信息服务系统

See(见) Internet Information Server.

ILEC *n.* [负责]本地交换电信商

Acronym for Incumbent Local Exchange Carrier. A telephone company that provides local service to its customers. *Compare* CLEC. 为 Incumbent Local Exchange Carrier 的缩略语。一个向客户提供本地服务的电话公司。比较 CLEC。

illegal *adj.* 【修】不合法，非法

Not allowed, or leading to invalid results. For example, an illegal character in a word processing program would be one that the program cannot recognize; an illegal operation might be impossible for a program or system because of built-in constraints. *Compare* invalid. 用于修饰或说明不允许，或导致不合法或无效的结果。例如，在字处理程序中一个非法字符可能是程序不能识别的字符；一个非法操作是由于内在限制而使程序或系统不能执行的动作。比较 invalid。

illuminance *n.* 光照度

1. The amount of light falling on, or illuminating, a surface area. 落在一个表面区域上或照亮一个表面区域的光的通量。

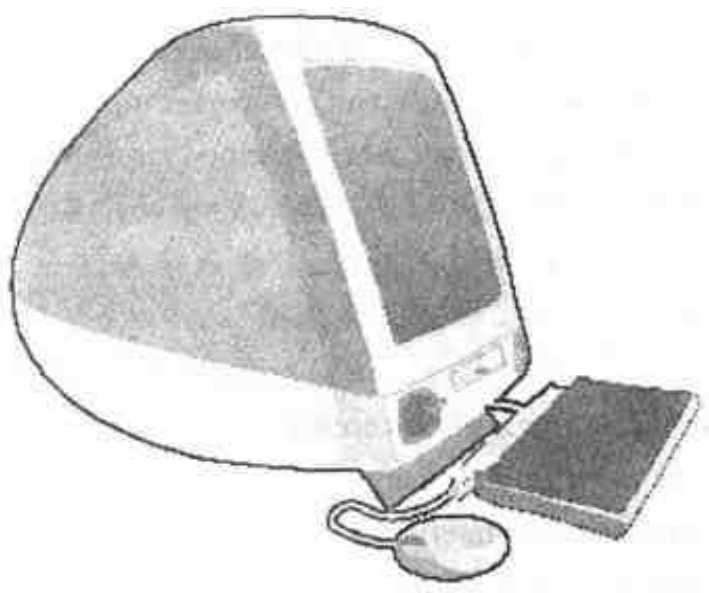
2. A measure of illumination (such as watts per square meter) used in reference to devices such as televisions and computer displays. *Compare* luminance. 在电视、计算机显示器这类设备中使用的一种明亮程度的测量标准(比如，每平方米多少瓦特)。比较 luminance。

IM *n.* 即时发信[消息](技术，方法)

See(见) instant messaging.

iMac *n.* iMac 计算机

A family of Apple Macintosh computers introduced in 1998. Designed for nontechnical users, the iMac has a case that contains both the CPU and the monitor and is available in several bright colors. The "i" in iMac stands for Internet; the iMac was designed to make setting up an Internet connection extremely simple. The first version of the iMac included a 266-MHz PowerPC processor, a 66- MHz system bus, a hard drive, a CD-ROM drive, and a 15- inch monitor, with a translucent blue case. Later iMacs came with faster processors and a choice of case colors. See the illustration. *See also* Macintosh. 1998 年推出的一种 Apple Macintosh 计算机系列。为非技术性人士设计的 iMac 最显著的特征是它封装 CPU 和显示器的机箱，并且有多种明亮颜色可供选择。iMac 中的 i 代表因特网；iMac 被设计成能提供非常简便连接因特网的设置。第一版本 iMac 计算机提供一个半透明的蓝色机箱，包含一个 266 兆赫兹 PowerPC 处理器、一个 66MHz 系统总线、一个硬盘驱动器、一个光驱和一个 15 英寸的显示器。新版的 iMac 计算机则带有更快的处理器和更多的机箱颜色选择。参阅本条目的图例。参阅 Macintosh。



iMac

.image *n.* 图像文件扩展名

A file extension for a Macintosh Disk Image, a storage type often used on Apple's FTP software download sites. 在 Macintosh 计算机磁盘图像文件中的一种文件后缀名，常用于 Apple 公司文件传输协议(FTP)软件下载站点的一种存储格式。

image *n.* 图像；映像

1. A stored description of a graphic picture, either as a set of brightness and color values of pixels or as a set of instructions for reproducing the picture. *See also* bit map, pixel map. 一种可存储的有关图片的描述，是说明像素的亮度和色度的一组量值或是可使该图片复原的若干指令的集合。参阅 bit map, pixel map。

2. A duplicate, copy, or representation of all or part of a hard or floppy disk, a section of memory

or hard drive, a file, a program, or data. For example, a RAM disk can hold an image of all or part of a disk in main memory; a virtual RAM program can create an image of some portion of the computer's main memory on disk. *See also* RAM disk. 对硬盘或软盘中的全部或部分内容的一种复制、拷贝或表示形式，一段内存或硬盘的区域，一个文件，一个程序或是数据。例如，一个RAM磁盘可以在主存储器中保持磁盘上全部或某一部分的映像；虚拟RAM程序可以把计算机主存储器中的某一部分映像建立在磁盘上。参阅RAM disk。

image-based rendering *n.* 基于图像的(图形)绘制(技术,方法)

See(见) immersive imaging.

image color matching *n.* 图像颜色匹配法

The process of image output correction to match the same colors that were scanned or input. 为了使输出颜色与被扫描或输入的相同图像颜色相一致所进行的调整的过程、方法或技术。

image compression *n.* 图像压缩

The use of a data compression technique on a graphical image. Uncompressed graphics files tend to use up large amounts of storage, so image compression is useful to conserve space. *See also* compressed file, data compression, video compression. 在图形图像上的一种数据压缩技术的应用。未被压缩的图形文件会占用大量的存储空间，所以图像的压缩对于节省存储空间是非常有用的。参阅 compressed file, data compression, video compression。

image compression dialog component *n.* 图像压缩(人机)对话组件

An application programming interface that sets parameters for compressing images and image sequences in QuickTime, a technology from Apple for creating, editing, publishing, and viewing multimedia content. The component displays a dialog box as a user interface, validates and stores the settings selected in the dialog box, and oversees the compression of the image or images based on the selected criteria. 一种用于 QuickTime (Apple 公司开发的用于创建、编辑、出版及查看多媒体内容的技术)的应用程序编程接口，它可以设置图像压缩及图像顺序的各种参数。该组件显示一对话框作为用户接口，验证并存储在对话框中所选定的参数，并监控在选定条件基础之上的图像压缩过程。

Image Compression Manager *n.* 图像压缩管理器[程序]

A major software component used in QuickTime, a technology from Apple for creating, editing, publishing, and viewing multimedia content. The Image Compression Manager is an interface that provides image-compression and image decompression services to applications and other managers. Because the Image Compression Manager is independent of specific compression algorithms and drivers, it can present a common application interface for software-based compressors and hardware-based compressors and offer compression options so that it or its application can use the appropriate tool for a particular situation. *See also* QuickTime. 一种用于 QuickTime(Apple 公司开发的用于创建、编辑、出版及查看多媒体内容的技术)的主要的软件组件。图像压缩管理器是向其他的应用和管理软件提供图像压缩和解压缩服务的接口。由于图像压缩管理器独立于特定的压缩算法或者驱动程序，因而可对基于软件的和基于硬件的压缩工具提供统一的应用接口。图像压缩管理器还可以提供压缩选项，这样图像压缩管理器及它的应用就可以在特定的情形下使用适当的工具。参阅 QuickTime。

image compressor component *n.* 图像压缩(器)组件

A software component used by the Image Compression Manager to compress image data in QuickTime, a technology from Apple for creating, editing, publishing, and viewing multimedia content. *See also* Image Compression Manager, QuickTime. 一种由图像压缩管理器使用的软件组件，用以在 QuickTime(Apple 公司开发的用于创建、编辑、出版及查看多媒体内容的技术)中压缩图像数据。参阅 Image Compression Manager, QuickTime。

image decompressor component *n.* 图像解压缩(器)组件

A software component used by the Image Compression Manager to decompress image data in

QuickTime, a technology from Apple for creating, editing, publishing, and viewing multimedia content. *See also* Image Compression Manager, QuickTime. 一种由图像压缩管理器使用的软件组件，用以在 QucikTime(Apple 公司开发的用于创建、编辑、出版及查看多媒体内容的技术)中对图像数据进行解压缩。参阅 Image Compression Manager, QuickTime。

image editing *n.* 图像编辑(法)

The process of changing or modifying a bitmapped image, usually with an image editor. 对于一个位映射图像所做的改变或修改的处理过程或方法，通常要借助图像编辑程序来进行图像编辑。

image editor *n.* 图像编辑程序

An application program that allows users to modify the appearance of a bitmapped image, such as a scanned photo, by using filters and other functions. Creation of new images is generally accomplished in a paint or drawing program. *See also* bitmapped graphics, filter (definition 4), paint program. 一种允许用户修改位映射图像(例如扫描出来的照片)外观的应用程序，通常可借助筛选(过滤)功能或一些其他功能。新图像的生成通常是由绘画或制图程序完成的。参阅 bitmapped graphics, filter (第 4 个释义), paint program。

image enhancement *n.* 图像增强

The process of improving the quality of a graphic image, either automatically by software or manually by a user through a paint or drawing program. *See also* anti-aliasing, image processing. 改进图像质量的处理过程或方法，可由软件自动进行也可由用户借助绘画或制图程序手工进行。参阅 anti-aliasing, image processing。

image map *n.* 图像映射图，映像图

An image that contains more than one hyperlink on a Web page. Clicking different parts of the image links the user to other resources on another part of the Web page or a different Web page or in a file. Often an image map, which can be a photograph, drawing, or a composite of several different drawings or photographs, is used as a map to the resources found on a particular Web site. Older Web browsers support only server-side image maps, which are executed on a Web server through CGI script. However, most newer Web browsers (Netscape Navigator 2.0 and higher and Internet Explorer 3.0 and higher) support client-side image maps, which are executed in a user's Web browser. *Also called*: clickable maps. *See also* CGI script, hyperlink, Web page. 在网页上的一种图像，包含多个超级链接。单击图像上不同的部分使用户链接到该网页上的其他部分、另一个网页或文件的有关资源。映像图可以是一张照片、一幅图画或者有若干张不同的图画和照片组合而成的图片，可作为对应于某个万维网点(网址)上资源的地图。老的万维网浏览器仅支持服务器端的映像图，借助公用网关接口(CGI)过程(程序)在服务器端执行。但是，大多数新的万维网浏览器(例如网景公司的 Navigator 2.0 及更高版本、因特网浏览器 3.0 或更高版本)支持客户端的映像图，可以在用户的万维网浏览器上执行。也称为 clickable maps。参阅 CGI script, hyperlink, Web page。

image processing *n.* 图像处理

The analysis, manipulation, storage, and display of graphical images from sources such as photographs, drawings, and video. Image processing spans a sequence of three steps. The input step (image capture and digitizing) converts the differences in coloring and shading in the picture into binary values that a computer can process. The processing step can include image enhancement and data compression. The output step consists of the display or printing of the processed image. Image processing is used in such applications as television and film, medicine, satellite weather mapping, machine vision, and computer-based pattern recognition. *See also* image enhancement, video digitizer. 对来自照片、绘画和视频信息等图像源的图形图像的分析、处理、存储和显示。图像处理要依次经过如下的三个步骤：第一步输入(图像捕获和数字化)，将包括色彩和色度方面差异在内的图像转换成计算机能够处理的二进制数值。第二步处理，可以包括图像增强和数据压缩等过程。第三步是输出，显示或打印已被处理过的图像。图像处理被广泛用于电视与电影业、医学、卫星天气图绘制、机器视觉和基于计算机的模式识别。参阅 image enhancement, video digitizer。

image sensor *n.* 图像传感器

A light-sensitive integrated circuit or group of integrated circuits used in scanners, digital cameras, and video cameras. 一种感光集成电路或集成电路组，应用于扫描仪、数码相机和摄像机。

imagesetter *n.* 图像排版机

A typesetting device that can transfer camera-ready text and artwork from computer files directly onto paper or film. Imagesetters print at high resolution (commonly above 1000 dpi) and are usually Post- Script-compatible. 一种排版设备，能够将照相机制版的正文和书刊杂志的图片从计算机文件中直接印制到纸上或胶片上。图像排版机以高分辨率(通常高于 1000dpi)印制而且通常与 PostScript 标准兼容。

image transcoder component *n.* 图像代码转换(器)组件

A component that transfers compressed images from one file format to another in QuickTime, a technology developed by Apple for creating, editing, publishing, and viewing multimedia content. QuickTime(Apple 公司开发的用于创建、编辑、出版及查看多媒体内容的技术)中的一个组件，它可以将压缩后的图像数据由一种文件格式转换为另外一种格式。

imaginary number *n.* 虚数

A number that must be expressed as the product of a real number and i, where $i^2 = -1$. The sum of an imaginary number and a real number is a complex number. Although imaginary numbers are not directly encountered in the universe (as in "1.544 *i*megabits per second"), some pairs of quantities, especially in electrical engineering, behave mathematically like the real and imaginary parts of complex numbers. *Compare* complex number, real number. 一种必须以实数和虚数单位 i 的乘积表示的数，其中 $i^2 = -1$。一个虚数和一个实数的和就是一个复数。虽然虚数在宇宙中不实际存在(比如 1.544i 兆每秒)，但有些成对物理量(尤其在电子工程学方面)其特征十分相似于复数中的虚部和实部。比较 complex number, real number。

imaging *n.* 成像(技术)

The processes involved in the capture, storage, display, and printing of graphical images. 捕获、存储、显示和打印图像的过程或技术。

IMAP4 *n.* 第 4 版因特网报文访问协议

Acronym for Internet Message Access Protocol 4. The latest version of IMAP, a method for an e-mail program to gain access to e-mail and bulletin board messages stored on a mail server. Unlike POP3, a similar protocol, IMAP allows a user to retrieve messages efficiently from more than one computer. *Compare* POP3. 为 Internet Message Access Protocol 4 的缩略语。最新版本的 IMAP 协议，通过一种可以使电子邮件程序获得对储存在邮件服务系统内的电子邮件和电子公告板信息的访问权的方法。与邮局协议(POP)不同，IMAP 允许用户以较高效率从多于一台计算机上检索(或说取回)自己的邮件。比较 POP3。

IMC *n.* 因特网邮件联合会

See(见) Internet Mail Consortium.

IMHO *n.* 以鄙之见

Acronym for **in my humble opinion**. IMHO, used in e-mail and in online forums, flags a statement that the writer wants to present as a personal opinion rather than as a statement of fact. *See also* IMO. 为 **in my humble opinion** 的缩略语。IMHO 用于电子邮件和联机论坛，或在线讨论会，仅阐述笔者个人的意见，而不见得正确。参阅 IMO。

Imitation Game *n.* 模拟游戏

See(见) Turing test.

immediate access *n.* 立即存取

See(见) direct access, random access.

immediate operand *n.* 立即操作数

A data value, used in the execution of an assembly language instruction, that is contained in the instruction itself rather than pointed to by an address in the instruction. 在执行汇编语言指令过程中要使用的一种数据值，这种数值包含在指令自身之中，而不是由指令中的地址所指向的数据。

immediate printing *n.* 立即打印技术

A process in which text and printing commands are sent directly to the printer without being stored as a printing file and without the use of an intermediate page-composition procedure or a file containing printer setup commands. 一种打印技术或方法，正文和打印命令被直接送往打印机，而

不是先被存储为打印文件，这种技术也不使用中间组页过程或使用包含打印机设置命令的文件。

immersive imaging *n.* 浸入式成像技术[方法]

A method of presenting photographic images on a computer by using virtual reality techniques. A common immersive image technique puts the user in the center of the view. The user can pan 360 degrees within the image and can zoom in and out. Another technique puts an object in the center of the view and allows the user to rotate around the object to examine it from any perspective. Immersive imaging techniques can be used to provide virtual reality experiences without equipment such as a headpiece and goggles. *Also called*: imagebased rendering. *See also* imaging, virtual reality. 一种使用虚拟现实技术在计算机上展示摄影图像的方法。通常的浸入式成像技术是将用户放在视角的中央。用户可以在图像内 360 度转动视角，并可以放大和缩小(图像)。另一种技术是将物体放在视角的中央，用户可以翻转物体以便从各个角度进行检查。浸入式成像技术可以在没有头盔和目镜这样的设备的情况下提供虚拟现实的体验。也称为 imagebased rendering。参阅 imaging, virtual reality。

IMO *n.* 以我之见

Acronym for **I**n **m**y **o**pinion. A shorthand phrase used often in e-mail and Internet news and discussion groups to indicate an author's admission that a statement he or she has just made is a matter of judgment rather than fact. *See also* IMHO. 为 in my opinion 的缩略语。在电子邮件和因特网新闻组和讨论组中常常使用的一种速记短语，指出作者刚刚陈述的看法不一定严格正确。参阅 IMHO。

impact printer *n.* 击打式打印机

A printer, such as a wire-pin dot-matrix printer or a daisy-wheel printer, that drives an inked ribbon mechanically against the paper to form marks. *See also* daisy-wheel printer, dot-matrix printer. *Compare* nonimpact printer. 一种使用机械的方法驱动贴近纸的色带(通过击打)以形成印迹的打印机，诸如针点阵式打印机或菊花轮式打印机。参阅 daisy-wheel printer, dot-matrix printer。比较 nonimpact printer。

impedance *n.* 阻抗

Opposition to the flow of alternating current. Impedance has two aspects: resistance, which impedes both direct and alternating current and is always greater than zero; and reactance, which impedes alternating current only, varies with frequency, and can be positive or negative. *See also* resistance. 对于交流电流的阻力。阻抗包含两个方面，电阻和电抗。电阻既阻碍直流电流也阻碍交流电流且其值总大于零；电抗只阻碍交流电流，随频率变化而变化，值是可正可负的。参阅 resistance。

implementor *n.* 实现者

In role-playing games, the administrator, coder, or developer of the game. *Also called*: Imp. *See also* role-playing game. 在按规则进行游戏中，(实现者就是)该游戏的管理者、编码者或开发人员。也称为 Imp。参阅 role-playing game。

import *vb.* 【动】导[引]入

To bring information from one system or program into another. The system or program receiving the data must somehow support the internal format or structure of the data. Conventions such as the TIFF (Tagged Image File Format) and PICT formats (for graphics files) make importing easier. *See also* PICT, TIFF. *Compare* export. 将信息从一个系统或程序带入另一个系统或程序。接收数据的系统或程序必须以某种方式支持数据的内部格式或结构。例如图形文件的 TIFF(标记图像文件格式)和 PICT 格式(对图形文件而言)的有关约定，使得数据的导入变得较为容易。参阅 PICT, TIFF。比较 export。

IMT-2000 *n.* 国际移动电信(系统，技术，标准)-2000

See(见) International Mobile Telecommunications for the Year 2000.

inactive window *n.* 非活动视窗[窗口]

In an environment capable of displaying multiple on-screen windows, any window other than the one currently being used for work. An inactive window can be partially or entirely hidden behind another window, and it remains inactive until the user selects it. *Compare* active window. 在能够显示多个屏上视窗的环境中，除了当前正在工作

和使用的视窗之外的任意一个视窗。一个非活动视窗可以部分或整个被另一个视窗所遮挡且一直处于非活动状态直到被用户选中。比较 active window。

in-band signaling *n.* 带内信令,带内信号传输

Transmission within the voice or data-handling frequencies of a communication channel. 在通信通道的声频或数据处理频率之内的信息传输过程。

in-betweening *n.* 中间计算

See(见) tween.

Inbox *n.* 收件箱

In many e-mail applications, the default mailbox where the program stores incoming messages. *See also* e-mail, mailbox. *Compare* Outbox. 在许多电子邮件应用程序中,程序用于存放收到信息的系统设定的邮件箱。参阅 e-mail, mailbox。比较 Outbox。

incident light *n.* 入射光

The light that strikes a surface in computer graphics. *See also* illuminance. 在计算机制图技术中,投射在某一表面上的光。参阅 illuminance。

in-circuit emulator *n.* 内电路仿真器

See(见) ICE (第 2 个释义).

INCLUDE directive *n.* INCLUDE 指令

A statement within a source-code file that causes another source-code file to be read in at that spot, either during compilation or during execution. It enables a programmer to break up a program into smaller files and enables multiple programs to use the same files. 在程序设计中,源码文件内的一种语句,可以使另一段源码文件要么在程序编译期间,要么在程序执行时在该语句处被读入。它允许程序员将一个大段源程序分解成几个较小的文件,也允许多个程序使用同一文件。

inclusive OR *n.* 或

See(见) OR.

increment[1] *n.* 递增,加一,增量

A scalar or unit amount by which the value of an object such as a number, a pointer within an array, or a screen position designation is increased. *Compare* decrement[1]. 一种标量或单位量,对象的取值就这个量的大小逐一地增大,例如编号、数组中的指针或屏幕上的位置坐标。比较 decrement[1]。

increment[2] *vb.* 【动】增加,递增

To increase a number by a given amount. For example, if a variable has the value 10 and is incremented successively by 2, it takes the values 12, 14, 16, 18, and so on. *Compare* decrement[2]. 在某个数上增加一个给定的量。例如,一个变量赋值为 10 并连续增加 2,它的值就变为 12,14,16,18,依此类推。比较 decrement[2]。

incumbent local exchange carrier *n.* (负责)本地交换电信商

See(见) ILEC.

indent[1] *n.* 缩进[排,格]

1. Displacement of the left or right edge of a block of text in relation to the margin or to other blocks of text. 相对页边或正文其他块的位置,移动一正文块的左边或右边。

2. Displacement of the beginning of the first line of a paragraph relative to the other lines in the paragraph. *Compare* hanging indent. 相对一个段落的其他行,位移此段落第一行的开头字符。比较 hanging indent。

indent[2] *vb.* 【动】缩进

To displace the left or right edge of a text item, such as a block or a line, relative to the margin or to another text item. 相对于页边缘或另外一个文本条目向左或向右移动一个文本条目(例如一文本块或一行)。

Indeo *n.* Indeo 标准,Indeo 格式

A codec technology developed by Intel for compressing digital video files. *See also* codec. *Compare* MPEG. 由 Intel 公司开发的压缩数字视频文件的一种编解码技术。参阅 codec。比较 MPEG。

independent content provider *n.* 独立内容提供者

A business or organization that supplies information to an online information service, such as America Online, for resale to the information service's customers. *See also* online information service. 一种可以给在线(联机)信息服务系统(例如美国在线)提供信息的商会或组织,在线信息系统再将信息转售给该系统的顾客。参阅 online information service。

independent software vendor *n.* 独立软件商

A third-party software developer; an individual or an organization that independently creates computer software. *Acronym*: ISV. 第三方软件开发者;或能独立地开发计算机软件的个人或组织。缩略为 ISV。

index[1] *n.* 索引,下标

1. A listing of keywords and associated data that point to the location of more comprehensive information, such as files and records on a disk or record keys in a database. 一种指向拥有更多内容的(存储)位置的关键字及其相关数据的列表(也叫清单),例如磁盘上的许多文件和记录的列表或数据库中的记录关键字。

2. In programming, a scalar value that allows direct access into a multi-element data structure such as an array without the need for a sequential search through the collection of elements. *See also* array, element (definition 1), hash, list. 在程序设计中的一种标量值,该值允许直接访问诸如数组这样的多元素数据结构而无需在一组元素集合中进行顺序查找。参阅 array, element (第 1 个释义), hash, list。

index[2] *vb.* 【动】索引,变址

1. In data storage and retrieval, to create and use a list or table that contains reference information pointing to stored data. 数据存储和检索过程中,创建和使用一个列表或表格,其内容包括指向被存储数据的索引信息。

2. In a database, to find data by using keys such as words or field names to locate records. 在数据库中,用类似单词或字段名这样的关键字来寻找数据以查找所要的记录。

3. In indexed file storage, to find files stored on disk by using an index of file locations (addresses). 在索引文件存储中,利用文件索引位置(地址)来寻找存储在磁盘上的文件。

4. In programming and information processing, to locate information stored in a table by adding an offset amount, called the index, to the base address of the table. 在编程和信息处理过程中,通过在某个表的基础上增加一个偏移量(称为变址)的方法来查找储存在该表中的信息。

indexed address *n.* 变址地址

The location in memory of a particular item of data within a collection of items, such as an entry in a table. An indexed address is calculated by starting with a base address and adding to it a value stored in a register called an index register. 某数据集合中一个特别的数据项在存储器中的位置(例如一个表格的入口)。变址地址的计算方法是从基地址开始加上存放在称作变址寄存器中的一个地址值。

indexed search *n.* 索引搜索

A search for an item of data that uses an index to reduce the amount of time required. 利用一种索引来搜索数据中某一条目,用以缩减所需的检索时间。

indexed sequential access method *n.* 索引顺序存取方法

A scheme for decreasing the time necessary to locate a data record within a large database, given a key value that identifies the record. A smaller index file is used to store the keys along with pointers that locate the corresponding records in the large main database file. Given a key, first the index file is searched for the key and then the associated pointer is used to access the remaining data of the record in the main file. *Acronym*: ISAM. 一种减少在大型数据库内查找一个数据记录所需时间的方法,给定一个关键对应值用来确认相应记录的字段。一个小的索引文件用来储存关键字和指出相应记录在一个大的主数据库文件中的位置指针。给定一个关键字,首先搜索索引文件用来查找关键字,然后使用与该相关字相关的指针,再去访问主文件记录中其余的数据。缩略为 ISAM。

index hole *n.* 索引孔

The small, round hole near the large, round spindle opening at the center of a 5.25-inch floppy disk. The index hole marks the location of the first data sector, enabling a computer to synchronize its read/write operations with the disk's rotation. 在 5.25 英寸软盘中心处靠近大圆轴的小圆孔。索引孔标志第一个数据扇区的位置,使计算机的读写操作与软盘旋转同步。

Indexing Service Query Language *n.* 索引服务查询语言

A query language available in addition to SQL for

the Indexing Service in Windows 2000. Formerly known as Index Server, its original function was to index the content of Internet Information Services (IIS) Web servers. Indexing Service now creates indexed catalogs for the contents and properties of both file systems and virtual Webs. 对在 Windows 2000 中的索引服务程序而言，除 SQL 之外还可以使用的一种查询语言。索引服务程序，以前称作是索引服务器，其最初的功能是为因特网信息服务系统(IIS)中万维网服务器的内容提供索引服务。现在它可以为文件系统以及虚拟万维网的内容和特性创建索引目录。

index mark *n.* 索引标记

1. A magnetic indicator signal placed on a soft-sectored disk during formatting to mark the logical start of each track. 在软扇区磁盘上，一种在格式化期间置于磁盘上的磁指示标记，以标记每一个磁道的逻辑起始。

2. A visual information locator, such as a line, on a microfiche. 在微缩胶片数据存储中，一个可视信息定位标记(例如一条线)。

indicator *n.* 指示灯[器]

A dial or light that displays information about the status of a device, such as a light connected to a disk drive that glows when the disk is being accessed. 一种标度盘或灯，用于显示关于设备当前状态的信息。例如，磁盘驱动器与某个指示灯相连，当磁盘被访问时灯会闪烁。

indirect address *n.* 间接地址

See(见) relative address.

inductance *n.* 电感，自感

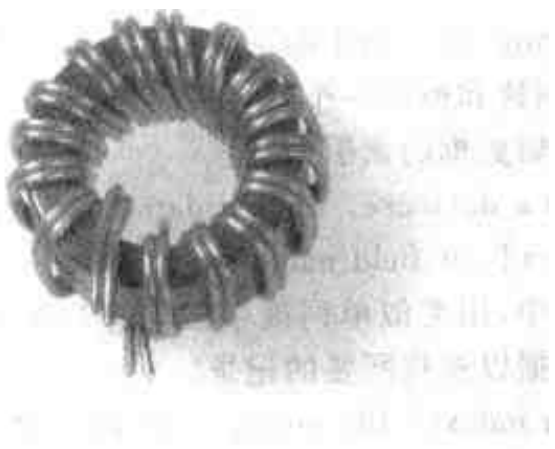
The ability to store energy in the form of a magnetic field. Any length of wire has some inductance, and coiling the wire, especially around a ferromagnetic core, increases the inductance. The unit of inductance is the henry. *Compare* capacitance, induction. 以磁场的形式储存能量的能力。任意长度的导线都有某种程度的电感；将导线绕成线圈，特别是围绕着铁磁芯，将使电感增加。电感的单位是亨利。比较 capacitance, induction。

induction *n.* 感应

The creation of a voltage or current in a material by means of electric or magnetic fields, as in the secondary winding of a transformer when exposed to the changing magnetic field caused by an alternating current in the primary winding. *See also* impedance. *Compare* inductance. 借助电场或磁场在某种材料中产生电压或电流，如变压器中的次级线圈处在初级线圈的变化电流产生的磁场中。参阅 impedance。比较 inductance。

inductor *n.* 电感器

A component designed to have a specific amount of inductance. An inductor passes direct current but impedes alternating current to a degree dependent on its frequency. An inductor usually consists of a length of wire coiled in a cylindrical or toroidal (doughnut-shaped) form, sometimes with a ferromagnetic core. See the illustration. *Also called*: choke. 一种设计成具有特定电感量的元件。电感器允许直流电流通过，但阻碍交流电流，它对交流电的阻碍程度取决于电流的频率。一个电感器通常由一定长度的导线绕成的圆柱或环形绕组(油炸饼圈形)组成，有时带铁磁芯。参阅本条目的图例。也称为 choke。



Inductor

One of several kinds of inductors

若干种电感器中的一种

Industry Standard Architecture *n.* 工业标准体系结构

See(见) ISA.

INET *n.* 因特网；因特网年会

1. Short for **Internet**. 为 **Internet** 的缩写。

2. An annual conference held by the Internet Society. 由因特网协会举行的一年一度的会议。

.inf *n.* **设备信息文件的后缀名**

The file extension for device information files, those files containing scripts used to control hardware operations. 设备信息文件的文件后缀名，文件包含用来控制硬件操作的脚本程序。

infection *n.* **传染**

The presence of a virus or Trojan horse in a computer system. *See also* Trojan horse, virus, worm. 在一个计算机系统中出现的一种病毒或特洛伊木马现象。参阅 Trojan horse, virus, worm。

infer *vb.* **【动】推理**

To formulate a conclusion based on specific information, either by applying the rules of formal logic or by generalizing from a set of observations. For example, from the facts that canaries are birds and birds have feathers, one can infer (draw the inference) that canaries have feathers. 根据特定的信息形成结论，这个过程的发生一般是通过应用形式逻辑规则或通过一系列观察进行统计综合。例如，通过这样的事实，鸟有羽毛和金丝雀是鸟可推断(得出结论)金丝雀有羽毛。

inference engine *n.* **推理机**

The processing portion of an expert system. It matches input propositions with facts and rules contained in a knowledge base and then derives a conclusion, on which the expert system then acts. 指一个专家系统的处理部分。它对照包含在某个知识信息库中的事实和规则衡量输入的数据或观点主张得出推理，专家系统按照此推理结论行动。

inference programming *n.* **推理程序设计**

A method of programming (as in Prolog) in which programs yield results based on logical inference from a set of facts and rules. *See also* Prolog. 一种程序设计方法(例如 Prolog 语言中)，在这种方法中，程序从一系列事实和规则中依据逻辑推理产生结果。参阅 Prolog。

infinite loop *n.* **死[无限]循环**

1. A loop that, because of semantic or logic errors, can never terminate through normal means. 由于语义或逻辑的错误产生的一种循环，它永远不能够通过正常的方法中止。

2. A loop that is intentionally written with no explicit termination condition but will terminate as a result of side effects or direct intervention. *See also* loop[1] (definition 1), side effect. 有意编写的没有明确中止条件的循环，但此循环将作为副作用或直接干预的结果而终止。参阅 loop[1] (第 1 个释义), side effect。

infix notation *n.* **中缀表示法**

A notation, used for writing expressions, in which binary operators appear between their arguments, as in $2 + 4$. Unary operators usually appear before their arguments, as in -1. *See also* operator precedence, postfix notation, prefix notation, unary operator. 一种用来书写表达式的表示法，在这种表示法中，二目算符出现在其变元之间(例如 2+4)。一元算子通常就紧挨在其变元的前面(例如−1)。参阅 operator precedence, postfix notation, prefix notation, unary operator。

.info *n.* **域名**

One of seven new top-level domain names approved in 2001 by the Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers (ICANN). Unlike the other new domain names, which focus on specific types of Web sites, .info is meant for unrestricted use. 由因特网名称及编号分配机构(ICANN)于 2001 年批准的 7 个新的顶级域名之一。与其他的关于特定类型万维网站的新域名不同，.info 意味着用途没有限制。

infobahn *n.* **信息高速公路**

The Internet. *Infobahn* is a mixture of the terms *information* and *Autobahn*, a German highway known for the high speeds at which drivers can legally travel. *Also called*: Information Highway, Information Superhighway, the Net. 即因特网。Infobahn 一词是术语 information 和 Autobahn(一种德国的高速公路，以司机可合法高速行驶而得名)的混合而成。也称为 Information Highway, Information Superhighway, the Net。

infomediary *n.* **信息中间商**

A term created from the phrase *information intermediary*. A service provider that positions itself between buyers and sellers, collecting, organizing, and distributing focused information that improves the interaction of consumer and online business. 从 information intermediary(信息中间商)这个短语产生而来的一个术语，一种位于买方和

卖方之间的服务提供商，通过搜集、组织、发布焦点信息以促进消费者和联机商务之间的互动。

information *n.* 信息

The meaning of data as it is intended to be interpreted by people. Data consists of facts, which become information when they are seen in context and convey meaning to people. Computers process data without any understanding of what the data represents. 数据的含义，即被人们解释的那种意义。数据由事实组成，当这些事实出现在上下文中并向人们传达意义的时候就变成了信息。计算机对数据进行处理，但丝毫不懂得那些数据代表什么意义。

Information Analysis Center *n.* 信息分析中心

See(见) IAC.

Information and Content Exchange *n.* 信息内容交换(协议)

See(见) ICE (第 1 个释义).

information appliance *n.* 信息电器

A specialized computer designed to perform a limited number of functions and, especially, to provide access to the Internet. Although devices such as electronic address books or appointment calendars might be considered information appliances, the term is more typically used for devices that are less expensive and less capable than a fully functional personal computer. Set-top boxes are a current example; other devices, envisioned for the future, would include network-aware microwaves, refrigerators, watches, and the like. *Also called*: appliance. 一种专用的计算机，设计成能执行有限的功能，特别是能提供因特网接入。尽管像电子地址簿或者(记录有)约定事项的日历本这样的设备可以被认为是信息电器，但是该术语一般用于那些比全功能的个人计算机便宜一些以及功能少一些的设备。当前的一个例子就是机顶盒；展望未来，其他一些设备还应包括网络唤醒的微波炉、电冰箱、守卫(系统)、等等。也称为 appliance。

information center *n.* 信息中心

1. A large computer center and its associated offices; the hub of an information management and dispersal facility in an organization. 一个大的计算机中心及有关的办公室；一个组织内信息管理和分散设备的中枢系统。

2. A specialized type of computer system dedicated to information retrieval and decision-support functions. The information in such a system is usually read-only and consists of data extracted or downloaded from other production systems. 指专门类型的计算机系统，该系统专用于信息检索和决策支持功能。在这类系统中信息通常是只读的，并且由其他生产系统抽取或下载装入的数据构成。

information engineering *n.* 信息工程

See(见) IE (第 1 个释义).

information explosion *n.* 信息爆炸

1. The current period in human history, in which the possession and dissemination of information has supplanted *mechanization or industrialization* as a driving force in society. 用于描述人类历史的当今时代，其中信息的拥有和传播作为社会的推动力量取代了机械化或工业化。

2. The rapid growth in the amount of information available today. *Also called*: information revolution. 用来指今天可提供信息的数量的飞速增长。也称为 information revolution。

information hiding *n.* 信息隐藏

A design practice in which implementation details for both data structures and algorithms within a module or subroutine are hidden from routines using that module or subroutine, so as to ensure that those routines do not depend on some particular detail of the implementation. In theory, information hiding allows the module or subroutine to be changed without breaking the routines that use it. *See also* break, module, routine, subroutine.
在程序设计中的一种设计做法，其中模块或子程序内数据结构和算法的实现细节对使用该模块或子程序的程序来说是隐藏的。其目的是保证那些调用它的其他程序不依赖实现过程中的某个特别的细节。在理论上，信息隐藏允许模块或子程序内部有所改动，而不会对调用它的程序有所影响。参阅 break, module, routine, subroutine。

Information Highway 或 information highway *n.* 信息高速公路

See(见) Information Superhighway.

Information Industry Association *n.* 信息产业协会

See(见) SIIA.

information kiosk *n.* 信息驿站,信息问讯处

See(见) kiosk.

information management *n.* 信息管理

The process of defining, evaluating, safeguarding, and distributing data within an organization or a system. 在一个组织或系统内定义、评价、保护和分发数据的过程。

information packet *n.* 信息包

See(见) packet (第 1 个释义).

information processing *n.* 信息处理

The acquisition, storage, manipulation, and presentation of data, particularly by electronic means. 采集、储存、处理和显示数据的过程,特别是用电子学手段来完成这个过程。

information resource management *n.* 信息资源管理

The process of managing the resources for the collection, storage, and manipulation of data within an organization or system. 在一个组织或系统内为了收集、存储和处理数据而对资源进行管理的过程。

information retrieval *n.* 信息检索

The process of finding, organizing, and displaying information, particularly by electronic means. 查找、组织和显示信息的过程,特别是通过电子学手段来实现这个过程。

information revolution *n.* 信息革命

See(见) information explosion.

information science *n.* 信息科学

The study of how information is collected, organized, handled, and communicated. *See also* information theory. 研究如何收集、组织、处理和交流信息的科学。参阅 information theory。

Information Services *n.* 信息服务(部)

The formal name for a company's data processing department. *Acronym*: IS. *Also called*: Data Processing, Information Processing, Information Systems, Information Technology, Management Information Services, Management Information Systems. 公司内部的数据信息处理部门的正式名字。缩略为 IS。也称为 Data Processing, Information Processing, Information Systems, Information Technology, Management Information Services, Management Information Systems。

Information Superhighway *n.* 信息高速公路

The existing Internet and its general infrastructure, including private networks, online services, and so on. *See also* National Information Infrastructure. 现存的因特网和它的一般基础设施,包括专用网络、在线(联机)服务系统等等。参阅 National Information Infrastructure。

Information Systems *n.* 信息系统

See(见) Information Services.

Information Technology *n.* 信息技术

See(见) Information Services.

Information Technology Industry Council *n.* 信息技术产业委员会

Trade organization of the information technology industry. The council promotes the interests of the information technology industry and compiles information on computers, software, telecommunications, business equipment, and other topics related to information technology. *Acronym*: ITIC. 信息技术产业的行业的贸易组织。委员会(致力于)促进信息技术产业的利益,汇集关于计算机、软件、电信、商用设备以及与其他信息技术相关话题的信息。缩略为 ITIC。

information theory *n.* 信息论

A mathematical discipline founded in 1948 that deals with the characteristics and the transmission of information. Information theory was originally applied to communications engineering but has proved relevant to other fields, including computing. It focuses on such aspects of communication as amount of data, transmission rate, channel capacity, and accuracy of transmission, whether over cables or within society. 一门数学学科,创建于 1948 年,研究信息的特性和传播。信息论首先应用于通信工程,但后来它跟包括计算在内的其他领域也有关系。不论信息是在电缆上传输还是在社会内部流动,信息论的重点研究通信的数据量、传输速率、通道容量和传输正确性等方面。

information warehouse *n.* 信息仓库

The total of an organization's data resources on all computers. 某个组织在所有计算机上的数据资源的总称。

information warfare *n.* 信息战

Attacks on the computer operations on which an enemy country's economic life or safety depends.

Possible examples of information warfare include crashing air traffic control systems or massively corrupting stock exchange records. 对敌国的经济命脉或安全保障所依赖的计算机运行系统予以打击。可能的信息战包括全面重创空中交通控制系统或彻底毁坏股票交易记录。

Infoseek *n.* **InfoSeek 网站**

A Web search site that provides full-text results for user searches plus categorized lists of related sites. InfoSeek is powered by the Ultraseek search engine and searches Web pages, Usenet newsgroups, and FTP and Gopher sites. 一个为用户搜索提供纯文本结果和相关站点分类列表的 Web 搜索站点。通过 Ultraseek 搜索引擎强化 InfoSeek 可以搜索 Web 页面、Usenet 新闻组、FTP 站点及 Gopher 站点。

infrared *adj.* **【修】红外**

Having a frequency in the electromagnetic spectrum in the range just below that of red light. Objects radiate infrared in proportion to their temperature. Infrared radiation is traditionally divided into four somewhat arbitrary categories based on its wavelength. See the table. *Acronym*: IR. 说明电磁波频谱的频率正好处于低于红光频率的既定范围内。物体发出红外线的量与它的温度成正比。红外线传统上根据波长分成四个稍带任意性的种类。参阅本条目的表。缩略为 IR。

TableI. 1 Infrared Radiation Categories

表 I. 1 红外辐射范围

Near infrared(近红外)	750～1500 nanometer(nm)(纳米)
Middle infrared(中红外)	1500～6000 nm(纳米)
Far infrared(远红外)	6000～40 000 nm(纳米)
Far-far infrared(远远红外)	40 000 nm(纳米)～1 milimeter (mm)(毫米)

Infrared Data Association *n.* **红外数据协会**

See(见) IrDA.

infrared device *n.* **红外装置**

A computer, or a computer peripheral such as a printer, that can communicate by using infrared light. *See also* infrared. 一种可以使用红外光进行通信的计算机,或计算机的外部设备,例如打印机。参阅 infrared。

infrared file transfer *n.* **红外文件传送**

Wireless file transfer between a computer and another computer or device using infrared light. *See also* infrared. 使用红外光在一台计算机和另一台计算机或装置之间的无线文件传送。参阅 infrared。

infrared network connection *n.* **红外网络连接**

A direct or incoming network connection to a remote access server using an infrared port. *See also* infrared port. 一种使用红外端口、直接或进入网络与远程接入服务器的连接。参阅 infrared port。

infrared port *n.* **红外端口**

An optical port on a computer for interfacing with an infrared-capable device. Communication is achieved without physical connection through cables. Infrared ports can be found on some laptops, notebooks, and printers. *See also* cable, infrared, port. 在计算机上的一种光学端口,可使其与其他红外设备相连接。不通过电缆的实际连接便可实现通信。红外端口可应用于膝上型计算机、笔记本计算机和打印机上。参阅 cable, infrared, port。

inherent error *n.* **固有误差**

An error in assumptions, design, logic, algorithms, or any combination thereof that causes a program to work improperly, regardless of how well written it is. For example, a serial communications program that is written to use a parallel port contains an inherent error. *See also* logic, semantics (definition 1), syntax. 指在假设、设计、逻辑、算法(或以上情况的组合)上的差错,使得一个程序不能正常运行,而不管程序的编写如何的好。例如,一个编写成使用并行口的串行通信程序就包含一个固有的差错。参阅 logic, semantics (第 1 个释义), syntax。

inherit *vb.* **【动】继承**

To acquire the characteristics of another class, in object-oriented programming. The inherited characteristics may be enhanced, restricted, or modified. *See also* class. 在面向对象的程序设计中,一个类获得(继承)另一类的特性。被继承的特性可以被增强、限制或修改。参阅 class。

inheritance *n.* **继承(性)**

1. The transfer of the characteristics of a class in object-oriented programming to other classes derived from it. For example, if "vegetable" is a class, the classes "legume" and "root" can be derived from it, and each will inherit the properties of the "vegetable" class: name, growing season, and so on. *See also* class, objectoriented programming. 在面向对象的程序设计中，某些性质从一个类别向由其派生出的其他类的传递。比如，"蔬菜"是一个类，则"豆科植物"和"块根植物"这两个类就由它派生出来，这两个类将继承蔬菜类的所有性质：名字、生长季节，等等。参阅 class, objectoriented programming。

2. The transfer of certain properties, such as open files, from a parent program or process to another program or process that the parent causes to run. *See also* child (definition 1). 由一个父程序或进程引起另一个程序或进程的运行的情况下，某些特定属性的传递，例如打开文件。参阅 child（第 1 个释义）。

inheritance code *n.* 继承码

A set of structural and procedural attributes belonging to an object that has been passed on to it by the class or object from which it was derived. *See also* object-oriented programming. 一个对象的一组结构和过程的属性，该属性是由派生出该对象的类或对象传递而来。参阅 object-oriented programming。

inhibit *vb.* 【动】禁止

To prevent an occurrence. For example, to inhibit interrupts from an external device means to prevent the external device from sending any interrupts. 阻止某一情况的发生。例如，禁止外部设备中断调用就是阻止外部设备发送任何中断请求。

.ini *n.* 初始化文件的扩展名

In MS-DOS and Windows 3. x, the file extension that identifies an initialization file, which contains user preferences and startup information about an application program. 在 MS-DOS 操作系统和 Windows 3. x 操作系统环境下，表明初始化文件的文件后缀名，该文件包括了用户的一些参数和关于某个应用程序的启动信息。

ini file *n.* 初始化文件

Short for **ini**tialization **file**, a text file containing information about the initial configuration of Windows and Windows-based applications, such as default settings for fonts, margins, and line spacing. Two ini files, win. ini and system. ini, are required to run the Windows operating system through version 3. 1. In later versions of Windows, ini files are replaced by a database known as the registry. In addition to Windows itself, many older applications create their own ini files. Because they are composed only of text, ini files can be edited in any text editor or word processor to change information about the application or user preferences. All initialization files bear the extension. ini. *See also* configuration, configuration file, registry, system. ini, win. ini. 为 **ini**tialization **file** 的缩写。初始化文件包含 Windows 及基于 Windows 的应用程序的初始配置信息的文本文件，例如字体、页边距和行间距的默认设置等。在运行 3. 1 版的 Windows 操作系统时，有两个初始化文件是必须的：win. ini 和 system. ini。在 Windows 后续版本中，初始化文件被"注册表"的一个数据库取代了。除了 Windows 自身之外，许多早期的应用程序都创建了它们自己的初始化文件。因为它们仅由文本组成，初始化文件可以在任何文本编辑器或字处理器中进行编辑来改变有关应用程序或用户参数的信息。所有的初始化文件都带有. ini 的扩展名。参阅 configuration, configuration file, registry, system。ini, win。ini。

INIT *n.* 初始化程序

On older Macintosh computers, a system extension that is loaded into memory at startup time. *See also* extension (definition 4). *Compare* cdev. 在早期的 Macintosh 计算机上，在启动阶段装入内存的一种系统扩展程序。参阅 extension（第 4 个释义）。比较 cdev。

Initial Graphics Exchange Specification *n.* 初始图形交换规范

A standard file format for computer graphics, supported by the American National Standards Institute (ANSI), that is particularly suitable for describing models created with computer-aided design (CAD) programs. It includes a wide variety of basic geometric forms (primitives) and, in

keeping with CAD objectives, offers methods for describing and annotating drawings and engineering diagrams. *Acronym*: IGES. *See also* ANSI.
一种由美国国家标准学会(ANSI)支持的用于计算机图形学的标准文件格式,它特别适合于描述用计算机辅助设计(CAD)程序建立的模型。它包括广泛多样的基本几何形式(图元),在与众多的CAD对象保持关联的情况下,提供描述和注释图画及工程图的方法。缩略为IGES。参阅ANSI。

initialization *n.* 初始化
The process of assigning initial values to variables and data structures in a program. 在程序设计中为变量和数据结构赋予初值的过程。

initialization file *n.* 初始化文件
See(见) ini file.

initialization string *n.* 初始串
A sequence of commands sent to a device, especially a modem, to configure it and prepare it for use. In the case of a modem, the initialization string consists of a string of characters. 发送到设备(尤其是调制解调器)的一系列命令,从而对设备进行设置和使用前的准备。如果是调制解调器,那么初始串包括一个字符串。

initialize *vb.* 【动】初始化
1. To prepare a storage medium, such as a disk or a tape, for use. This may involve testing the medium's surface, writing startup information, and setting up the file system's index to storage locations. 准备存储介质(例如磁盘或磁带)以供使用。初始化过程包括测试介质表面,写启动信息,建立文件系统对存储位置的索引。
2. To assign a beginning value to a variable. 给变量赋予初值。
3. To start up a computer. *See also* cold boot, startup. 启动计算机。参阅cold boot, startup。

initializer *n.* 初始表达式
An expression whose value is the first (initial) value of a variable. *See also* expression. 一种表达式,其值是某个变量的初始值。参阅expression。

initial program load *n.* 初始程序装入
The process of copying an operating system into memory when a system is booted. *Acronym*: IPL. *See also* boot, startup. 系统引导时将操作系统拷贝到内存的过程。缩略为IPL。参阅boot, startup。

initiator *n.* 发送器
The device in a SCSI connection that issues commands. The device that receives the commands is the target. *See also* SCSI, target. 在SCSI类型的接口连接中发出命令的器件。接收命令的器件叫目标(器)。参阅SCSI, target。

ink cartridge *n.* 墨盒
A disposable module that contains ink and is typically used in an ink-jet printer. *See also* ink-jet printer. 一种装墨粉的、用完了更换的部件,通常用于喷墨打印机。参阅ink-jet printer。

ink-jet printer 或 **inkjet printer** *n.* 喷墨打印机
A nonimpact printer in which liquid ink is vibrated or heated into a mist and sprayed through tiny holes in the print head to form characters or graphics on the paper. Ink-jet printers are competitive with some laser printers in price and print quality if not in speed. However, the ink, which must be highly soluble to avoid clogging the nozzles in the print head, produces fuzzy-looking output on some papers and smears if touched or dampened shortly after printing. *See also* nonimpact printer, print head. 一种非击打式打印机,墨水被震动或加热成雾状,并通过打印头上的细孔喷洒到纸上,形成字符或图形。喷墨打印机在价格和质量上比激光打印机具有优势,但在速度上不如激光打印机。但喷墨打印机必须使用高溶性墨才能避免粘住打印头中的喷嘴。如果在刚打印完后纸上的墨水被触摸或弄湿了,就会产生模糊的字符输出或被弄脏。参阅nonimpact printer, print head。

inline *adj.* 【修】直插式,直接(插入),嵌入
1. In programming, referring to a function call replaced with an instance of the function's body. Actual arguments are substituted for formal parameters. An inline function is usually done as a compile-time transformation to increase the efficiency of the program. *Also called*: unfold, unroll. 描述程序设计中用程序块的本身直接代替程序块的调用。实际参数代替形式参数。直插式程序通常作为一种在编译期间的变换以提高程序

的效率。也称为 unfold，unroll。

2. In HTML code, referring to graphics displayed along with HTML-formatted text. Inline images placed in the line of HTML text use the tag . Text within an inline image can be aligned to the top, bottom, or middle of a specific image. 在 HTML 代码中，描述与 HTML 格式一起显示的图形。在 HTML 文本行中的直接插入图形使用标号。直接图形中的文本可被置于特定图形的顶部、底部或中部。

inline code *n.* 直接插入码，嵌入码

Assembly language or machine language instructions embedded within high-level source code. The form it takes varies considerably from compiler to compiler, if it is supported at all. 嵌入在高级源程序内的汇编语言或机器指令语言。如果它全部被支持的话，那么在不同的编译程序之间其(嵌入码)形式相差很大。

inline discussion *n.* 联机[在线]讨论

Discussion comments that are associated with a document as a whole or with a particular paragraph, image, or table of a document. In Web browsers, inline discussions are displayed in the body of the document; in word-processing programs, they are usually displayed in a separate discussion or comments pane. 与整个文档或特定段落、图像或文档中表格相关的讨论批注。在万维网浏览器中，内置讨论显示于文档主体中；在字处理程序中，它们通常显示于单独的讨论或批注框格中。

inline graphics *n.* 直接插入图形

Graphics files that are embedded in an HTML document or Web page and viewable by a Web browser or other program that recognizes HTML. By avoiding the need for separate file opening operations, inline graphics can speed the access and loading of an HTML document. *Also called*: inline image. 一种嵌入 HTML 文件或万维网页面的图形文件，可由识别 HTML 语言的万维网浏览器或其他程序所阅览。由于无需独立文件的打开操作，直接插入图形可加速 HTML 文档的存取和装入。也称为 inline image。

inline image *n.* 直接插入图像

An image that is embedded within the text of a document. Inline images are common on Web pages. *See also* inline graphics. 嵌入文档正文中的图像。它在万维网页面中非常普遍。参阅 inline graphics。

inline processing *n.* 嵌入式处理(技术)

Operation on a segment of low-level program code, called inline code, to optimize execution speed or storage requirements. *See also* inline code. 对于一段称为直接插入码的低级程序码进行操作的过程，以优化执行速度或储存需求。参阅 inline code。

inline stylesheet *n.* 嵌入式[直接插入]样式表

A stylesheet included within an HTML document. Because an inline stylesheet is directly associated with an individual document, any changes made to that document's appearance will not affect the appearance of other Web site documents. *Compare* linked stylesheet. 一种包含在 HTML 文档内部的样式表。因为直接插入样式表直接与一个单独文档相关联，对那个文档版面的任何修改不会影响到万维网站上其他文档的版面。比较 linked stylesheet。

inline subroutine *n.* 直接插入[嵌入式]子例程

A subroutine whose code is copied at each place in a program at which it is called, rather than kept in one place to which execution is transferred. Inline subroutines improve execution speed, but they also increase code size. Inline subroutines obey the same syntactical and semantic rules as ordinary subroutines. 一种子程序，它的编码被复制到每一个调用它的地方，而不是只存放在执行转移的一个地方。直接插入子例程提高了程序执行的速度，但也增加了代码长度。直接插入子例程遵从的语法和语义规则和普通子程序一样。

Inmarsat *n.* 国际海事卫星(组织)

Acronym for **In**ternational **Mar**itime **Sat**ellite. Organization based in London, England, that operates satellites for international mobile telecommunications services in more than 80 nations. Inmarsat provides services for maritime, aviation, and land use. 为 **In**ternational **Mar**itime **Sat**ellite 的缩略语。一个在英格兰伦敦的组织，运营着向 80 多个国家提供国际间移动通信服务的卫星。国际海事卫星组织提供海上、航空及陆用的服务。

inner join *n.* 内联(操作符)

An operator in relational algebra, often implemented in database management. The inner join produces a relation (table) that contains all possible ordered concatenations (joinings) of records from two existing tables that meet certain specified criteria on the data values. It is thus equivalent to a product followed by a select applied to the resulting table. *Compare* outer join. 在数据库管理中经常使用的一种关系代数中的运算符。根据两个已知的满足某种特定数据数值条件的表,内联可以得出一个包含记录的所有可能的有序关联的关系表。因此,内联等同于一个乘积,这个乘积后面还带有一个加在结果表上的一个选择。比较 outer join。

inoculate *vb.* 【动】接种

To protect a program against virus infection by recording characteristic information about it. For example, checksums on the code can be recomputed and compared with the stored original checksums each time the program is run; if any have changed, the program file is corrupt and may be infected. *See also* checksum, virus. 通过记录下病毒的一些特征信息来保护程序不受到病毒的感染。例如,在代码中校验的操作可被重复计算并与程序每次运行时所储存的原校验值进行比较;如果发现任何改动,则程序文件已被损坏,并可能被感染。参阅 checksum, virus。

input[1] *n.* 输入(内容)

Information entered into a computer or program for processing, as from a keyboard or from a file stored on a disk drive. 进入计算机或程序中进行处理的信息,如从键盘上或储存在磁盘中的一个文件输入。

input[2] *vb.* 【动】输入

To enter information into a computer for processing. 将信息送入计算机以便进行处理。

input area *n.* 输入区

See(见) input buffer.

input-bound *adj.* 【修】输入受限

See(见) input/output-bound.

input buffer *n.* 输入缓冲区

A portion of computer memory set aside for temporary storage of information arriving for processing. *See also* buffer[1]. 专门留出来的一部分计算机内存,用于暂时存储到达的待处理信息。参阅 buffer[1]。

input channel *n.* 输入通道

See(见) input/output channel.

input device *n.* 输入设备

A peripheral device whose purpose is to allow the user to provide input to a computer system. Examples of input devices are keyboards, mice, joysticks, and styluses. *See also* peripheral. 一种外围设备,其目的就是允许用户对计算机系统进行输入。例如,键盘、鼠标、控制杆、输入笔都是输入设备。参阅 peripheral。

input driver *n.* 输入驱动器

See(见) device driver.

input language *n.* 输入语言

1. A language to be inputted into the system through the keyboard, a speech-to-text converter, or an Input Method Editor (IME). 一种通过键盘,或者语音到文字的转换器,或者输入法编辑器输入到系统内的语言。

2. In Microsoft Windows XP, a Regional and Language Options setting that specifies the combination of the language being entered and the keyboard layout, IME, speech-to-text converter, or other device being used to enter it. This setting was formerly known as input locale. 在微软公司的 Windows XP 系统内,一种区域和语言选项的设置,用以指定要输入的语言和键盘的布局、输入法编辑器、语音到文字的转换器或者其他输入设备的组合。这种设置以前被称为输入法区域设置。

Input Method Editor *n.* 输入法编辑器

Programs used to enter the thousands of different characters in written Asian languages with a standard 101-key keyboard. An IME consists of both an engine that converts keystrokes into phonetic and ideograph characters and a dictionary of commonly used ideographic words. As the user enters keystrokes, the IME engine attempts to identify which character or characters the keystrokes should be converted into. *Acronym*: IME. 一种通过标准的 101 键键盘输入亚洲书面语言中成千上万个不同字符的程序。输入法编辑器中不

仅包含将击键转换成拼音和象形文字的引擎，还包含有一个经常使用的象形文字的字典。随着用户的击键，输入法编辑器中的引擎就尝试着判别应将用户的键入转换成什么样的字符(组)。缩略为 IME。

input /output *n.* 输入输出

The complementary tasks of gathering data for a computer or a program to work with, and of making the results of the computer's activities available to the user or to other computer processes. Gathering data is usually done with input devices such as the keyboard and the mouse, while the output is usually made available to the user via the display and the printer. Other data resources, such as disk files and communications ports for the computer, can serve as either input or output devices. *Acronym*: I/O. 收集计算机或程序工作用的数据和使得处理结果可被用户和其他计算机程序得到，这是计算机要做的、相辅相成的两个任务。收集数据通常是由输入设备(比如键盘和鼠标，以及磁盘文件)来完成，而用户通常可输出结果到显示器和打印机。其他的数据资源(例如磁盘文件或计算机的通信端口)能够既作为输入设备也可以作为输出设备。缩略为 I/O。

input /output area *n.* 输入输出区

See(见) input/output buffer.

input /output-bound *adj.* 【修】输入输出受限

Characterized by the need to spend lengthy amounts of time waiting for input and output of data that is processed much more rapidly. For example, if the processor is capable of making rapid changes to a large database stored on a disk faster than the drive mechanism can perform the read and write operations, the computer is input/output-bound. A computer may be just input-bound or just output-bound if only input or only output limits the speed at which the processor accepts and processes data. *Also called*: I/O-bound. 修饰或说明需要花费大量时间等待数据的输入，而数据的处理速度要快得多。例如，如果处理器对存于磁盘上的大型数据库进行变更的速度比磁盘驱动器的机械装置执行读写操作的速度快，则这台计算机就是输入输出受限的。如果只有输入或输出限制了处理器接受或处理数据的速度，则计算机可能仅仅是输入受限或输出受限。也称为 I/O-bound。

input /output buffer *n.* 输入输出缓冲区

A portion of computer memory reserved for temporary storage of incoming and outgoing data. Because input/output devices can often write to a buffer without intervention from the CPU, a program can continue execution while the buffer fills, thus speeding program execution. *See also* buffer[1]. 为暂时存储进来和出去的数据而保留的计算机内存的一部分。由于输入输出设备可以经常向缓冲区写入数据而不用 CPU 干预，在写入缓冲区时程序可以继续执行，因此加快了程序的执行速度。参阅 buffer[1]。

input /output bus *n.* 输入输出总线

A hardware path used inside a computer for transferring information to and from the processor and various input and output devices. *See also* bus. 计算机内部的一种硬件通路，用于处理器与各种输入输出设备之间的信息的传递。参阅 bus。

input /output channel *n.* 输入输出通道

A hardware path from the CPU to the input/output bus. *See also* bus. 从 CPU 到输入输出总线的一种硬件通路。参阅 bus。

input /output controller *n.* 输入输出控制器

Circuitry that monitors operations and performs tasks related to receiving input and transferring output at an input or output device or port, thus providing the processor with a consistent means of communication (input/output interface) with the device and also freeing the processor's time for other work. For example, when a read or write operation is performed on a disk, the drive's controller carries out the high-speed, electronically sophisticated tasks involved in positioning the read-write heads, locating specific storage areas on the spinning disk, reading from and writing to the disk surface, and even checking for errors. Most controllers require software that enables the computer to receive and process the data the controller makes available. *Also called*: device controller, I/O controller. 在输入或输出设备或端口处，负责监控操作并执行与接收输入和传输输出有关的任务的电路，因此该电路为处理器提供

了一种与设备相协调的通信装置(输入输出接口)同时也释放处理器去处理其他任务。例如,当在磁盘上进行读或写操作时,驱动控制器高速操作,执行类似定位读写头,确定在旋转磁盘上的一个特别存储区的位置,读写磁盘表面,甚至检查差错这样比较复杂的任务。大多数控制器需要软件使得计算机能够接收并处理控制器提供的信息。也称为 device controller, I/O controller。

input /output device *n.* **输入输出设备**

A piece of hardware that can be used both for providing data to a computer and for receiving data from it, depending on the current situation. A disk drive is an example of an input/output device. Some devices, such as a keyboard or a mouse, can be used only for input and are thus called input (input-only) devices. Other devices, such as printers, can be used only for output and are thus called output (output-only) devices. Most devices require installation of software routines called device drivers to enable the computer to transmit and receive data to and from them. 根据实际情况,用来给计算机提供数据和从计算机接收数据的一种硬件设备。磁盘驱动器就是一种输入输出设备。有些设备(例如键盘或鼠标)只用来输入,所以也称输入设备。另一些设备(例如打印机)只用来输出,所以也称输出设备。大多数设备需要安装称作设备驱动程序的软件,该程序允许计算机发送信息到设备以及从设备接收信息。

input /output interface *n.* **输入输出接口**

See(见) input/output controller.

input /output port *n.* **输入输出端口**

See(见) port.

input /output processor *n.* **输入输出处理器**

Hardware designed to handle input and output operations to relieve the burden on the main processing unit. For example, a digital signal processor can perform time-intensive, complicated analysis and synthesis of sound patterns without CPU overhead. *See also* digital signal processor, front-end processor (definition 1). 一种为处理输入和输出操作以减轻主处理器负担而设计的硬件。例如,一个数字信号处理器可以在无 CPU 参与处理(开销)的情况下执行时间密集型的复杂分析和声音模式的合成。参阅 digital signal processor, front-end processor (第 1 个释义)。

input /output statement *n.* **输入输出语句**

A program instruction that causes data to be transferred between memory and an input or output device. 一种使数据在内存与输入或输出设备之间传输的程序指令。

input port *n.* **输入端口**

See(见) port.

input stream *n.* **输入流**

A flow of information used in a program as a sequence of bytes that are associated with a particular task or destination. Input streams include series of characters read from the keyboard to memory and blocks of data read from disk files. *Compare* output stream. 一种信息流,在程序中用作跟某个特别的任务或目标相关的一个字节序列。输入流包括从键盘读入到内存的一个字符序列和从磁盘文件读入的数据块。比较 output stream。

inquiry *n.* **查询**

A request for information. *See also* query. 一种信息请求。参阅 query。

INS *n.* **因特网命名服务系统**

See(见) WINS.

insertion point *n.* **插入点**

A blinking vertical bar on the screen, such as in graphical user interfaces, that marks the location at which inserted text will appear. *See also* cursor (definition 1). 一个在显示屏上闪烁的垂直的短棒(例如在图形用户界面),它标记插入的正文将要出现的位置。参阅 cursor (第 1 个释义)。

insertion sort *n.* **插入排序**

A list-sorting algorithm that starts with a list that contains one item and builds an ever-larger sorted list by inserting the items to be sorted one at a time into their correct positions on that list. Insertion sorts are inefficient when used with arrays, because of constant shuffling of items, but are ideally suited for sorting linked lists. *See also* linked list, sort algorithm. *Compare* bubble sort, quicksort. 一种列表-排序算法,它从包含一项的列表出发,通过将待排序的项一次一次地插入它们在表中正确的位置,建立一个按从小到大排序的列表。因为不断地移项,所以对数组使用时插入排

序算法效率不高，但很适于其已链接的列表排序。参阅 linked list, sort algorithm。比较 bubble sort, quicksort。

Insert key *n.* 插入键

A key on the keyboard, labeled "Insert" or "Ins," whose usual function is to toggle a program's editing setting between an insert mode and an overwrite mode, although it may perform different functions in different applications. *Also called*: Ins key. 键盘上的一个键，标记为"Insert"或"Ins"，虽然它在不同应用中有不同的功能，但它最常用的功能是在插入方式和覆盖方式之间来回切换程序的编辑设置状态。也称为 Ins key。

insert mode *n.* 插入模式

A mode of operation in which a character typed into a document or at a command line pushes subsequent existing characters farther to the right on the screen rather than overwriting them. Insert mode is the opposite of overwrite mode, in which new characters replace subsequent existing characters. The key or key combination used to change from one mode to the other varies among programs, but the Insert key is most often used. *Compare* overwrite mode. 指这样一种操作方式，键入文件或命令行的字符将光标字符之后的所有字符向右推移，而不是覆盖现存字符。此模式与覆盖模式正好相反，在覆盖模式中，用新的字符替换现存字符。用以在两种模式之间切换设置的键或组合键因程序的不同而不同，但 Insert 键是最经常使用的。比较 overwrite mode。

insider attack *n.* 内部攻击，知情者破译

An attack on a network or system carried out by an individual associated with the hacked system. Insider attacks are typically the work of current or former employees of a company or organization who have knowledge of passwords and network vulnerabilities. *Compare* intruder attack. 一种对网络或系统的攻击，由与被攻击系统有关的人员发起。内部攻击一般是由公司机构现在或以前的雇员来进行的，他们知道密码以及系统的弱点，比较 intruder attack。

Ins key *n.* 插入键

See(见) Insert key.

install *vb.* 【动】安装

To set in place and prepare for operation. Operating systems and application programs commonly include a disk-based installation, or setup, program that does most of the work of preparing the program to work with the computer, printer, and other devices. Often such a program can check for devices attached to the system, request the user to choose from sets of options, create a place for the program on the hard disk, and modify system startup files as necessary. 放置就位并为操作做好准备。操作系统和应用程序通常包括一个基于磁盘的安装程序，此程序完成与计算机、打印机和其他设备协同工作的程序的大部分设置工作。通常，安装程序能够检查连接到系统的设备，请求用户从多组选项中进行选择，并在硬盘上为程序保留一块地方，如果需要的话还可以修改系统的启动文件。

installable device driver *n.* 可安装设备驱动程序

A device driver that can be embedded within an operating system, usually in order to override an existing, less-functional service. 一种可以嵌入到某个操作系统的设备驱动程序，通常是为了取代一个现存的功能较差的服务程序。

Installable File System Manager *n.* 可安装文件系统管理程序

In Windows 9x and Windows 2000, the part of the file system architecture responsible for arbitrating access to the different file system components. *Acronym*: IFS. 在 Windows 9x 和 Windows 2000 操作系统中，负责协调不同文件系统组件间访问的文件系统体系结构部分。缩略为 IFS。

installation program *n.* 安装程序

A program whose function is to install another program, either on a storage medium or in memory. An installation program, also called a setup program, might be used to guide a user through the often complex process of setting up an application for a particular combination of machine, printer, and monitor. 一种程序，能够将另一个程序装入存储介质或内存中。一个安装程序(也称为设置程序)可用来指导用户完成对计算机、打印机和监视器的某一种特定的组合进行(程序)设置这类通常较为复杂的过程。

Installer *n.* 安装程序

A program, provided with the Apple Macintosh operating system, that allows the user to install system upgrades and make bootable (system) disks. 由 Apple 公司 Macintosh 操作系统提供的一种程序，允许用户安装系统升级版和制作引导(系统)盘。

instance *n.* **实例**

An object, in object-oriented programming, in relation to the class to which it belongs. For example, an object *myList* that belongs to a class *List* is an instance of the class *List*. *See also* class, instance variable, instantiate, object (definition 2). 面向对象的程序设计中，与其所属的类相关的一种对象。例如，一个叫做 myList 的对象属于一个 List 类，则它就是 List 类的一个实例。参阅 class, instance variable, instantiate, object (第 2 个释义)。

instance variable *n.* **实例变量**

A variable associated with an instance of a class (an object). If a class defines a certain variable, each instance of the class has its own copy of that variable. *See also* class, instance, object (definition 2), object-oriented programming. 与一个类的实例(对象)相关联的一种变量。如果一个类定义了某一变量，则此类的每一个实例都有它自己的变量副本。参阅 class, instance, object (第 2 个释义), object-oriented programming。

instantiate *vb.* **【动】实例化**

To create an instance of a class. *See also* class, instance, object (definition 2). 建立一个类的一个实例。参阅 class, instance, object (第 2 个释义)。

instant messaging *n.* **即时消息传送**

A service that alerts users when friends or colleagues are on line and allows them to communicate with each other in real time through private online chat areas. With instant messaging, a user creates a list of other users with whom he or she wishes to communicate; when a user from his or her list is on line, the service alerts the user and enables immediate contact with the other user. While instant messaging has primarily been a proprietary service offered by Internet service providers such as AOL and MSN, businesses are starting to employ instant messaging to increase employee efficiency and make expertise more readily available to employees. 一种当朋友或同事在线时提醒用户的服务，使得他们可以通过私有在线聊天区域进行实时的相互沟通。在即时消息传送中，用户创建一个他(她)所期望沟通的其他用户的列表。当列表中的用户在线时，即时消息传送服务提醒该用户，使得他可以和(在线)用户马上建立联系。即时消息传送已成为象 AOL 和 MSN 这样的因特网服务提供商提供的一种专有服务，业界正开始使用即时信息传送以提高员工的效率，使得对员工来说专门的知识技能更容易获取。

Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers *n.* **(美国)电气(与)电子工程师学会**

See(见) IEEE.

instruction *n.* **指令**

An action statement in any computer language, most often in machine or assembly language. Most programs consist of two types of statements: declarations and instructions. *See also* declaration, statement. 任何计算机语言中的一个描述动作的语句，常用在机器语言或汇编语言中。大部分程序由两种类型的语句组成：指令和声明。参阅 declaration, statement。

instruction code *n.* **指令代码**

See(见) operation code.

instruction counter *n.* **指令计数器**

See(见) instruction register.

instruction cycle *n.* **指令周期**

The cycle in which a processor retrieves an instruction from memory, decodes it, and carries it out. The time required for an instruction cycle is the sum of the instruction (fetch) time and the execution (translate and execute) time and is measured by the number of clock ticks (pulses of a processor's internal timer) consumed. 微处理机从内存检索一条指令将其译码执行该指令的周期。一个指令周期所需要的时间是指令(取指令)时间与执行(译码和执行)时间的和。指令周期用所占用的时钟周期(计算机内部计时器的脉冲)数计算。

instruction mix *n.* **指令混合**

The assortment of types of instructions contained in a program, such as assignment instructions, mathematical instructions (floating-point or

integer), control instructions, and indexing instructions. Knowledge of instruction mixes is important to designers of CPUs because it tells them which instructions should be shortened to yield the greatest speed, and to designers of benchmarks because it enables them to make the benchmarks relevant to real tasks. 包含在程序中的各类指令的集合，例如赋值指令、数学(浮点或整数)指令、控制指令、索引指令。了解指令混合对于 CPU 的设计者是重要的，因为它告诉设计者哪些指令应当简化以达到最大的速度。对于基准测试程序的设计者也是同样重要的，因为能使设计者设计出来的基准测试程序更切合实际任务。

instruction pointer *n.* 指令指针

See(见) program counter.

instruction register *n.* 指令寄存器

A register in a central processing unit that holds the address of the next instruction to be executed. 一种中央处理单元中的寄存器，负责保存下一个要执行指令的地址。

instruction set *n.* 指令集

The set of machine instructions that a processor recognizes and can execute. *See also* assembler, microcode. 可使微处理器识别并执行的机器指令集。参阅 assembler，microcode。

instruction time *n.* 指令时间

The number of clock ticks (pulses of a computer's internal timer) required to retrieve an instruction from memory. Instruction time is the first part of an instruction cycle; the second part is the execution (translate and execute) time. *Also called*: I-time. 微处理器从内存检索一条指令所需要的时钟周期(计算机内部计时器脉冲)数。指令时间是指令周期的前一部分，后一部分是指令执行(翻译和执行)的时间。也称为 I-time。

instruction word *n.* 指令字

1. The length of a machine language instruction. 一条机器语言指令的长度。

2. A machine language instruction containing an operation code identifying the type of instruction, possibly one or more operands specifying data to be affected or its address, and possibly bits used for indexing or other purposes. *See also* assembler, machine code. 一条机器语言指令，包含一个标识指令类型的操作代码，还可能包含指明将要操作(影响)的数据或数据地址的一个或多个操作数，也可能包含用于变址或其他目的的位。参阅 assembler，machine code。

insulator *n.* 绝缘体

1. Any material that is a very poor conductor of electricity, such as rubber, glass, or ceramic. *Also called*: nonconductor. *Compare* conductor, semiconductor. 任何导电性非常差的材料，如橡胶，玻璃和陶瓷等。也称为 nonconductor。比较 conductor，semiconductor。

2. A device used to separate elements of electrical circuits and prevent current from taking unwanted paths, such as the stacks of ceramic disks that suspend highvoltage power lines from transmission towers. 用来分离(隔断)电路单元的一种元器件，可阻止电流从不希望的路径通过，例如将从传输塔上引出的高压线悬挂起来的叠式瓷碟。

integer *n.* 整数

1. A positive or negative "whole" number, such as 37, -50, or 764. 一个正的或负的"整"数，例如 37，-50 或 764。

2. A data type representing whole numbers. Calculations involving only integers are much faster than calculations involving floating-point numbers, so integers are widely used in programming for counting and numbering purposes. Integers can be signed (positive or negative) or unsigned (positive). They can also be described as long or short, depending on the number of bytes needed to store them. Short integers, stored in 2 bytes, cover a smaller range of numbers (for example, -32,768 through 32,767) than do long integers (for example, -2,147,483,648 through 2,147,483,647), which are stored in 4 bytes. *Also called*: integral number. *See also* floating-point notation. 一种表示整数的数据类型。仅仅包含整数的计算比包含浮点数在内的计算要快得多，所以整数在程序设计的计数或编码中广泛使用。整数可以是有符号的(正或负)，也可是无符号的(正的)。它们也可以表示为长型或短型，这取决于存储它们所需的字节数。短型整数取值范围较小(比如从-32 768 到 32 767)，长型整数取值范围则较大(例如从-2 147 483 648 到 2 147 483 647)。

也称为 integral number。参阅 floating-point notation。

integral modem *n.* 整体式调制解调器

A modem that is built into a computer, as opposed to an internal modem, which is a modem on an expansion card that can be removed. *See also* external modem, internal modem, modem. 一种与计算机做在一起的调制解调器，与内置式调制解调器不同，后者是做在一块可插拔的扩展板上的。参阅 external modem, internal modem, modem.

integral number *n.* 整数

See(见) integer (第 2 个释义).

integrated circuit *n.* 集成电路

A device consisting of a number of connected circuit elements, such as transistors and resistors, fabricated on a single chip of silicon crystal or other semiconductor material. Integrated circuits are categorized by the number of elements they contain. See the table. *Acronym*: IC. *Also called*: chip. *See also* central processing unit. 由许多相互连接的电路元件(例如晶体管和电阻)组成的一种器件，封装到单个硅晶体或其他半导体材料的芯片上。集成电路以它们容纳的元件数目分类。参阅本条目的表。缩略为 IC。也称为 chip。参阅 central processing unit。

TableI. 2 Types of Integrated Circuits

Category	Elements
Small-scale integration(SSI)	in the 10s
Medium-scale integration(MSI)	in the 100s
Large-scale integration(LSI)	in the 1000s
Very-large-scale integration(VLSI)	in the 100,000s
Ultra-large-scale integration(ULSI)	1,000,000s or more

表 I. 2 集成电路的类型

范围	元件数
小规模集成(SSI)	10 个之内
中规模集成(MSI)	100 个之内
大规模集成(LSI)	1000 个之内
极大规模集成(VLSI)	100 000 个之内
超大规模集成(ULSI)	1 000 000 个或更多

integrated development environment *n.* 集成开发环境[软件包]

A set of integrated tools for developing software. The tools are generally run from one user interface and consist of a compiler, an editor, and a debugger, among others. *Acronym*: IDE. 开发软件使用的一套集成工具软件。此工具通常在一种用户界面下运行，包含编译程序、编辑程序、调试程序以及其他程序。缩略为 IDE。

Integrated Device Electronics *n.* 集成器件电子技术

See(见) IDE (第 1 个释义).

integrated injection logic *n.* 集成注入逻辑(电路)

A type of circuit design that uses both NPN and PNP transistors and does not require other components, such as resistors. Such circuits are moderately fast, consume little power, and can be manufactured in very small sizes. *Acronym*: I^2L, IIL. *Also called*: merged transistor logic. *See also* NPN transistor, PNP transistor. 一种电路设计形式，它使用 NPN 和 PNP 晶体管，不需要其他元件，例如电阻。这样的电路速度相对较快，消耗功率很少，并且可以制造成很小的尺寸。缩略为 I^2L, IIL。也称为 merged transistor logic。参阅 NPN transistor, PNP transistor。

Integrated Services Digital Network *n.* 综合业务数字网

See(见) ISDN.

Integrated Services LAN *n.* 综合业务局域网

See(见) isochronous network.

integrated software *n.* 集成软件

A program that combines several applications, such as word processing, database management, and spreadsheets, in a single package. Such software is "integrated" in two ways: it can transfer data from one of its applications to another, helping users coordinate tasks and merge information created with the different software tools; and it provides the user with a consistent interface for choosing commands, managing files, and otherwise interacting with the programs so that the user will not have to master several, often very different, programs. The applications in an integrated software package are often not, however, designed to offer as much capability as single applications, nor does integrated software necessarily

include all the applications needed in a particular environment. 将几个计算机应用程序(如字处理程序、数据库管理程序和电子表格程序)结合成单个软件包的一种程序。这类软件"集成"有两个目的:第一,它可以将数据从一个应用程序传送到另一个应用程序,帮助用户协调各自的任务,并且将由不同软件工具生成的信息进行合并;第二,它给用户提供一个一致的界面,用于选择命令、管理文件和与程序交互,因此用户不必掌握几种常常是很不同的程序。然而,在一个集成软件包中的应用程序并不设计成提供比相应分立软件更多的功能,集成软件也不一定包括在一个特定环境中所需要的所有应用。

integration *n.* **集成;芯片封装;积分**

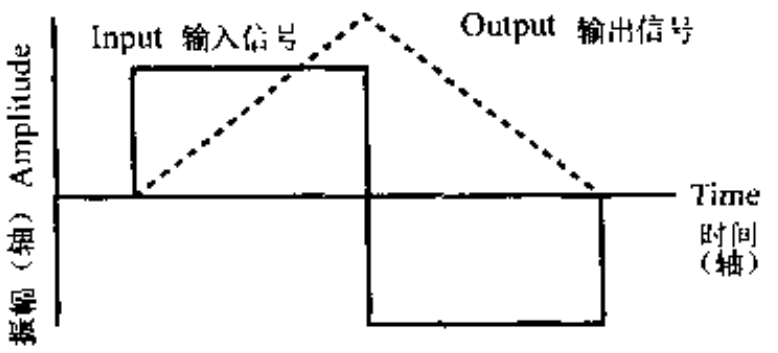
1. In computing, the combining of different activities, programs, or hardware components into a functional unit. *See also* integral modem, integrated software, ISDN. 在信息处理技术中,将不同的活动、程序或硬件元件结合成一个功能单元的过程。参阅 integral modem, integrated software, ISDN。

2. In electronics, the process of packing multiple electronic circuit elements on a single chip. *See also* integrated circuit. 在电子学中,将多个电路元件封装到单个芯片上的过程。参阅 integrated circuit。

3. In mathematics, specifically calculus, a procedure performed on an equation and related to finding the area under a given curve or the volume within a given shape. 在数学中,特别是积分学中的一种方法,该方法完成对方程的操作并与求在一个给定曲线下的面积或一个给定形状内的容积有关。

integrator *n.* **积分电路,积分器**

A circuit whose output represents the integral, with respect to time, of the input signal that is, its total accumulated value over time. See the illustration. *Compare* differentiator. 一种电路,其输出信号是输入信号关于时间的积分,即此电路在时间上的积累值。参阅本条目的图例。比较 differentiator。



Integrator

An example of the action of an integrator circuit.
积分电路的作用的例子

integrity *n.* **完整性**

The completeness and accuracy of data stored in a computer, especially after it has been manipulated in some way. *See also* data integrity. 存储在计算机中数据的完整性和准确度,特别是以某种方式操作数据之后。参阅 data integrity。

Intel Architecture 64 *n.* **英特尔 64 位体系结构**

See(见) IA-64.

intellectual property *n.* **知识产权**

Content of the human intellect deemed to be unique and original and to have marketplace value and thus to warrant protection under the law. Intellectual property includes but is not limited to ideas; inventions; literary works; chemical, business, or computer processes; and company or product names and logos. Intellectual property protections fall into four categories: copyright (for literary works, art, and music), trademarks (for company and product names and logos), patents (for inventions and processes), and trade secrets (for recipes, code, and processes). Concern over defining and protecting intellectual property in cyberspace has brought this area of the law under intense scrutiny. 被认为唯一的独创的、具有市场价值的人类智慧的结晶,并因此受到法律保护。知识产权包括创意、发明、文学著作、化学工艺、商务运作、计算机程序、公司或产品名称和标志,但不仅限于此。知识产权的保护分为四类:版权(对于文学著作、艺术和音乐),商标(对于公司和产品的名称和标志),专利(对于发明和工艺流程)以及商业秘密(对于处

方、代码和加工工艺)。关于定义和保护计算机领域内的知识产权促成了在详细审查下的该领域的法律的产生。

intelligence *n.* 智能

1. The ability of hardware to process information. A device without intelligence is said to be dumb; for example, a dumb terminal connected to a computer can receive input and display output but cannot process information independently. 硬件对信息进行处理的能力。没有智能的设备被称作是哑的。例如,接到一台计算机上的哑终端可以接收输入信息和显示输出信息但不能独立处理信息。

2. The ability of a program to monitor its environment and initiate appropriate actions to achieve a desired state. For example, a program waiting for data to be read from disk might switch to another task in the meantime. 程序监控其所处的环境以及启动相应的动作以取得所需的状态的能力。例如,某个程序在等待从磁盘读入数据的期间,可以切换到另一项任务。

3. The ability of a program to simulate human thought. *See also* artificial intelligence. 程序模拟人思考的能力。参阅 artificial intelligence.

4. The ability of a machine such as a robot to respond appropriately to changing stimuli (input). 机器(比如机器人)对不断变化的刺激(输入)做出相应反应的能力。

intelligent *adj.* 【修】智能

Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of a device partially or totally controlled by one or more processors integral to the device. 用于修饰或说明附属于一个设备的或设备本身的特性被作为其一部分的一个或多个微处理器部分的或完全的控制。

intelligent agent *n.* 智能工具

See(见) agent (第 2 个释义).

intelligent cable *n.* 智能电缆

A cable that incorporates circuitry to do more than simply pass signals from one end of the cable to the other, such as to determine the characteristics of the connector into which it is plugged. *Also called*: smart cable. 一种包含电路元件的电缆,其工作不仅仅是将信号从电缆的这一边传送到那一边,还可以确定做类似插入它的那个连接器的特性等的工作。也称为 smart cable。

Intelligent Concept Extraction *n.* 智能概念抽取(技术,方法)

A technology owned by Excite, Inc., for searching indexed databases to retrieve documents from the World Wide Web. Intelligent Concept Extraction is like other search technologies in being able to locate indexed Web documents related to one or more key words entered by the user. Based on proprietary search technology, however, it also matches documents conceptually by finding relevant information even if the document found does not contain the key word or words specified by the user. Thus, the list of documents found by Intelligent Concept Extraction can include both documents containing the specified search term and those containing alternative words related to the search term. *Acronym*: ICE. 一种 Excite 公司拥有的技术,用于搜索索引数据库来从万维网中检索文档。智能概念抽取在定位到与用户输入的一个或多个关键词相关的 Web 文档的能力方面与其他搜索技术是类似的。但是,在专有的搜索技术的基础上,这种即使也通过查找相关的信息在概念上来匹配文档,即使该文档中不包括用户指定的一个或多个关键字。因此由智能概念抽取方法找到的文档既包括指定查找项目的文档,也包括那些包含与搜索项目有关的替代字的文档。缩略为 ICE。

intelligent database *n.* 智能数据库

A database that manipulates stored information in a way that people find logical, natural, and easy to use. An intelligent database conducts searches relying not only on traditional data-finding routines but also on predetermined rules governing associations, relationships, and even inferences regarding the data. *See also* database. 一种数据库,它以人们认为是合乎逻辑的、自然的和易于使用的方式处理存储的信息。智能数据库进行的搜

索不仅依赖于传统的数据查询例行程序，而且也依靠预先确定的支配与数据有关的联系、关系，甚至推理的规则。参阅 database。

Intelligent hub *n.* **智能集线器**

A type of hub that, in addition to transmitting signals, has built-in capability for other network chores, such as monitoring or reporting on network status. Intelligent hubs are used in different types of networks, including ARCnet and 10Base-T Ethernet. *See also* hub. 一种类型的集线器，它除了传输信号之外，对其他网络事务还有内置特性，例如监控或报告网络状态。智能集线器用在不同类型的网络中，包括 ARCnet 和 10Base-T Ethernet。参阅 hub。

Intelligent Input /Output *n.* **智能输入输出**

See(见) I2O.

intelligent terminal *n.* **智能终端**

A terminal with its own memory, processor, and firmware that can perform certain functions independently of its host computer, most often the rerouting of incoming data to a printer or video screen. 一种具有自己的内存、处理器和固件的终端，能够不依靠它的主机而执行某些功能，通常将到来的数据再次选择路径，送往打印机或视频显示屏。

Intelligent Transportation Infrastructure *n.* **智能运输基本设施**

A system of automated urban and suburban highway and mass transit control and management services proposed in 1996 by U. S. Secretary of Transportation Federico Peña. *Acronym*: ITI. 一种自动城市和郊区高速公路及公共交通控制和管理服务系统，由美国交通部长 Federico Pena 于 1996 年提出。缩略为 ITI。

IntelliSense *n.* **智能感知(技术)**

A Microsoft technology used in various Microsoft products, including Internet Explorer, Visual Basic, Visual Basic C ++ , and Office that is designed to help users perform routine tasks. In Visual Basic, for example, information such as the properties and methods of an object is displayed as the developer types the name of the object in the Visual Basic code window. 微软公司在其多种产品(包括 Internet Explorer, Visual Basic, Visual Basic C++ ,Office)中使用的一种技术，用以帮助用户执行常规性的操作任务。例如，在 Visual Basic 中，当开发人员在代码窗口中输入对象名称时，该对象的信息例如属性和方法就被显示出来。

Intensity Red Green Blue *n.* **强度红绿蓝(形式)**

See(见) IRGB.

interactive *adj.* **【修】交互**

Characterized by conversational exchange of input and output, as when a user enters a question or command and the system immediately responds. The interactivity of microcomputers is one of the features that makes them approachable and easy to use. 形容具有输入和输出会话交换特征，如当一个用户输入一个提问或命令时系统立即作出响应。微机的交互性是它们易于理解的和易于使用的原因之一。

interactive fiction *n.* **交互式故事**

A type of computer game in which the user participates in a story by giving commands to the system. The commands given by the user determine, to some extent, the events that occur during the story. Typically the story involves a goal that must be achieved, and the puzzle is to determine the correct sequence of actions that will lead to the accomplishment of that goal. *See also* adventure game. 一种计算机游戏，在游戏中用户通过对该计算机系统发出命令的方式参与到某个故事中。用户给出的命令在某种程度上决定了故事的发展进程。一般说来此类故事包括一个必须完成的任务，而难点则是使目标得以实现所要确定的正确动作序列。参阅 adventure game。

interactive graphics *n.* **交互式制图**

A form of user interface in which the user can change and control graphic displays, often with the help of a pointing device such as a mouse or a joystick. Interactive graphics interfaces occur in a range of computer products, from games to computer-aided design (CAD) systems. 一种用户界

面的形式，其中用户可以改变和控制图形显示的情况，通常是借助一个定标设备（例如鼠标或操纵杆）完成。交互式制图界面用于一系列的计算机产品，从游戏到计算机辅助设计（CAD）系统。

interactive processing *n.* 交互式处理技术

Processing that involves the more or less continuous participation of the user. Such a command-response mode is characteristic of microcomputers. *Compare* batch processing (definition 2). 包括或多或少的用户的连续参与的处理过程。这样的命令-响应模式是微机的主要特征。比较 batch processing（第 2 个释义）。

interactive program *n.* 交互式程序

A program that exchanges output and input with the user, who typically views a display of some sort and uses an input device, such as a keyboard, mouse, or joystick, to provide responses to the program. A computer game is an interactive program. *Compare* batch program. 一种与用户进行输入输出交换的程序，用户观察某种显示器并使用某种输入设备（如键盘、鼠标或操纵杆）提供对程序的响应。计算机游戏就是一种交互式程序。比较 batch program。

interactive services *n.* 交互式服务系统

See（见）BISDN.

interactive session *n.* 交互式会话

A processing session in which the user can more or less continuously intervene and control the activities of the computer. *Compare* batch processing (definition 2). 一种处理会话，其中用户可以或多或少地连续干预和控制计算机的活动。比较 batch processing（第 2 个释义）。

interactive television *n.* 交互式电视（技术）

A video technology in which a viewer interacts with the television programming. Typical uses of interactive television include Internet access, video on demand, and video conferencing. *See also* video conferencing. 一种视频技术，可以实现观看者与电视节目实现交互。交互式电视的典型应用包括因特网接入、视频点播和电视会议。参阅 video conferencing。

interactive TV *n.* 交互式电视（技术）

See（见）iTV.

interactive video *n.* 交互式视频技术

The use of computer-controlled video, in the form of a CD-ROM or videodisc, for interactive education or entertainment. *See also* CD-ROM, interactive, interactive television, videodisc. 为交互式教育或娱乐设计的以 CD-ROM 或视碟形式应用的计算机控制视频技术。参阅 CD-ROM, interactive, interactive television, videodisc。

interactive voice response *n.* 交互（式）语音应答（系统），交互式音频响应

A computer that operates through the telephone system, in which input commands and data are transmitted to the computer as spoken words and numbers or tones and dial pulses generated by a telephone instrument; and output instructions and data are received from the computer as prerecorded or synthesized speech. For example, a dial-in service that provides airline flight schedules when you press certain key codes on your telephone is an interactive voice response system. *Also called*: IVR. 一种通过电话系统操作的计算机，输入的命令和数据以口述的单词和数字，或以由电话生成的音调和拨号脉冲形式传送到计算机中；从计算机接收到的输出指令和数据是事先录音或合成的话语。例如，一个提供航班时间表的拨号入网服务系统，当您在电话上按下某个键代码后，它就是一个交互式语音应答系统。也称为 IVR。

Interactive voice system *n.* 交互式语音系统

See（见）interactive voice response.

interapplication communication *n.* 应用程序间通信

The process of one program sending messages to another program. For example, some e-mail programs allow users to click on a URL within the message. After the user clicks on the URL, browser software will automatically launch and access the URL. 一个程序向另一个程序发送报文的过程。例如，一些电子邮件程序允许用户在报文内部所带 URL 上点击。用户点击该 URL 后，某个浏览程序会自动启动并访问该 URL。

interblock gap *n.* 数据块间隔

See(见) inter-record gap.

Interchange File Format *n.* 互换文件格式

See(见) .iff.

Interchange Format *n.* 数据交换格式

See(见) Rich Text Format.

interconnect *n.* 互连

1. *See*(见) System Area Network.

2. An electrical or mechanical connection. Interconnect is the physical connection and communication between two components in a computer system. 一种电气或者机械连接。互连是一种物理连接,指一个计算机系统中的两个部件的通信。

interface *n.* 接口,界面

1. The point at which a connection is made between two elements so that they can work with each other or exchange information. 为了相互协同工作或交换信息,在两个部件之间做连接的点

2. Software that enables a program to work with the user (the user interface, which can be a command-line interface, menu-driven interface, or a graphical user interface), with another program such as the operating system, or with the computer's hardware. *See also* application programming interface, graphical user interface. 一种能使一个程序与用户(用户界面,可以是命令行界面、选单驱动或是图形用户界面)、另一个程序(诸如操作系统)或计算机硬件共同工作的软件。参阅 application programming interface, graphical user interface。

3. A card, plug, or other device that connects pieces of hardware with the computer so that information can be moved from place to place. For example, standardized interfaces such as RS-232-C standard and SCSI enable communications between computers and printers or disks. *See also* RS-232-C standard, SCSI. 将硬件与计算机连接起来的一种卡、接头或其他装置,使信息得以传递。例如,一些标准化的接口(像 RS-232-C 标准和 SCSI 标准)能实现计算机与打印机或磁盘之间的通信。参阅 RS-232-C standard, SCSI。

interface adapter *n.* 接口适配器

See(见) network adapter.

interface card *n.* 接口插件

See(见) adapter.

Interface Definition Language *n.* 接口定义语言

See(见) IDL.

interference *n.* 干扰

1. Noise or other external signals that affect the performance of a communications channel. 噪声或其他外部信号,它们影响通信信道的性能。

2. Electromagnetic signals that can disturb radio or television reception. The signals can be generated naturally, as in lightning, or by electronic devices, such as computers. 对无线电广播或电视接收产生影响的电磁信号。这种信号可以是自然界产生的(比如闪电)或是由用电设备产生的(例如计算机)。

Interior Gateway Protocol *n.* 内部网关协议

A protocol used for distributing routing information among routers (gateways) in an autonomous network- that is, a network under the control of one administrative body. The two most often used interior gateway protocols are RIP (Routing Information Protocol) and OSPF (Open Shortest Path First). *Acronym*: IGP. *See also* autonomous system, OSPF, RIP. *Compare* exterior gateway protocol. 在某个自治网络中通过路由器(即网关)分发路由选择信息的一种协议,自治网络就是在一个管理体控制下的网络。最常用的两个内部网关协议是路由(选择)信息协议(RIP)和开放式最短路径优先协议(OSPF)。缩略为 IGP。参阅 autonomous system, OSPF, RIP。比较 exterior gateway protocol。

Interior Gateway Routing Protocol *n.* 内部网关路由协议

See(见) IGRP.

Interix *n.* Interix 程序[技术]

A software application from Microsoft that allows businesses to run existing UNIX-based legacy applications while adding applications based on the Microsoft Windows operating system. Interix

serves as a single enterprise platform from which to run UNIX-based, Internet-based, and Windows-based applications. 微软公司的一种软件应用程序或系统，使得业务系统可以运行现存基于 UNIX 的应用程序，而同时又可以增加基于微软 Windows 操作系统的应用程序。Interix 作为单一的企业级平台，平台之上可以运行基于 UNIX、基于因特网、基于 Windows 的应用程序。

interlaced *adj.* 【修】隔行，交错

Pertaining to a display method on rasterscan monitors in which the electron beam refreshes or updates all odd-numbered scan lines in one vertical sweep of the screen and all even-numbered scan lines in the next sweep. *Compare* noninterlaced. 用于修饰或说明栅格扫描显示器中的显示方法，其中，在对屏幕的一次垂直扫描中，电子束刷新或更新所有的奇数行扫描线；而在下一次扫描中再更新所有的偶数行扫描线。比较 noninterlaced。

interlaced GIF *n.* 隔行显示的 GIF 图片；交错图形文件交换格式

A picture in GIF format that is gradually displayed in a Web browser, showing increasingly detailed versions of the picture until the entire file has finished downloading. Users of slower modems have a perceived shorter wait time for the image to appear, and they can sometimes get enough information about the image to decide whether to proceed with the download or move on. Users with faster connections will notice little difference in effect between an interlaced GIF and a noninterlaced GIF. 一种 GIF 格式的图片。它在万维网浏览器中被逐步显示出来；渐增地显示图片的详细信息，直到整个文件下载完毕。对于图像的显示，使用速度较慢的调制解调器的用户只需有可以感觉到的更短的等待时间；有时他们可以得到有关图像的足够的信息以决定是否继续下载，或者转到别的网页。关于隔行显示的 GIF 图片和非隔行显示的 GIF 图片的效果，使用快速连接的用户几乎注意不到差别。

interlace scanning *n.* 隔行扫描(技术)

A display technique designed to reduce flicker and distortions in television transmissions; also used with some raster-scan monitors. In interlace scanning the electron beam in the television or monitor refreshes alternate sets of scan lines in successive top-tobottom sweeps, refreshing all even lines on one pass, and all odd lines on the other. Because of the screen phosphor's ability to maintain an image for a short time before fading and the tendency of the human eye to average or blend subtle differences in light intensity, the human viewer sees a complete display, but the amount of information carried by the display signal and the number of lines that must be displayed per sweep are halved. Interlaced images are not as clear as those produced by the progressive scanning typical of newer computer monitors. Interlace scanning is, however, the standard method of displaying analog broadcast television images. *Also called*: interlacing. *Compare* progressive scanning. 一种用于减少电视传输的闪烁和失真的显示技术，也应用于一些光栅扫描显示器中。隔行扫描中，电视或监视器的电子光束可以在连续的上下扫描过程中隔行更新一系列扫描行，即在一次扫描中更新偶数行，而在另一次扫描中更新奇数行。因为屏幕上磷粉的作用就是在光线衰减和人们的眼睛趋于平均或将微小的不同光强度混起来之前短时间地保持图像，人们看到的是完整的显示图像，但是显示的信号和扫描所显示的一定数量的线所承载的信息量就被减半了。隔行扫描的图像不如那些由逐行扫描产生的图像清晰。现在新的计算机显示器通常使用逐行扫描。但是，隔行扫描是显示模拟播放电视图像的标准方法。也称为 interlacing。比较 progressive scanning。

interlacing *n.* 隔行扫描(技术)

See(见) interlace scanning.

interleave *vb.* 【动】交叉[错]

To arrange the sectors on a hard disk in such a way that after one sector is read, the next sector in numeric sequence will arrive at the head when the computer is ready to accept it rather than

before, which would make the computer wait a whole revolution of the platter for the sector to come back. Interleaving is set by the format utility that initializes a disk for use with a given computer. 在硬盘上进行的扇区排列，其方法是，当一个扇区读出后，按数字次序的下一个扇区将在计算机准备接收时而不是在此之前到达磁头，否则将会使计算机为了等待该扇区返回而要花费一个完整的盘片旋转周期。交叉技术由格式化工具程序实现，该程序初始化磁盘以便为某台给定计算机使用。

interleaved memory *n.* 交叉内存

A method of organizing the addresses in RAM memory in order to reduce wait states. In interleaved memory, adjacent locations are stored in different rows of chips so that after accessing a byte, the processor does not have to wait an entire memory cycle before accessing the next byte. *See also* access time (definition 1), wait state. 一种组织 RAM 内存地址的方法，其目的是为了缩短等待状态。在交叉内存中，毗邻地址存储在不同的芯片行中，所以访问完一个字节后，微处理器不必等待一个完整的内存周期访问下一个字节。参阅 access time (第 1 个释义), wait state。

interlock *vb.* 【动】互锁

To prevent a device from acting while the current operation is in progress. 在当前操作的进行过程中防止某台设备起作用。

intermediate language *n.* 中间语言

1. A computer language used as an intermediate step between the original source language, usually a high-level language, and the target language, usually machine code. Some high-level compilers use assembly language as an intermediate language. *See also* compiler (definition 2), object code. 一种计算机语言，介于初始的源语言(通常是高级语言)和目标语言(通常是机器代码)之间。某些高级编译器使用汇编语言作为一种中间语言。参阅 compiler (第 2 个释义), object code。

2. *See*(见) Microsoft intermediate language.

intermittent *adj.* 【修】间歇

Pertaining to something, such as a signal or connection, that is not unbroken but occurs at periodic or occasional intervals. 用于修饰或说明这样的一种情况(例如信号或连接)，并非连续的，而表现为周期性或间断性。

intermittent error *n.* 间歇错误

An error that recurs at unpredictable times. 在不可预知时反复发生的一种错误。

internal clock *n.* 内部时钟

See(见) clock/calendar.

internal command *n.* 内部命令

A routine that is loaded into memory along with the operating system and resides there for as long as the computer is on. *Compare* external command. 一种与操作系统一起装入内存的例程。只要计算机开机，此程序就驻留内存。比较 external command。

internal font *n.* 内部字库

A font that is already loaded in a printer's memory (ROM) when the printer is shipped. *Compare* downloadable font, font cartridge. 在打印机出厂时已经装入打印机存储器(只读存储器)的一种字库。比较 downloadable font, font cartridge。

internal interrupt *n.* 内部中断

An interrupt generated by the processor itself in response to certain predefined situations, such as an attempt to divide by zero or an arithmetic value exceeding the number of bits allowed for it. *See also* interrupt. *Compare* external interrupt. 一种由微处理器本身产生的中断，作为对一些预先定义好的情况(例如被零除或算术值溢出字节范围)的响应。参阅 interrupt。比较 external interrupt。

internal memory *n.* 内存

See(见) primary storage.

internal modem *n.* 内置调制解调器

A modem constructed on an expansion card to be installed in one of the expansion slots inside a computer. *Compare* external modem, integral modem. 一种制作在扩充卡上的调制解调器，并且安装在计算机内部的一个扩展槽上。比较 external

modem, integral modem。

internal schema *n.* 内模式

A view of information about the physical files composing a database, including file names, file locations, accessing methodology, and actual or potential data derivations, in a database model such as that described by ANSI/X3/SPARC, that supports a threeschema architecture. The internal schema corresponds to the schema in systems based on CODASYL/DBTG. In a distributed database, there may be a different internal schema at each location. *See also* conceptual schema, schema. 在支持三层模式体系结构的数据库模型(如由 ANSI/X3/SPARC 标准所描述的)中,对于组成数据库的物理文件的一种信息视图。这些物理文件包括文件名、文件位置、存取方法以及实际的或潜在的数据推导。内模式与在基于 CODASYL/DBTG 模型的系统中的模式相对应。在分布式数据库中,每一位置处可能有不同的内模式。参阅 conceptual schema, schema。

internal sort *n.* 内部排序

1. A sorting operation that takes place on files completely or largely held in memory rather than on disk during the process. 一种排序操作,其处理过程完全或大部分在内存中,而不是磁盘中完成。

2. A sorting procedure that produces sorted subgroups of records that will be subsequently merged into one list. 一种排序过程,它产生已排序的记录子组,并将这些记录子组合相继并入一个列表之中。

International Computer Security Association *n.* 国际计算机安全协会

See(见) ICSA.

International Federation of Information Processing *n.* 国际信息处理联盟

See(见) IFIP.

International Maritime Satellite *n.* 国际海事卫星

See(见) Inmarsat.

International Mobile Telecommunications for the Year 2000 *n.* 2000 年国际移动通信技术(规范)

Specifications set forth by the International Telecommunications Union (ITU) to establish third-generation wireless telecommunication network architecture. The specifications include faster data transmission speeds and improved voice quality. *Acronym*: IMT-2000. 由国际电信联盟提出的旨在建立第三代无线电信网络体系结构的技术规范。该规范中包含了更快的数据传输速率以及话音质量的提高。缩略为 IMT-2000。

International Organization for Standardization *n.* 国际标准化组织

See(见) ISO.

International Telecommunication Union *n.* 国际电信联合会

See(见) ITU.

International Telecommunication Union-Telecommunication Standardization Sector *n.* 国际电联电信标准化部门

See(见) ITU-T.

International Telegraph and Telephone Consultative Committee *n.* 国际电报电话咨询委员会

English-language form of the name for the Comité Consultatif International Télégraphique et Téléphonique, a standards organization that became part of the International Telecommunication Union in 1992. *See also* CCITT, ITU-T. 它是 Comité Consultatif International Télégraphique et Téléphonique 的英文格式,一个标准化组织,于 1992 年称为国际电信联合会的一部分。参阅 CCITT, ITU-T。

Internaut *n.* 因特网游迷

See(见) cybernaut.

internet *n.* 互联网(络)

Short for **internet**work. A set of computer networks that may be dissimilar and are joined together by means of gateways that handle data transfer and conversion of messages from the sending networks' protocols to those of the receiving network. 为 **internet**work 的缩写。计算机网络的集合,这些网络可以互不相同、但可通过网关连接起来。网关处理由发送网协议到接收网

协议的数据传输和报文转换。

Internet *n.* 因特网

The worldwide collection of networks and gateways that use the TCP/IP suite of protocols to communicate with one another. At the heart of the Internet is a backbone of high-speed data communication lines between major nodes or host computers, consisting of thousands of commercial, government, educational, and other computer systems, that route data and messages. One or more Internet nodes can go off line without endangering the Internet as a whole or causing communications on the Internet to stop, because no single computer or network controls it. The genesis of the Internet was a decentralized network called ARPANET created by the U. S. Department of Defense in 1969 to facilitate communications in the event of a nuclear attack. Eventually other networks, including BITNET, Usenet, UUCP, and NSFnet, were connected to ARPANET. Currently the Internet offers a range of services to users, such as FTP, e-mail, the World Wide Web, Usenet news, Gopher, IRC, telnet, and others. *Also called*: the Net. *See also* BITNET, FTP1 (definition 1), Gopher, IRC, NSFnet, telnet1, Usenet, UUCP, World Wide Web. 世界范围内网络和网关的集合体，使用 TCP/IP 协议簇进行相互间通信。因特网的核心是各主结点和主计算机之间的高速数据通信干线，主结点或主计算机由数以千计的商业、政府、教育和其他计算机系统组成，负责为数据和报文选择传输通路。一个或多个节点可以脱离因特网而不会危及整个因特网或引起因特网通信的中断，这是因为没有单个的计算机或网络控制因特网。因特网的起源是一个被称为"阿帕网"的分散型网络，由美国国防部于 1969 年建立，目的是为了一旦发生核战时便于通信。最后，其他网络（包括 BITNET 网，友思网，UUCP 网和 NSFnet 网）也与阿帕网相连。目前，因特网为用户提供一系列的服务，诸如文件传输服务、电子邮件服务、万维网服务、友思网新闻服务、Gopher 服务、在线聊天室服务、远程登录服务及其他服务。也称为 the Net。参阅 BITNET，FTP1（第 1 个释义），Gopher，IRC，NSFnet，telnet1，Usenet，UUCP，World Wide Web。

Internet2 *n.* 第二代因特网(工程)

A computer-network development project launched in 1996 by a collaborative group of 120 universities under the auspices of the University Corporation for Advanced Internet Development (UCAID). The consortium is now being led by over 190 universities working with industry and government. The goal of Internet2, whose high-speed, fiberoptic backbone was brought on line in early 1999, is the development of advanced Internet technologies and applications for use in research and education at the university level. Though not open for public use, Internet2 and the technologies and applications developed by its members are intended to eventually benefit users of the commercial Internet as well. Some of the new technologies Internet2 and its members are developing and testing include IPv6, multicasting, and quality of service (QoS). Internet2 and the Next Generation Internet (NGI) are complementary initiatives. *Compare* Internet, Next Generation Internet. 一种计算机网络开发工程，于 1996 年在先进因特网技术开发大学协会（UCAID）主持下由 120 所大学合作组联合进行。该联盟现在由超过 190 个大学主持，并与工业和政府机构一起工作。于 1999 年前期进行的高速的、光纤干线联机因特网工程的目标是开发先进的因特网技术和应用程序，用于大学级的研究和教育。尽管因特网工程没有向公众开放，但是由它的成员开发的因特网工程和它的技术以及应用程序最终也会使商务因特网的用户受益。第二代因特网（工程）及其成员开发和测试包括 IPv6、组播技术和服务质量在内的某些新技术。第二代因特网（工程）和下一代因特网是彼此补充的。比较 Internet，Next Generation Internet。

Internet access *n.* 因特网访问

1. The capability of a user to connect to the Internet. This is generally accomplished through one of two ways. The first is through a dialing up of an

Internet service provider or an online information services provider via a modem connected to the user's computer. This method is the one used by the majority of home computer users. The second way is through a dedicated line, such as a T1 carrier, that is connected to a local area network, to which, in turn, the user's computer is connected. The dedicated line solution is used by larger organizations, such as corporations, which either have their own node on the Internet or connect to an Internet service provider that is a node. A third way that is emerging is for users to use set-top boxes with their TVs. Generally, however, this will give a user access only to documents on the World Wide Web. *See also* dedicated line (definition 1), ISP, LAN, modem, node (definition 2), set-top box. 用户联上因特网的能力。一般可由以下两种方法之一实现。第一种方法是通过连接到用户的计算机上的一个调制解调器,并通过电话线拨号连到一个因特网服务提供商或一个联机信息服务提供商那里。这种方法被大部分的家庭使用者所采用。第二种方法是使用专线,例如 T1 级线路,连接到一个局域网,局域网与用户的计算机相连。专线一般被一些大的机构(例如大公司)所采用,在因特网上有自己的结点或连到因特网服务提供商的结点上去。刚刚出现的第三种方法是为那些在电视上带有机顶盒的用户使用的。但总地来说,这种方法只给用户提供了一个访问万维网上文件的权限。参阅 dedicated line (第 1 个释义),ISP,LAN,modem,node (第 2 个释义),set top box。

2. The capability of an online information service to exchange data with the Internet, such as e-mail, or to offer Internet services to users, such as newsgroups, FTP, and the World Wide Web. Most online information services offer Internet access to their users. *See also* FTP[1] (definition 1), online information service. 指联机信息服务系统与因特网交换数据(例如电子邮件),或对用户提供因特网的服务(例如新闻组服务、文件传输服务与万维网服务)的能力。大多数联机信息系统为用户提供因特网的访问。参阅 FTP[1](第 1 个释义),online information service。

Internet access device *n.* 因特网访问设备

A communications and signal- routing mechanism, possibly incorporating usage tracking and billing features, for use in connecting multiple remote users to the Internet. 一种通信和信号路由装置,可能包含了使用跟踪和计费功能,在多个远程用户连入因特网中使用。

Internet access provider *n.* 因特网服务提供商

See(见) ISP.

Internet account *n.* 因特网账户

A generic term for a registered username at an Internet Service Provider (ISP). An Internet account is accessed via username and password. Services such as dial-in PPP Internet access and e-mail are provided by ISPs to Internet account owners. 在因特网服务提供商(ISP)处注册的用户名中的一个类属项。因特网账户需要通过用户名和密码访问。诸如拨号 PPP 因特网访问和电子邮件等服务由因特网服务提供商为因特网账户拥有者提供。

Internet address *n.* 因特网地址

See(见) domain name address, e-mail address, IP address.

Internet appliance *n.* 因特网工具[转接器,机顶盒]

1. *See*(见) set-top box.

2. *See*(见) server appliance.

Internet Architecture Board *n.* 因特网体系结构委员会

The body of the Internet Society (ISOC) responsible for overall architectural considerations regarding the Internet. The IAB also serves to adjudicate disputes in the standards process. *Acronym*: IAB. *See also* Internet Society. 负责因特网整体体系结构问题的因特网协会(ISOC)的组织。因特网体系结构委员会同时也以标准程序裁决争端。缩略为 IAB。参阅 Internet Society。

Internet Assigned Numbers Authority *n.* 因特网赋号管理局[编号授权委员会]

See(见) IANA, ICANN.

Internet backbone *n.* 因特网的骨干网

One of several high-speed networks connecting many local and regional networks, with at least one connection point where it exchanges packets with other Internet backbones. Historically, the NSFnet (predecessor to the modern Internet) was the backbone to the entire Internet in the United States. This backbone linked the supercomputing centers that the National Science Foundation (NSF) runs. Today, different providers have their own backbones so that the backbone for the supercomputing centers is independent of backbones for commercial Internet providers such as MCI and Sprint. *See also* backbone. 与许多本地网和区域网相连接的若干高速网络之一，至少有一个连接点，通过它与其他因特网的骨干网交换分组报文。在历史上，NSFnet(现在因特网的前身)就是美国整个的因特网的骨干网。这个骨干网链接美国科学基金会的超级计算中心。今天，不同的提供者拥有他们自己的骨干网，所以超级计算中心的骨干网是独立于商业因特网提供商(例如 MCI 公司和 Sprint 公司)所使用的骨干网参阅 backbone。

Internet broadcasting *n.* 因特网广播(法)

Broadcasting of audio, or audio plus video, signals across the Internet. Internet broadcasting includes conventional over-the-air broadcast stations that transmit their signals into the Internet as well as Internet-only stations. Listeners use audio Internet software, such as RealAudio. One method of Internet broadcasting is MBONE. *See also* MBONE, RealAudio. 指对音频或音频加上视频形式的广播，信号通过因特网进行传播。因特网广播包括传统的空中广播电台用来传送信号到因特网，同时也有独立的因特网广播电台。听众使用一种因特网音频软件(例如 RealAudio)接收信息。一种因特网广播的方法是多点播送主链路法。参阅 MBONE, RealAudio。

Internet Cache Protocol *n.* 因特网高速缓冲协议

See(见) ICP.

Internet Control Message Protocol *n.* 因特网控制报文协议

See(见) ICMP.

Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers *n.* 因特网域名[名称]和(地址)编号分配组织[公司]

See(见) ICANN.

Internet cramming *n.* 因特网填鸭式教学(法)

See(见) Web cramming.

Internet Directory *n.* 因特网目录

1. Online database of sites organized by category where you can search for files and information by subject, keyword, or other criteria. 站点上按类别来组织的联机数据库，在那里你可以按主题、关键词或其他条件[准则]去查找各种文件和信息。

2. Storage place for information such as names, Web addresses, organizations, departments, countries, and locations. Typically, Internet Directories are used to look up e-mail addresses that are not in a local address book or a corporate-wide directory. 诸如"名称、万维网址、机构、部门、国家、位置"等信息的存储地点。具有代表性的例子是，因特网目录可以用来查找那些未列在本地地址簿或企业目录中的电子邮件地址。

Internet Draft *n.* 因特网草案

A document produced by the Internet Engineering Task Force (IETF) for purposes of discussing a possible change in standards that govern the Internet. An Internet Draft is subject to revision or replacement at any time; if not replaced or revised, the Internet Draft is valid for no more than six months. An Internet Draft, if accepted, may be developed into an RFC. *See also* IETF, RFC. 一种由因特网工程任务组织 (IETF)起草的方案，其目的是用来讨论对于因特网管理标准改变的可能性。一个因特网草案在任何时候都有可能被更改或被替代；如果没有被代替或修订，则因特网草案最多只在六个月内有效。一个因特网草案，如果被承认，则有可能被发展成为一个请求评论文档。参阅 IETF, RFC。

Internet Engineering and Planning Group *n.* 因特网工程规划小组

See(见) IEPG.

Internet Engineering Steering Group *n.* 因特网工程指导小组

The group within the Internet Society (ISOC) that, along with the Internet Architecture Board (IAB), reviews the standards proposed by the Internet Engineering Task Force (IETF). *Acronym*: IESG. 因特网协会(ISOC)内部的一个组织,与因特网体系结构委员会一道,对由因特网工程任务组织(IETF)提出的标准进行考察。缩略为 IESG。

Internet Engineering Task Force *n.* 因特网工程任务组

See(见) IETF.

Internet Explorer *n.* 因特网浏览器

Microsoft's Web browsing software. Introduced in October 1995, the latest versions of Internet Explorer include many features that allow you to customize your experience on the Web. Internet Explorer is also available for the Macintosh and UNIX platforms. *See also* ActiveX control, Java applet, Web browser. 微软公司的万维网浏览器。因特网浏览器在 1995 年 10 月推出,最新的版本包含了许多允许用户根据自己经验定制访问万维网的特性。因特网浏览器同时也有支持 Macintosh 和 UNIX 平台的版本。参阅 ActiveX control, Java applet, Web browser。

Internet Foundation Classes *n.* 因特网基类(库,集)

A Java class library developed by Netscape to facilitate the creation of fullfeature, mission-critical Java applications. Internet Foundation Classes (IFC) comprises user-interface objects and frameworks intended to extend Java's Abstract Window Toolkit (AWT) and includes a multifont text editor; essential application controls; and drag-and-drop, drawing/ event, windowing, animation, object persistence, singlethread, and localization frameworks. *See also* Abstract Window Toolkit, Application Foundation Classes, Java Foundation Classes, Microsoft Foundation Classes. 一个由 Netscape 开发的 Java 类库,用来促进 Java 应用程序创建完善功能的对 Java 应用程序的任务评价。IFC 由用于扩展 Java 的 Abstract Window Toolkit (AWT)的用户界面对象和框架组成,包括多字体文本编辑器;基本应用程序控件;拖拽、绘画-事件、打开窗口、动画、对象连续性、线程和本地化框架。参阅 Abstract Window Toolkit, Application Foundation Classes, Java Foundation Classes, Microsoft Foundation Classes。

Internet gateway *n.* 因特网网关

A device that provides the connection between the Internet backbone and another network, such as a LAN (local area network). Usually the device is a computer dedicated to the task or a router. The gateway generally performs protocol conversion between the Internet backbone and the network, data translation or conversion, and message handling. A gateway is considered a node on the Internet. *See also* gateway, Internet backbone, node (definition 2), router. 一种设备,提供了因特网骨干网与另一个网络(例如局域网络)的连接。通常这种设备是一台专门完成该项任务的计算机或路由器。网关通常完成因特网骨干网和该网络之间的协议转换、数据翻译或转换以及信息处理。一个网关可被看作是因特网上的一个网点。参阅 gateway, Internet backbone, node (第 2 个释义), router。

Internet Group Membership Protocol *n.* 因特网组员协议

A protocol used by IP hosts to report their host group memberships to any immediately neighboring multicast routers. *Acronym*: IGMP. 一种网络协议,用于 IP 主机向任何直接相邻的多点传送路由器报告其所属组员。缩略为 IGMP。

Internet home *n.* 网上家园

See(见) smart home.

Internet Information Server *n.* 因特网信息服务系统

Microsoft's brand of Web server software, utilizing HTTP (Hypertext Transfer Protocol) to deliver World Wide Web documents. It incorporates various functions for security, allows for CGI

programs, and also provides for Gopher and FTP services. 微软公司的网络服务系统软件，利用超文本传输协议传送万维网文件。它集合了多种功能用来确保安全性，允许使用 CGI 程序，并提供 Gopher 和文件传输服务系统。

Internet Inter-ORB Protocol *n.* 网际 ORB 间协议

See(见) IIOP.

Internet Mail Consortium *n.* 因特网邮件联合会

An international membership organization of businesses and vendors involved in activities related to e-mail transmission over the Internet. The goals of the Internet Mail Consortium are related to the promotion and expansion of Internet mail. The group's interests range from making Internet mail easier for new users to advancing new mail technologies and expanding the role played by Internet mail into areas such as electronic commerce and entertainment. For example, the Internet Mail Consortium supports two companion specifications, vCalendar and vCard, designed to facilitate electronic exchange of scheduling and personal information. *Acronym*: IMC. 一个包括参与因特网上传送电子邮件有关行为的商行和供应商的国际成员国组织。因特网邮件联合会的目标是参与因特网邮件有关事务的促进和扩展。该联合会的很多领域都有影响，如从因特网邮件更易于新用户使用，到提高新邮件技术和将因特网邮件的作用扩展到诸如电子会议和娱乐。例如，因特网邮件联合会支持用于促进电子交换日程安排和个人信息的两个姊妹规范，vCalendar(电子日历)和 vCard(电子名片)。缩略为 IMC。

Internet Naming Service *n.* 因特网命名服务

See(见) WINS.

Internet Printing Protocol *n.* 因特网打印协议

A specification for transmission of documents to printers through the Internet. Development of the Internet Printing Protocol (IPP) was proposed in 1997 by members of the Internet Engineering Task Force (IETF). Intended to provide a standard protocol for Internet-based printing, IPP covers both printing and printer management (printer status, job cancellation, and so on). It is applicable to print servers and to networkcapable printers. 一种应用于通过因特网到打印机文档传送的规范(IPP)。因特网打印协议是在 1997 年由因特网工程任务组织(IETF)的成员提出的。IPP 旨在为因特网打印提供标准协议，涵盖了打印和打印机管理(打印机状态、作业取消等)。它适用于打印机服务器和网络兼容打印机。

Internet Protocol *n.* 网际协议

See(见) IP.

Internet Protocol address *n.* 网际协议地址

See(见) IP address.

Internet Protocol next generation *n.* 下一代因特网协议

See(见) IPng.

Internet Protocol number *n.* 网际协议编号

See(见) IP address.

Internet Protocol Security *n.* 因特网协议安全(性)协议

See(见) IPSec.

Internet Protocol version 4 *n.* 第四版因特网协议

See(见) IPv4.

Internet Protocol version 6 *n.* 第六版因特网协议

See(见) IPv6.

Internet reference model *n.* 因特网参考模型

See(见) TCP/IP reference model.

Internet Relay Chat *n.* 因特网在线聊天系统

See(见) IRC.

Internet Research Steering Group *n.* 因特网研究指导小组

The governing body of the Internet Research Task Force (IRTF). *Acronym*: IRSG. 因特网研究任务组织(IRTF)的管理机构。缩略为 IRSG。

Internet Research Task Force *n.* 因特网研究任务组

A volunteer organization that is an arm of the Internet Society (ISOC) focused on making long-term recommendations concerning the Internet to the Internet Architecture Board (IAB). *Acronym*: IRTF. *See also* Internet Society. 一个自发的组织，是因特网协会(ISOC)的一个分支，制定因特网的长期推荐标准并提交到因特网体系结构委员

会。缩略为 IRTF。参阅 Internet Society。

Internet robot *n.* 因特网自动程序

See(见) spider.

Internet security *n.* 因特网的安全性

A broad topic dealing with all aspects of data authentication, privacy, integrity, and verification for transactions over the Internet. For example, credit card purchases made via a World Wide Web browser require attention to Internet security issues to ensure that the credit card number is not intercepted by an intruder or copied from the server where the number is stored, and to verify that the credit card number is actually sent by the person who claims to be sending it. 有关因特网上所有方面的一个范围广泛的话题，包括因特网上的数据鉴定、保密性、完整性和交易处理的校验。例如，通过万维网浏览器使用信用卡购物就要求注意因特网的安全问题，以保证信用卡的号码没有被侵入者截取或是从存储号码的服务系统中被复制，并且还要验证信用卡号码确实是由要发送的人发出的。

Internet Security and Acceleration Server *n.* 因特网安全及加速服务器

A software application from Microsoft Corporation to increase the security and performance of Internet access for businesses. Internet Security and Acceleration Server provides an enterprise firewall and high-performance Web cache server to securely manage the flow of information from the Internet through the enterprise's internal network. *Acronym*: ISA Server. 一种来自微软公司的软件应用系统，用以提高企业接入因特网的安全和性能。因特网安全及加速服务系统提供一个企业级的防火墙以及高性能的万维网缓存服务器，从而可安全地管理从因特网到企业内部网的信息流动。缩略为 ISA Server。

Internet Server Application Programming Interface *n.* 因特网服务系统应用程序界面

See(见) ISAPI.

Internet service provider *n.* 因特网服务提供商

See(见) ISP.

Internet Society *n.* 因特网协会

An international, nonprofit organization based in Reston, Virginia, comprising individuals, companies, foundations, and government agencies, that promotes the use, maintenance, and development of the Internet. The Internet Architecture Board (IAB) is a body within the Internet Society. In addition, the Internet Society publishes the *Internet Society News* and produces the annual INET conference. *Acronym*: ISOC. *See also* INET, Internet Architecture Board. 一种国际组织，由个人、公司、基金会和政府机构组成。其目的在于促进因特网的使用、维护和发展。因特网体系结构委员会(IAB)是因特网协会内部的一个成员。另外，因特网协会还发表因特网协会新闻并举办一年一度的 INET 会议。缩略为 ISOC。参阅 INET, Internet Architecture Board。

Internet Software Consortium *n.* 因特网软件协会

A nonprofit organization that develops software that is available for free, via the World Wide Web or FTP, and engages in development of Internet standards such as the Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol (DHCP). *Acronym*: ISC. *See also* DHCP. 一个非赢利性机构，开发通过万维网服务系统或文件传输系统可免费获得的软件，同时也对因特网的标准(例如动态主机配置协议)予以发展。缩略为 ISC。参阅 DHCP。

Internet SSE *n.* 因特网流式单指令(流)多数据流扩充指令集

See(见) SSE.

Internet Streaming Media Alliance *n.* 因特网流式媒体联盟

See(见) ISMA.

Internet synchronization *n.* 因特网同步(法；程序)

1. The process of synchronizing data between computing and communication devices that are connected to the Internet. 各种连接到因特网的计算与通信设备间的数据同步过程或方法。

2. A feature in Microsoft Jet and Microsoft Access that allows replicated information to be synchronized in an environment in which an Internet

server is configured with Microsoft Replication Manager, a tool included with Microsoft Office 2000 Developer. 微软公司 Microsoft Jet 和 Microsoft Access 产品中的一种功能部件，允许在某一环境中(该环境使用微软复制管理器，Microsoft Office 2000 Developer 软件中所包含的一种工具，用它对因特网服务器进行配置)对复制的信息进行同步处理。

Internet Talk Radio *n.* 因特网广播

Audio programs similar to radio broadcasts but distributed over the Internet in the form of files that can be downloaded via FTP. Internet Talk Radio programs, prepared at the National Press Building in Washington, D. C., are 30 minutes to 1 hour in length; a 30-minute program requires about 15 MB of disk space. *Acronym*: ITR. 一种类似于无线电广播的声音节目，但是以文件的形式在网上各处传播并能通过文件传输服务系统下载。因特网广播台节目在华盛顿特区的国家出版大楼中制作，节目时间为 30 分钟到 1 小时；一个 30 分钟的节目需要大约 15 兆的磁盘空间。缩略为 ITR。

Internet telephone *n.* 因特网电话

Point-to-point voice communication that uses the Internet instead of the public-switched telecommunications network to connect the calling and called parties. Both the sending and the receiving party need a computer, a modem, an Internet connection, and an Internet telephone software package to make and receive calls. 一种点对点的语音通信，使用因特网替代公共交换电信网连接呼叫方和被呼叫方。呼叫方和被呼叫方都需要一台计算机、一个调制解调器、接入因特网和一个因特网上电话软件包，才能进行呼叫和接收。

Internet Telephony Service Provider *n.* 因特网电话服务提供商

See(见) ITSP.

Internet telephony *n.* 网络[因特网]电话(学，技术)

See(见) VoIP.

Internet television *n.* 因特网电视

The transmission of television audio and video signals over the Internet. 电视声音和影像信号通过因特网的传送。

Internet traffic distribution *n.* 因特网通信量分布

See(见) ITM.

Internet traffic management *n.* 因特网通信量管理

See(见) ITM.

internetwork[1] *adj.* 【修】互联网通信

Of or pertaining to communications between connected networks. It is often used to refer to communication between one LAN (local area network) and another over the Internet or another WAN (wide-area network). *See also* LAN, WAN. 用于描述或说明网络间的通信。常用来指在一个局域网和另外一个局域网之间进行的通信传输，一般通过因特网或另一个广域网。参阅 LAN, WAN。

internetwork[2] *n.* 互联网络

A network made up of smaller, interconnected networks. 一种由较小的、相互连接的网络组成的网络。

Internetwork Packet Exchange *n.* 互联网包交换

See(见) IPX.

Internetwork Packet Exchange /Sequenced Packet Exchange *n.* 互联网包交换与顺序包交换(协议)，IPX/SPX 协议(簇)

See(见) IPX/SPX.

Internet World *n.* 因特网世界(会议与展览)

Series of international conferences and exhibitions on e-commerce and Internet technology sponsored by *Internet World* magazine. Major conferences include the world's largest Internet conferences, Internet World Spring and Internet World Fall. 由《因特网世界》杂志社发起的关于电子商务和因特网技术的一系列国际性的会议和展览。主要会议包括世界上最大的因特网会议：因特网世界春季(会议)和因特网世界秋季(会议)。

Internet Worm *n.* 因特网蠕虫程序

A string of self-replicating computer code that was distributed through the Internet in November 1988. In a single night, it overloaded and shut down a large portion of the computers connected

to the Internet at that time by replicating itself over and over on each computer it accessed, exploiting a bug in UNIX systems. Intended as a prank, the Internet Worm was written by a student at Cornell University. *See also* back door, worm. 一串可自我复制的计算机代码，1988 年 11 月通过因特网传播。它通过在访问的计算机上不断自我复制和在 UNIX 系统中制造故障，在一个晚上的时间内，使那时与因特网相连的大部分计算机出现过载和死机。因特网蠕虫程序是康奈尔大学的一个学生为制造一个恶作剧而编写的。参阅 back door，worm。

InterNIC *n.* **因特网网络信息中心**

Short for NSFnet (**Inter**net) **N**etwork **I**nformation **C**enter. The organization that has traditionally registered domain names and IP addresses as well as distributed information about the Internet. InterNIC was formed in 1993 as a consortium involving the U. S. National Science Foundation, AT&T, General Atomics, and Network Solutions, Inc. (Herndon, Va.). The latter partner administers InterNIC Registration Services, which assigns Internet names and addresses. 为 NSFnet (**Inter**net) **N**etwork **I**nformation **C**enter 的缩写。这个组织负责注册域名和 IP 地址，并分发关于因特网的信息。因特网网络信息中心成立于 1993 年，是由美国国家科学基金会、AT&T 公司、通用汽车公司和网络解决方案公司组成的一个协会。由网络解决方案公司管理 InterNIC 的注册服务机构，该机构分配因特网名和地址。

interoperability *n.* **协同工作能力；互操作性**

Referring to components of computer systems that are able to function in different environments. For example, Microsoft's NT operating system is interoperable on Intel, DEC Alpha, and other CPUs. Another example is the SCSI standard for disk drives and other peripheral devices that allows them to interoperate with different operating systems. With software, interoperability occurs when programs are able to share data and resources. Microsoft Word, for example, is able to read files created by Microsoft Excel. 指计算机系统的部件，可在不同环境下正常工作。例如微软公司的 NT 操作系统就可在 Intel 芯片、DEC Alpha 芯片和其他类型 CPU 芯片上实现互操作。另外一个例子是硬盘驱动的 SCSI 标准和其他一些外围设备，允许它们在不同的操作系统下实现协同操作运行。当程序能够与软件共享数据和资源时，就是程序是有互操作性。微软公司的 Word 字处理软件就可以读出微软公司的 Excel 电子表格软件生成的文件。

interpolate *vb.* **【动】内插**

To estimate intermediate values between two known values in a sequence. 在两个顺序排列的已知值之间估算一个中间值。

interpret *vb.* **【动】解释**

1. To translate a statement or instruction into executable form and then execute it. 将一条语句或指令翻译成可执行的形式，然后执行。

2. To execute a program by translating one statement at a time into executable form and executing it before translating the next statement, rather than by translating the program completely into executable code (compiling it) before executing it separately. *See also* interpreter. *Compare* compile. 为了执行程序，在翻译下一条指令之前，一次将一条语句翻译成可执行的形式并且执行，而不是在单独执行程序之前，将程序全部翻译成可执行代码（编译）。参阅 interpreter。比较 compile。

interpreted language *n.* **解释语言**

A language in which programs are translated into executable form and executed one statement at a time rather than being translated completely (compiled) before execution. Basic, LISP, and APL are generally interpreted languages, although Basic can also be compiled. *See also* compiler. *Compare* compiled language. 一种语言，程序被译码成为可执行形式，每次执行一条语句，而不是全部译码完毕后（编译）再执行。尽管也有编译版的 BASIC 语言，BASIC 语言、LISP 语言、APL 语言都是解释语言。参阅 compiler。比较 compiled

language。

interpreter *n.* 解释程序

A program that translates and then executes each statement in a program written in an interpreted language. *See also* compiler, interpreted language, language processor. 一种程序，它翻译然后执行一个用解释语言写的程序中的每条语句。参阅 compiler, interpreted language, language processor。

interprocess communication *n.* 进程间通信

The ability of one task or process to communicate with another in a multitasking operating system. Common methods include pipes, semaphores, shared memory, queues, signals, and mailboxes. *Acronym*: IPC. 在多任务操作系统中，一个任务或进程与另一个任务或进程进行通信的能力。常用的方法包括管道、信号灯、共享内存法、队列法、信号和邮箱法。缩略为 IPC。

inter-record gap *n.* 记录间隔

An unused space between data blocks stored on a disk or tape. Because the speed of disks and tapes fluctuates slightly during operation of the drives, a new data block may not occupy the exact space occupied by the old block it overwrites. The inter-record gap prevents the new block from overwriting part of adjacent blocks in such a case. *Acronym*: IRG. *Also called*: gap, interblock gap. 存储在盘上或磁带上的数据块之间未使用的空间。因为磁盘和磁带速度在驱动器操作期间稍有波动，新数据可能不会精确的占据其要改写的数据块。在这种情况下，记录间隔可以防止新的数据块覆盖一部分毗邻的数据块。缩略为 IRG。也称为 gap, interblock gap。

interrogate *vb.* 【动】询问

To query with the expectation of an immediate response. For example, a computer may interrogate an attached terminal to determine the terminal's status (readiness to transmit or receive). 期待得到一个立即响应的查询。例如，计算机可能询问一个附加终端以确定该终端的状态(准备发送或准备接收)。

interrupt *n.* 中断(信号)

A signal from a device to a computer's processor requesting attention from the processor. When the processor receives an interrupt, it suspends its current operations, saves the status of its work, and transfers control to a special routine known as an interrupt handler, which contains the instructions for dealing with the particular situation that caused the interrupt. Interrupts can be generated by various hardware devices to request service or report problems, or by the processor itself in response to program errors or requests for operating system services. Interrupts are the processor's way of communicating with the other elements that make up a computer system. A hierarchy of interrupt priorities determines which interrupt request will be handled first if more than one request is made. A program can temporarily disable some interrupts if it needs the full attention of the processor to complete a particular task. *See also* exception, external interrupt, hardware interrupt, internal interrupt, software interrupt. 由处理器发出的一个请求处理信号。当处理器接收到一个中断请求后，处理器挂起它的当前操作、保存它的工作状态，并且将控制权转移到一个称为中断处理程序的例行程序，该例行程序包含处理引起中断的特定状态的指令。中断可以由各种硬件设备产生(请求服务器或报告故障)，或者由处理器自身产生(对程序错误或操作系统的请求做出响应)。中断是处理器与一台计算机系统的其他部件进行通信的手段。一个中断优先级的等级结构决定了在多个中断请求同时发生时先处理哪一个中断请求。如果完成一个特定任务需要处理器的全部处理能力，程序可以暂时禁止某些中断。参阅 exception, external interrupt, hardware interrupt, internal interrupt, software interrupt。

interrupt-driven processing *n.* 中断驱动处理(法)

Processing that takes place only when requested by means of an interrupt. After the required task has been completed, the CPU is free to perform other tasks until the next interrupt occurs.

Interrupt-driven processing is usually employed for responding to events such as a key pressed by the user or a floppy disk drive that has become ready to transfer data. *See also* interrupt. *Compare* autopolling. 只有在以中断形式发出请求时才进行处理。当请求任务完成之后，CPU 就可转为执行其他任务，直到下一个中断发生。中断驱动处理通常用于响应某些事件，如用户已经按下键或软盘驱动器已准备好传输数据。参阅 interrupt。比较 autopolling。

interrupt handler *n.* **中断处理程序**

A special routine that is executed when a specific interrupt occurs. Interrupts from different causes have different handlers to carry out the corresponding tasks, such as updating the system clock or reading the keyboard. A table stored in low memory contains pointers, sometimes called vectors, that direct the processor to the various interrupt handlers. Programmers can create interrupt handlers to replace or supplement existing handlers, such as by making a clicking sound each time the keyboard is pressed. 当一个具体的中断发生时执行的一个专门的例行程序。不同原因引起的中断由不同的中断处理程序来执行响应的任务，比如更新系统时钟或读键盘。一个存放在存储器低地址段的表包含指针，有时也称为向量，它引导处理器调用不同的中断处理程序。程序员可以建立新的中断处理程序代替或增补现存的中断处理程序，例如编写一个每次击键时产生咔哒声响的例行程序。

interrupt priority *n.* **中断优先权(级)**

See(见) interrupt.

interrupt request line *n.* **中断请求线路**

A hardware line over which a device such as an input/output port, the keyboard, or a disk drive can send interrupts (requests for service) to the CPU. Interrupt request lines are built into the computer's internal hardware and are assigned different levels of priority so that the CPU can determine the sources and relative importance of incoming service requests. They are of concern mainly to programmers dealing with low-level operations close to the hardware. *Acronym*: IRQ. 一种硬件线路，诸如输入输出端口、键盘或磁盘驱动器等设备能通过它向 CPU 发送中断(服务请求)。中断请求线置于计算机内部硬件中并且被赋予不同的优先级，以便微处理器可以确定收到的服务请求的来源和相对重要性。它们主要为与处理硬件密切相关的低层操作的程序设计人员所关注。缩略为 IRQ。

interrupt vector *n.* **中断向量**

A memory location that contains the address of the interrupt handler routine that is to be called when a specific interrupt occurs. *See also* interrupt. 一个内存地址，它包含了在某个特定中断发生时需调用的中断处理程序的地址。参阅 interrupt。

interrupt vector table *n.* **中断向量表**

See(见) dispatch table.

intersect *n.* **“与”，逻辑乘，相交**

An operator in relational algebra, used in database management. Given two relations (tables), A and B, that have corresponding fields (columns) containing the same types of values (that is, they are union-compatible), then INTERSECT A, B builds a third relation containing only those tuples (rows) that appear in both A and B. *See also* tuple. 在关系代数中的一个运算符，用于数据库管理。给出两个关系(即表)A 和 B，它们有相对应的域(列)，对应的域包含相同类型的值(即他们是可求并的)，那么，语句 INTERSECT A，B 将建立第三个关系，这个关系仅包括同时出现在 A 和 B 中的那些元组(行)。参阅 tuple。

interstitial *n.* **弹出(式)窗口；插播式广告**

An Internet ad format that appears in a popup window between Web pages. Interstitial ads download completely before appearing, usually while a Web page the user has chosen is loading. Because interstitial pop-up windows don't appear until the entire ad has downloaded, they often use animated graphics, audio, and other attention-getting multimedia technology that require longer download time. 一种显示在万维网网页间弹出

式窗口的因特网广告形式。这种广告在显示前已下载完毕，而同时通常情况下用户所选择的页面正在下载之中。因为这种广告的弹出式窗口直到整个广告下载完成之后才显示出来，它们经常使用动画图像、声音或者其他能引起注意的多媒体技术，需要更长的下载时间。

in the wild *adj.* 【修】肆意传播，正在流行

Currently affecting the computing public, particularly in regard to computer viruses. A virus that is not yet contained or controlled by antivirus software or that keeps reappearing despite virus detection measures is considered to be in the wild. *See also* virus. 形容正在对计算机世界造成影响，特指计算机病毒。如果一个病毒尚未包含在杀毒软件中，或者杀毒软件尚无法控制它，或者虽然有病毒检测方法但却频频出现，该病毒可以被认作是肆意传播的。参阅 virus。

intranet *n.* （企业）内联网

A private network based on Internet protocols such as TCP/IP but designed for information management within a company or organization. Its uses include such services as document distribution, software distribution, access to databases, and training. An intranet is so called because it looks like a World Wide Web site and is based on the same technologies, yet is strictly internal to the organization and is not connected to the Internet proper. Some intranets also offer access to the Internet, but such connections are directed through a firewall that protects the internal network from the external Web. *Compare* extranet. --种基于网际协议（比如 TCP/IP）但只为一个公司或者组织内部的信息管理设计的专用网络。它的用途包括以下服务：文档分发、软件传输、数据库访问和培训等。之所以称为内联网是因为它看起来像万维网站点，并且基于相同的技术，但是却严格地限于组织内部，并且没有连接到因特网上。有些内联网也提供对因特网的访问，但是这种连接需要经由用以防止外部的 Web 进入内部网络的防火墙。比较 extranet。

intraware *n.* 内部组件

Groupware or middleware for use on a company's private intranet. Intraware packages typically contain e-mail, database, workflow, and browser applications. *See also* groupware, intranet, middleware. 在公司的专用内部网上使用的组件或中件。典型内部组件包括电子邮件、数据库、工作流程和浏览器应用程序。参阅 groupware, intranet, middleware。

intrinsic font *n.* 本征[固有]字型

A font (type size and design) for which a bit image (an exact pattern) exists that can be used as is, without such modification as scaling. *Compare* derived font. 一种字型（印字大小和造形），对于该字型存在着一个位图（准确图案），不加修改（如按比例缩放）即可使用。比较 derived font。

intruder *n.* 闯入者

An unauthorized user or unauthorized program, generally considered to have malicious intent, on a computer or computer network. *See also* bacterium, cracker, Trojan horse, virus. 在计算机系统或网络中未经授权的用户或程序，一般被认为有不良企图。参阅 bacterium, cracker, Trojan horse, virus。

intruder attack *n.* 入侵者攻击

A form of hacker attack in which the hacker enters the system without prior knowledge or access to the system. The intruder will typically use a combination of probing tools and techniques to learn about the network to be hacked. *Compare* insider attack. --种黑客的攻击形式，其中黑客进入系统，事先并没有关于该系统的知识或者访问过该系统。侵入者一般使用探测的工具和技术以得知被黑网络的（情况）。比较 insider attack。

Intrusion Countermeasure Electronics *n.* 抗侵入对策电子技术

See（见）ICE（第 3 个释义）.

intrusion detection *n.* 入侵检测

See（见）IDS.

intrusion-detection system *n.* 入侵检测系统

See（见）IDS.

invalid *adj.* 【修】无效

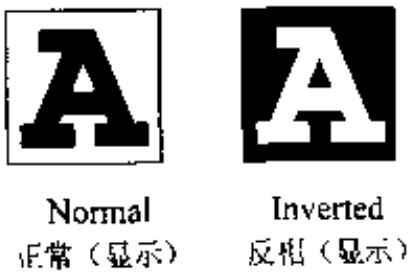
Erroneous or unrecognizable because of a flaw in reasoning or an error in input. Invalid results, for example, might occur if the logic in a program is faulty. *Compare* illegal. 由于推理缺陷或输入错误而形成错误的或无法识别的情况。例如，如果程序中的逻辑有毛病，那么就可能出现无效结果。比较 illegal。

inverse video *n.* **反相显示**

See(见) reverse video.

invert *vb.* **【动】反转[相]**

1. To reverse something or change it to its opposite. For example, to invert the colors on a monochrome display means to change light to dark and dark to light. See the illustration. 颠倒某事或使之与原来相反。例如，在单色显示屏上反转色彩意味着将亮变暗以及将暗变亮。参阅本条目的图例。



Invert

An example showing the effects of inverting the colors on a monochrome display

表明在单色显示屏上反转色彩的效果的例子

2. In a digital electrical signal, to replace a high level by a low level and vice versa. This type of operation is the electronic equivalent of a Boolean NOT operation. 在数字电子信号中，将一个高电平变为一个低电平或将低变高。这种操作在电子学中等效于布尔 NOT 操作。

inverted file *n.* **倒排文件**

See(见) inverted list.

inverted list *n.* **倒排表**

A method for creating alternative locators for sets of information. For example, in a file containing data about cars, records 3, 7, 19, 24, and 32 might contain the value "Red" in the field COLOR. An inverted list (or index) on the field COLOR would contain a record for "Red" followed by the locator numbers 3, 7, 19, 24, and 32. *See also* field, record. *Compare* linked list. 一种为多组信息建立另外的可选择的定位器的方法。例如，在一个包含关于汽车数据的文件中，记录 3,7,19,24 和 32 在字段 COLOR 中可能包含值"红色"。一个关于字段 COLOR 的倒置列表(或索引)可能包含一个关于"红色"的记录，跟随在"红色"后面的是定位器数字 3,7,19,24 和 32。参阅 field, record。比较 linked list。

inverted-list database *n.* **倒排表数据库**

A database similar to a relational database but with several differences that make it much more difficult for the database management system to ensure data consistency, integrity, and security than with a relational system. The rows (records or tuples) of an inverted-list table are ordered in a specific physical sequence, independent of any orderings that may be imposed by means of indexes. The total database can also be ordered, with specified logical merge criteria being imposed between tables. Any number of search keys, either simple or composite, can be defined. Unlike the keys of a relational system, these search keys are arbitrary fields or combinations of fields. No integrity or uniqueness constraints are enforced; neither the indexes nor the tables are transparent to the user. *Compare* relational database. 一种数据库，它类似于关系数据库，但有几点不同。这些不同点使数据库的管理系统要保证倒排表数据库的数据一致性、完整性和安全性，比关系型系统要困难得多。倒排表中的(数据)行(即记录或元组)按指定的实际顺序进行排序，与任何"可能通过索引产生的"次序无关。整个数据库可以用事先规定的次序进行排序，而这种次序可以是若干表之间的逻辑归并准则。可以定义任何数目的搜索键，无论是简单键，还是组合键都可以。不同于关系数据库系统中的(关)键字，这种搜索键可以是任意的字段或若干字段的组合。不强调完整性或唯一性的限制。无论是索引还是(二维)表对用户来讲都不是透明的。比较 relational database。

inverted structure *n.* 倒置结构

A file structure in which record keys are stored and manipulated separately from the records themselves. 一种文件结构，将记录关键字跟记录本身分开存储和处理。

inverter *n.* 反相器；反向换流器

1. A logic circuit that inverts (reverses) the signal input to it for example, inverting a high input to a low output. 一种将输入信号反转(反相)的逻辑电路，例如，将一个高的输入反转成低的输出。

2. A device that converts direct current (DC) to alternating current (AC). 一种将直流电(DC)转变成交流电(AC)的设备。

invoke *vb.* 【动】调用

To call or activate; used in reference to commands and subroutines. 引入或激活，用于引用命令和子程序。

I/O *n.* 输入输出

See(见) input/output.

I/O-bound *adj.* 【修】输入输出受限

See(见) input/output-bound.

I/O controller *n.* 输入输出控制器

See(见) input/output controller.

I/O device *n.* 输入输出设备

See(见) input/output device.

ion-deposition printer *n.* 离子沉积打印机

A page printer in which the image is formed in electrostatic charges on a drum that picks up toner and transfers it to the paper, as in a laser, LED, or LCD printer, but the drum is charged using a beam of ions rather than light. These printers, used mainly in high-volume data-processing environments, typically operate at speeds from 30 to 90 pages per minute. In iondeposition printers, toner is typically fused to paper by a method that is fast and does not require heat but leaves the paper a little glossy, making it unsuitable for business correspondence. In addition, ion-deposition printers tend to produce thick, slightly fuzzy characters; the technology is also more expensive than that of a laser printer. *See also* electrophotographic printers, nonimpact printer, page printer. *Compare* laser printer, LCD printer, LED printer.

一种页式打印机，图像由转鼓上的静电荷形成，静电荷吸附墨粉并将墨粉传给纸，如同在激光打印机、发光二极管打印机或液晶显示打印机上一样。但是，转鼓由离子束充电而不是由光充电。这些打印机主要用于高容量数据处理的环境下，典型的打印速度是每分钟 30 到 90 页。在离子沉积打印机中，通常使用既迅速又不需要加热的方法将墨水溶于纸上，只是使纸张带有少量光泽，因而不适合于商业通信。另外，离子沉积打印机往往产生粗的且有点模糊的字符。它使用的技术比激光打印机技术要昂贵。参阅 electrophotographic printers, nonimpact printer, page printer。比较 laser printer, LCD printer, LED printer。

I/O port *n.* 输入输出端口

See(见) port[1](第 1 个释义).

I/O processor *n.* 输入输出处理机

See(见) input/output processor.

IO.SYS *n.* 系统输入输出设备驱动程序

One of two hidden system files installed on an MS-DOS startup disk. IO.SYS in IBM releases of MSDOS (called IBMBIO.COM) contains device drivers for peripherals such as the display, keyboard, floppy disk drive, hard disk drive, serial port, and real-time clock. *See also* MSDOS.SYS.

安装在 MS-DOS 操作系统启动盘上的两个隐藏的系统文件之一。MS-DOS 操作系统的 IO.SYS 文件(在 IBM 公司版本中称为 IBMBIO.COM)包含各种外部设备驱动程序，如显示器驱动程序、键盘驱动程序、软盘驱动驱动程序、硬盘驱动驱动程序、串行口驱动程序以及实时时钟驱动程序等。参阅 MSDOS.SYS。

IP *n.* 因特网协议，网际协议

Acronym for Internet Protocol. The protocol within TCP/IP that governs the breakup of data messages into packets, the routing of the packets from sender to destination network and station, and the reassembly of the packets into the original data messages at the destination. IP runs at the internetwork layer in the TCP/IP model-equivalent

to the network layer in the ISO/OSI reference model. *See also* ISO/OSI reference model, TCP/IP. *Compare* TCP. 为 Internet Protocol 的缩略语。TCP/IP 协议簇中的一种协议，控制将分割的数据报文封装入包中、从发送站到目的网络和站点的包的路由选择以及在目标站组合成原始数据信息。IP 协议运行在 TCP/IP 模型的互联网层，对应于 ISO/OSI 模型的网路层。参阅 ISO/OSI reference model, TCP/IP。比较 TCP。

IP address *n.* **IP 地址**

Short for Internet Protocol **address**. A 32- bit (4-byte) binary number that uniquely identifies a host (computer) connected to the Internet to other Internet hosts, for the purposes of communication through the transfer of packets. An IP address is expressed in "dotted quad" format, consisting of the decimal values of its 4 bytes, separated with periods; for example, 127.0.0.1. The first 1, 2, or 3 bytes of the IP address identify the network the host is connected to; the remaining bits identify the host itself. The 32 bits of all 4 bytes together can signify almost 2^{32}, or roughly 4 billion, hosts. (A few small ranges within that set of numbers are not used.) *Also called*: Internet Protocol number, IP number. *See also* host, IANA, ICANN, InterNIC, IP, IP address classes, packet (definition 2). *Compare* domain name. 为 Internet Protocol **address** 的缩写。一种 32 位(四字节)的二进制数码，它唯一地标志一台连入因特网的主机(计算机)，与因特网上其他主机相区分，其目的在于以包传送的形式进行通信。IP 地址以"点分"的形式表示，以四个字节的十进制数字组成，以句点分隔(例如，127.0.0.1)。IP 地址的第一个字节、第二个字节或第三个字节标明主机连入的网络；剩余的位表明主机本身。四个字节的所有 32 位几乎可以指明 2^{32} 或大致 40 亿台主机。(这组数字中的一个很小的范围没有被应用)。也称为 Internet Protocol number, IP number。参阅 host, IANA, ICANN, InterNIC, IP, IP address classes, packet (第 2 个释义)。比较 domain name。

IP address classes *n.* **IP 地址类型**

Short for Internet Protocol **address classes**. The classes into which IP addresses were divided to accommodate different network sizes. Each class is associated with a range of possible IP addresses and is limited to a specific number of networks per class and hosts per network. See the table. *See also* Class A IP address, Class B IP address, Class C IP address, IP address. 为 Internet Protocol **address classes** 的缩写。为适应不同大小的网络而对 IP 地址进行划分的各种类型或类别。每一种类别都与一个范围内可能的 IP 地址相关联，每一类下的网络以及每一网络中的主机都限制到规定的数量。参阅本条目的表。参阅 Class A IP address, Class B IP address, Class C IP address, IP address。

Table J.3 IP Address Classes

表 J.3 IP 地址分类

Address Class / 地址分类	Range of IP Addresses / IP 地址范围	Networks per Class / 每类网络(数)	Hosts per Network (maximum number) / 每网主机(数)(最大数)
Class A(/8)	1.x.x.x 到	126	167,777,214
A 类	126.x.x.x		
Class B(/16)	128.0.x.x 到	16,384	65,534
B 类	191.255.x.x		
Class C(/24)	192.0.0.x 到	2,097,152	254
C 类	223.255.255.x		

Each x represents the host-number field assigned by the network administrator.

每个 x 表示网络管理员分配的主机数字段。

IP aliasing *n.* **IP 别名[标记](法)**

See(见) NAT.

IPC *n.* **进程间通信**

See(见) interprocess communication.

ipchains *n.* **ipchains[IP 链]程序**

See(见) iptables.

IP Filter *n.* **IP 过滤器[筛选程序]**

Short for Internet Protocol **Filter**. A TCP/IP

packet filter for UNIX, particularly BSD. Similar in functionality to netfilter and iptables in Linux, IP Filter can be used to provide network address translation (NAT) or firewall services. *See also* firewall. *Compare* netfilter, iptables. 为 Internet Protocol **Filter** 的缩写。一种 UNIX(特别是 BSD)中的 TCP/IP 数据包过滤器,即筛选程序与 Linux 中使用的网络过滤器(netfilter)和 IP 表(iptables)功能相似,IP 过滤器可用以提供网络地址翻译(NAT)或者是防火墙服务。参阅 firewall。比较 netfilter, iptables。

IPL *n.* **初始程序装入**

See(见) initial program load.

IP masquerading *n.* **IP 伪装技术[欺骗法]**

See(见) NAT.

IP multicasting *n.* **IP 多播(技术)**

Short for Internet Protocol **multicasting**. The extension of local area network multucasting technology to a TCP/IP network. Hosts send and receive multicast datagrams, the destination fields of which specify IP host group addresses rather than individual IP addresses. A host indicates that it is a member of a group by means of the Internet Group Management Protocol. *See also* datagram, Internet Group Membership Protocol, IP, MBONE, multicasting. 为 Internet Protocol **multicasting** 的缩写。对于 TCP/IP 网的局域网的多点传送技术的扩展。主机发送和接收多点传送的数据报,它的目标字段域指明 IP 主机的组地址而不是个人 IP 地址。一台主机指明它是组中的一员并遵从因特网的组织管理协议。参阅 datagram, Internet Group Membership Protocol, IP, MBONE, multicasting。

IPng *n.* **下一代网际协议**

Acronym for Internet Protocol next generation. A revised version of the Internet Protocol (IP) designed primarily to address growth on the Internet. IPng is compatible with, but an evolutionary successor to, the current version of IP, IPv4 (IP version 4), and was approved as a draft standard in 1998 by the IETF (Internet Engineering Task Force). It offers several improvements over IPv4 including a quadrupled IP address size (from 32 bits to 128 bits), expanded routing capabilities, simplified header formats, improved support for options, and support for quality of service, authentication, and privacy. *Also called*: IPv6. *See also* IETF, IP, IP address. 为 Internet Protocol next generation 的缩略语。一个因特网协议改进版本,最初的设计目的是针对因特网上的地址长度。下一代网间网协议是 1998 年由因特网工程任务组(IETF)批准的,协该议不仅兼容而且成功地扩展了当前的因特网协议版本(IPv4)。IPng 提供了对 IPv4 协议的多种改进,包括将 IP 地址容量扩到到 4 倍(从 32 位地址扩展到 128 位)、扩展了路由选择的能力、简化了报头格式、增强对多种选择的支持以及支持服务质量、验证和私有性。也称为 IPv6。参阅 IETF, IP, IP address。

IP number *n.* **网际[因特网]协议编号**

See(见) IP address.

IPP *n.* **因特网打印协议**

See(见) Internet Printing Protocol.

IPSec *n.* **IP 安全(机制;协议)**

Short for Internet Protocol Security. A security mechanism under development by the IETF (Internet Engineering Task Force) designed to ensure secure packet exchanges at the IP (Internet Protocol) layer. IPSec is based on two levels of security: AH (Authentication Header), which authenticates the sender and assures the recipient that the information has not been altered during transmission, and ESP (Encapsulating Security Protocol), which provides data encryption in addition to authentication and integrity assurance. IPSec protects all protocols in the TCP/IP protocol suite and Internet communications by using Layer Two Tunneling Protocol (L2TP) and is expected to ensure secure transmissions over virtual private networks (VPNs). *See also* anti-replay, communications protocol, Diffie-Hellman, ESP, IETF, IP, IPv6, Layer L2TP, TCP/IP, packet, virtual private network. 为 Internet Protocol Security 的缩写。由

IETF(因特网工程任务组织)开发的一种安全机制,用以保证在 IP(因特网协议)层的安全的数据包交换。IP 安全机制基于两个层面的安全(措施):AH(鉴别报头),用以验证发送者身份,并向接收者保证信息在传输过程中没有被改变;ESP(封装安全协议),除了验证及完整性保证之外还提供数据加密。IP 安全机制用以保护 TCP/IP 协议集中的所有协议以及使用第二层隧道协议(L2TP)的因特网通信,以期保证在虚拟专用网上的安全传输。参阅 anti-replay, communications protocol, Diffie-Hellman, ESP, IETF, IP, IPv6, Layer L2TP, TCP/IP, packet, virtual private network。

IP Security *n.* **IP 安全(机制;协议)**

See(见) IPSec.

IP /SoC Conference and Exhibition *n.* **芯片系统知识产权的会议和展览**

Acronym for **I**ntellectual **P**roperty/**S**ystem on a **C**hip **Conference and Exhibition**. Leading conference and exhibition for executives, architects, and engineers using intellectual property in the design and production of system-on-a-chip semiconductors. The event features product exhibits and forums for the exchange of information. 为 **I**ntellectual **P**roperty/**S**ystem on a **C**hip **Conference and Exhibition** 的缩略语。由在系统集成芯片半导体器件设计和生产中使用知识产权的行政人员、设计师、工程师参加的最主要的会议和展览。活动以产品展示和信息交流研讨会为主要特色。

IP splicing *n.* **IP 拼接(法)**

See(见) IP spoofing.

IP spoofing *n.* **IP 欺骗(法)**

The act of inserting a false sender IP address into an Internet transmission in order to gain unauthorized access to a computer system. *Also called*: IP splicing. *See also* IP address, spoofing. 一种输入假 IP 地址到因特网传输系统的行为,目的在于非法获取对计算机系统的访问权。也称为 IP splicing。参阅 IP address, spoofing。

IP switching *n.* **IP 转换(技术)**

A technology developed by Ipsilon Networks (Sunnyvale, Calif.) that enables a sequence of IP packets with a common destination to be transmitted over a high-speed, high-bandwidth Asynchronous Transfer Mode (ATM) connection.
由 Ipsilon Networks 公司(Sunnyvale, Calif)开发的一种技术,可使指向普通目标的一个 IP 数据包序列在高速、高带宽的异步传输模式(ATM)网的连接上传递。

iptables *n.* **IP 表(程序)**

A utility used to configure firewall settings and rules in Linux. Part of the netfilter framework in the Linux kernel, iptables replaces ipchains, a previous implementation. *See also* netfilter. *Compare* IP Filter. Linux 中的一种公用程序,用以配置防火墙的各种设定和规则。作为 Linux 核心中网络过滤程序(netfilter)框架结构的一部分,IP 表程序(iptables)替代了先前实现的 IP 链程序(ipchains)。参阅 netfilter。比较 IP Filter。

IP telephony *n.* **IP 电话(业务)**

Telephone service including voice and fax, provided through an Internet or network connection. IP telephony requires two steps: conversion of analog voice to digital format by a coding/uncoding device (codec) and conversion of the digitized information to packets for IP transmission. *Also called*: Internet telephony, Voice over IP (VoIP). *See also* H.323, VoIP. 通过因特网或者网络连接而提供的包括语音和传真在内的电话业务或服务。IP 电话需要两个步骤:使用编码和解码器件(codec)将模拟话音转换成数字格式,然后再将数字化信息转换成数据包以便进行 IP 传送。也称为 Internet telephony, Voice over IP (VoIP)。参阅 H.323, VoIP。

IP tunneling *n.* **IP 隧道技术,IP 隧穿法**

A technique used to encapsulate data inside a TCP/IP packet for transmission between IP addresses. IP tunneling provides a secure means for data from different networks to be shared over the Internet. 一种用以将数据封装在 TCP/IP 数据包中在 IP 地址间进行传送的技术。IP 隧道技术提供了一种将不同网络中的数据通过因特网来

共享的可靠的方法。

IPv4 *n.* **第 4 版因特网协议**

Short for Internet Protocol version 4. The current version of the Internet Protocol (IP), as compared with the next-generation IP, which is known familiarly as IPng and more formally as IPv6 (IP version 6). *See also* IP. *Compare* IPng. 为 Internet Protocol version 4 的缩写。因特网协议(IP)的当前版本,比较于下一代 IP 而言,比 IPng(下一代 IP,更正式的名称为 IPv6)更为人所知。参阅 IP。比较 IPng。

IPv6 *n.* **第 6 版网间网协议**

Short for Internet Protocol version 6. The next generation Internet Protocol from the Internet Engineering Task Force (IETF). IPv6 is now included as part of IP support in many products and in the major operating systems. IPv6 offers several improvements from IPv4, most significantly an increase of available address space from 32 to 128 bits, which makes the number of available addresses effectively unlimited. Usually called IPng (next generation), IPv6 also includes support for multicast and anycast addressing. *See also* anycasting, IP, IPng. 为 Internet Protocol version 6 的缩写。由 IETF 提出的一种下一代网间网协议,目前作为 IP 的一部分,被多数产品和大多数的操作系统所支持。IPv6 提供对 IPv4 协议的多种改进,最重要的是增大了 IP 地址可用空间(将 IP 地址空间从 32 位扩展到 128 位),这使得地址的可用数目不再被限制。IPv6 通常被叫做 Ipng(下一代),同时包括了对组播和其他任何播送地址的支持。参阅 anycasting, IP, IPng。

ipvs *n.* **IP 虚拟服务器**

Acronym for IP Virtual Server. *See* LVS. 为 IP Virtual Server 的缩略语。见 LVS。

IPX *n.* **互联网包交换协议**

Acronym for Internetwork Packet Exchange. The protocol in Novell NetWare that governs addressing and routing of packets within and between LANs. IPX packets can be encapsulated in Ethernet packets or Token Ring frames. IPX operates at ISO/OSI levels 3 and 4 but does not perform all the functions at those levels. In particular, IPX does not guarantee that a message will be complete (no lost packets); SPX has that job. *See also* Ethernet (definition 1), packet, Token Ring network. *Compare* SPX (definition 1). 为 Internetwork Packet Exchange 的缩略语。一种 Novell 公司 NetWare 软件使用的协议,在局域网中和局域网间负责管理寻址和数据信息包路由选择。IPX 信息包可被封装在以太网信息包或令牌环帧结构中。IPX 协议运行在 ISO/OSI 第三层和第四层,但并不是执行这两层的所有功能。特别是,IPX 协议不保证报文的完整性(信息包不丢失);而 SPX 协议可以做到这一点。参阅 Ethernet (第 1 个释义), packet, Token Ring network。比较 SPX (第 1 个释义)。

IPX/SPX *n.* **IPX/SPX 协议(簇)**

Acronym for Internetwork Packet Exchange/ Sequenced Packet Exchange. The network and transport level protocols used by Novell NetWare, which together correspond to the combination of TCP and IP in the TCP/ IP protocol suite. IPX is a connectionless protocol that handles addressing and routing of packets. SPX, which runs above IPX, ensures correct delivery. *See also* IPX, SPX (definition 1). 为 Internetwork Packet Exchange 或 Sequenced Packet Exchange 的缩略语。由 Novell 公司 NetWare 软件使用的网络层和传输层的协议簇,结合起来对应于 TCP/IP 协议簇中的传输控制协议和网间网协议。IPX 是一个无连接协议,处理寻址和包路由选择。SPX 运行在 IPX 层上,确保正确的传输。参阅 IPX, SPX (第 1 个释义)。

IR *n.* **红外**

See(见) infrared.

IRC *n.* **因特网在线聊天系统**

Acronym for Internet Relay Chat. A service that enables an Internet user to participate in a conversation on line in real time with other users. An IRC channel, maintained by an IRC server, transmits the text typed by each user who has joined

the channel to all other users who have joined the channel. Generally, a channel is dedicated to a particular topic, which may be reflected in the channel's name. An IRC client shows the names of currently active channels, enables the user to join a channel, and then displays the other participants' words on individual lines so that the user can respond. IRC was invented in 1988 by Jarkko Oikarinen of Finland. *See also* channel (definition 2), server (definition 2). 为 Internet Relay Chat 的缩略语。一种服务，它使得因特网的用户可与其他用户共同参与一个在线实时的聊天。一个 IRC 信道由一个 IRC 服务系统管理，且将加入这个信道的每一个用户打入的文字传输给此信道内的所有的其他用户。总的来说，一个信道被赋予一个特定的话题，也许在这个信道的名字反映出来。一个 IRC 客户程序显示出当前活动信道的名字，使得用户加入某个信道，并在分开的行上显示出其他参与者的话语以便用户应答。IRC 由芬兰的 Jarkko Oikarinen 于 1988 年发明。参阅 channel（第 2 个释义），server（第 2 个释义）。

IrDA *n.* 红外数据协会

Acronym for Infrared Data Association. The industry organization of computer, component, and telecommunications vendors who have established the standards for infrared communication between computers and peripheral devices such as printers. 为 Infrared Data Association 的缩略语，由计算机、元件和电信供应商创建的工业组织，该组织为计算机和外围设备（例如打印机）之间的红外通信建立了标准。

IRE scale *n.* 无线电工程师协会（设计的）标度

Short for Institute of Radio Engineers scale. Scale to determine video signal amplitudes as devised by the Institute of Radio Engineers, which is now part of the Institute of Electrical and Electronic Engineers (IEEE). The IRE scale includes a total of 140 units, with 100 up and 40 down from zero. 为 Institute of Radio Engineers scale 的缩写。由无线电工程师协会（现为电气与电子工程师协会的一部分）建议的用以衡量图像信号幅度的标度。IRE 标度包含有 140 个单位，0 上有 100 个，0 下有 40 个。

IRG *n.* 记录间隔

See(见) inter-record gap.

IRGB *n.* 强度红绿蓝（法）

Acronym for Intensity Red Green Blue. A type of color encoding originally used in IBM's Color/Graphics Adapter (CGA) and continued in the EGA (Enhanced Graphics Adapter) and VGA (Video Graphics Array). The standard 3-bit RGB color encoding (specifying eight colors) is supplemented by a fourth bit (called Intensity) that uniformly increases the intensity of the red, green, and blue signals, resulting in a total of 16 colors. *See also* RGB. 为 Intensity Red Green Blue 的缩略语。一种颜色编码方法，起先应用于 IBM 的彩色图像适配器（CGA）以及后续的增强图像适配器（EGA）和视频图形阵列（VGA）。标准的 3 位 RGB 编码法（表明 8 种颜色）是由第四位增补的（称之为强度），均匀地增加红绿蓝信号的强度，导出总共 16 种颜色。参阅 RGB。

IRL *n.* 现实生活中

Acronym for in real life. An expression used by many online users to denote life outside the computer realm, especially in conjunction with virtual worlds such as online talkers, IRC, MUDs, and virtual reality. *See also* IRC, MUD, talker, virtual reality. 为 in real life 的缩略语。许多在线用户使用的一种表达方式，用来指明计算机领域之外的生活，特别是与虚拟世界有关的生活，例如是与线上谈话者、在线聊天系统、多用户地牢游戏和虚拟现实。参阅 IRC, MUD, talker, virtual reality。

IRQ *n.* 中断请求

Acronym for interrupt request. One of a set of possible hardware interrupts, identified by a number, on a Wintel computer. The number of the IRQ determines which interrupt handler will be used. In the AT bus, ISA, and EISA, 15 IRQs are available; in Micro Channel Architecture, 255 IRQs are available. Each device's IRQ is hardwired or set by a jumper or DIP switch. The VL

bus and the PCI local bus have their own interrupt systems, which they translate to IRQ numbers. *See also* AT bus, DIP switch, EISA, interrupt, IRQ conflict, ISA, jumper, Micro Channel Architecture, PCI local bus, VL bus. 为 interrupt request 的缩略语。在一个 Wintel 计算机上一系列可能的硬件中断之一，由一个数字标识。IRQ 的数字决定将执行哪一个中断程序。在 AT 总线、ISA 总线和 EISA 总线中，有 15 个中断请求；在微通道结构中，有 255 个中断请求；每一个设备的 IRQ 都由硬线连接或由跳线器或 DIP 开关设置。而 VL 总线和 PCI 本地总线则有它们自己的中断系统，并将这些中断系统翻译成为 IRQ 编号。参阅 AT bus, DIP switch, EISA, interrupt, IRQ conflict, ISA, jumper, Micro Channel Architecture, PCI local bus, VL bus。(译者注：Wintel = Windows - intel，指使用微软公司 Windows 系统和 Intel 公司芯片的计算机。)

IRQ conflict *n.* **中断请求冲突**

The condition on a Wintel computer in which two different peripheral devices use the same IRQ to request service from the central processing unit (CPU). An IRQ conflict will prevent the system from working correctly; for example, the CPU may respond to an interrupt from a serial mouse by executing an interrupt handler for interrupts generated by a modem. IRQ conflicts can be prevented by the use of Plug and Play hardware and software. *See also* interrupt handler, IRQ, Plug and Play. 指在 Wintel 计算机中的这样一种情况，两个不同的外围设备使用了同样的中断请求，向中央微处理器(CPU)发出服务请求。中断请求冲突会导致系统工作不正常，例如，CPU 可能对一个串行鼠标的中断做出反应，而实际上去执行一个由调制解调器发出的中断对应的中断程序。中断请求冲突可以通过使用"即插即用"硬件和软件避免。参阅 interrupt handler, IRQ, Plug and Play。

irrational number *n.* **无理数**

A real number that cannot be expressed as the ratio of two integers. Examples of irrational numbers are the square root of 3, pi, and *e*. *See also* integer, real number. 一个不能表示为两个整数之比的实数，例如 3 的平方根、π 和 e。参阅 integer, real number。

IRSG *n.* **因特网研究指导小组**

See(见) Internet Research Steering Group.

IRTF *n.* **因特网研究任务组织**

See(见) Internet Research Task Force.

IS *n.* **信息服务(部)**

See(见) Information Services.

ISA *n.* **工业标准体系结构，ISA 总线规范**

Acronym for **I**ndustry **S**tandard **A**rchitecture. A bus design specification that allows components to be added as cards plugged into standard expansion slots in IBM Personal Computers and compatibles. Originally introduced in the IBM PC/XT with an 8-bit data path, ISA was expanded in 1984, when IBM introduced the PC/AT, to permit a 16-bit data path. A 16-bit ISA slot actually consists of two separate 8-bit slots mounted end-to-end so that a single 16-bit card plugs into both slots. An 8-bit expansion card can be inserted and used in a 16-bit slot (it occupies only one of the two slots), but a 16-bit expansion card cannot be used in an 8-bit slot. *See also* EISA, Micro Channel Architecture. 为 Industry Standard Architecture 的缩略语。一种总线设计规范，在 IBM 公司个人机和兼容机上它允许元件以插卡的形式插入标准扩展槽。此规范最初引入到采用 8 位数据通路的 IBM 公司 PC/XT 型计算机，1984 年 ISA 标准得到扩展，当时 IBM 公司推出 PC/AT 型计算机允许 16 位数据通路。一个 16 位 ISA 扩展槽实际上是由两个分离的 8 位扩展槽串起来形成的，即一个 16 位的插件实际上是插入两个 8 位的扩展槽。一个 8 位扩展卡可被插入并应用于 16 位扩展槽中(实际只占据了其中一个槽)，但 16 位扩展卡就不能用在一个 8 位扩展槽中。参阅 EISA, Micro Channel Architecture。

ISAM *n.* **索引顺序存取方法**

See(见) indexed sequential access method.

ISAPI *n.* **因特网服务系统应用编程接口**

Acronym for Internet Server Application Programming Interface. An easy-to-use, high-performance interface for back-end applications for Microsoft's Internet Information Server (IIS). ISAPI has its own dynamic-link library, which offers significant performance advantages over the CGI (Common Gateway Interface) specification. *See also* API, dynamic-link library, Internet Information Server. *Compare* CGI. 为 Internet Server Application Programming Interface 的缩略语。一种便于使用的高性能的接口程序，用于微软的因特网信息服务系统(IIS)的后台应用程序。因特网服务系统应用编程接口有自己的动态链接库，可提供比公共网关接口(CGI)规范显著的优越性。参阅 API, dynamic-link library, Internet Information Server。比较 CGI。

ISAPI filter *n.* **因特网服务系统应用软件编程接口过滤器[筛选程序]**

A DLL file used by Microsoft Internet Information Server (IIS) to verify and authenticate ISAPI requests received by the IIS. 一种由微软因特网信息服务器(IIS)使用的动态链接库文件，用以复核和验证 IIS 收到的 ISAPI 请求。

ISA Server *n.* **因特网安全及加速服务器**

See (见) Internet Security and Acceleration Server.

ISA slot *n.* **ISA 扩展槽**

A connection socket for a peripheral designed according to the ISA (Industry Standard Architecture) standard, which applies to the bus developed for use in the 80286 (IBM PC/AT) motherboard. *See also* ISA. 遵从工业标准结构 (ISA)而设计的面向外设的连接插槽，应用于 80286 型计算机(对应于 IBM 公司 PC/AT 型计算机)主板上的总线。参阅 ISA。

ISC *n.* **因特网软件联合会**

See(见) Internet Software Consortium.

ISDN *n.* **综合业务数字网**

Acronym for Integrated Services Digital Network. A high-speed digital communications network evolving from existing telephone services. The goal in developing ISDN was to replace the current telephone network, which requires digital-to-analog conversions, with facilities totally devoted to digital switching and transmission, yet advanced enough to replace traditionally analog forms of data, ranging from voice to computer transmissions, music, and video. ISDN is available in two forms, known as BRI (Basic Rate Interface) and PRI (Primary Rate Interface). BRI consists of two B (bearer) channels that carry data at 64 Kbps and one D (data) channel that carries control and signal information at 16 Kbps. In North America and Japan, PRI consists of 23 B channels and 1 D channel, all operating at 64 Kbps; elsewhere in the world, PRI consists of 30 B channels and 1 D channel. Computers and other devices connect to ISDN lines through simple, standardized interfaces. *See also* BRI, channel (definition 2), PRI. 为 Integrated Services Digital Network 的缩略语。是从现存的电话服务发展而成的世界范围内的高速数字通信网。它的目标是替代现在的需要数-模转换的电话网，具有专门为数字交换和传输服务的设施，其先进程度足以取代传统的模拟数据格式，可以传送从话音到计算机信息传输、音乐和视频的数据。ISDN 建立在两种主要类型的通信信道上：BRI(基本速率接口)和 PRI(主速率接口)。基本速率接口由两个以 64Kbps(千位每秒)速率传送数据的 B 通道和一个 16Kbps 或 64Kbps 速率传送控制信息的 D 通道组成。在北美和日本，主速率接口由 23 个 B 信道和一个 D 信道组成，所有的操作线路运行在 64Kbps(千位每秒)速率；在世界的其他地方，主速率接口则由 30 个 B 信道和一个 D 信道组成。计算机和其他设备通过简单的标准化接口连到 ISDN。参阅 BRI, channel (第 2 个释义), PRI。

ISDN terminal adapter *n.* **ISDN 终端适配器**

The hardware interface between a computer and an ISDN line. *See also* ISDN. 在一台计算机和一条 ISDN 线路之间的一种硬件接口。参阅 ISDN。

I seek you *n.* **ICQ 程序**

See(见) ICQ.

ISIS 或 IS-IS *n.* **智能调度技术和信息系统**

Acronym for Intelligent Scheduling and Information System. A toolkit designed to help prevent and eliminate faults in manufacturing systems. Developed in 1980 at Cornell University, ISIS is now available commercially. 为Intelligent Scheduling and Information System 的缩略语。一种工具包，其设计目的是帮助防止和消除制造系统的错误。1980 年由 Cornell 大学开发，智能调度技术和信息系统现在在市场上可以买到。

ISLAN *n.* **同步网络**

See(见) isochronous network.

ISMA *n.* **因特网流式媒体联盟**

Acronym for Internet Streaming Media Alliance. A nonprofit organization promoting the adoption of open standards for the streaming of rich media over Internet Protocol (IP) networks. ISMA membership consists of a number of technology companies and groups including Apple Computer, Cisco Systems, IBM, Kasenna, Philips, and Sun Microsystems. *See also* Windows Metafile Format. 为 Internet Streaming Media Alliance 的缩略语。一个非赢利性机构，致力于推进对 IP 网络上的流式多媒体采用开放标准。因特网流式媒体联盟由大量的技术公司和集团组成，包括：苹果电脑，思科系统，IBM，Kasenna，Philips，Sun Microsystems 等公司。参阅 Windows Metafile Format。

ISO *n.* **国际标准化组织**

Short for International Organization for Standardization (often incorrectly identified as an acronym for International Standards Organization), an international association of 130 countries, each of which is represented by its leading standard setting organization-for example, ANSI (American National Standards Institute) for the United States. The ISO works to establish global standards for communications and information exchange. Primary among its accomplishments is the widely accepted ISO/OSI reference model, which defines standards for the interaction of computers connected by communications networks. *ISO* is not an acronym; rather, it is derived from the Greek word *isos*, which means "equal" and is the root of the prefix "iso-." 为 International Organization for Standardization 的缩写(经常被误认为是 International Standards Organization 的缩写)，一个国际性的由 130 个国家组成的协会，每个成员国由该国处于领先地位的标准制定组织代表，例如美国国家标准学会 (ANSI)代表美国。国际标准化组织的工作是为通信和信息交换建立全球性的标准。它的主要成就是被广泛接受的国际标准化组织 开放式系统互联基准模型(ISO/OSI 模型)，该模型定义了由通信网络连接的计算机的交互作用标准。*ISO* 不是一个缩写，它源于希腊词 isos，意思是"平等"，是前缀词"iso-"的词根。

ISO 8601:1988 *n.* **1988 年发布的 ISO 第 8601 号标准**

A standard entitled "Data elements and interchange formats" from the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) that covers a number of date formats. 一个来自国际标准化组织(ISO)的题为"数据要素及互换格式"的标准，其中涵盖了大量的日期格式。

ISO 9660 *n.* **ISO 第 9660 号标准**

An international format standard for CDROM adopted by the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) that follows the recommendations embodied in the High Sierra specification, with some modifications. *See also* High Sierra specification. 由国际标准化组织选定的 CD-ROM 国际格式标准。ISO 9660 遵从"High Sierra"规范中的建议，并略作修改。参阅 High Sierra specification。

ISOC *n.* **因特网协会**

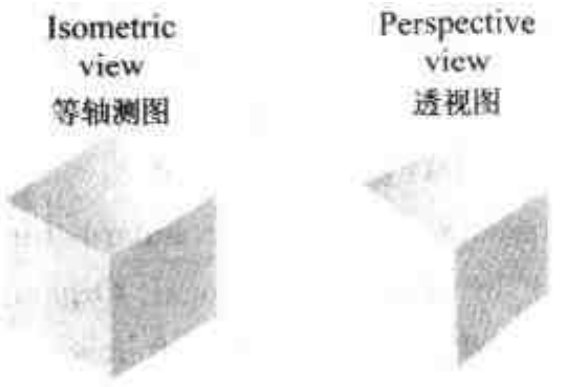
See(见) Internet Society.

isochronous network *n.* **同步网络**

A type of network defined in the IEEE 802.9 specification that combines ISDN and LAN technologies to enable networks to carry multimedia. *Also called*: Integrated Services LAN, ISLAN. 定义在 IEEE 802.9 规范中的一种网络，综合了 ISDN 和 LAN 技术，使网络可以传送多媒体信息。也称为 Integrated Services LAN，ISLAN。

isometric view *n.* 等轴视图

A display method for three-dimensional objects in which every edge has the correct length for the scale of the drawing and in which all parallel lines appear parallel. An isometric view of a cube, for example, shows the faces in symmetrical relation to one another and the height and width of each face evenly proportioned; the faces do not appear to taper with distance as they do when the cube is drawn in perspective. See the illustration. *Compare* perspective view. 一种三维物体的显示方法，其中每一边都按比例标以正确的长度，所有的平行线看起来都是平行的。例如，一个立方体的等轴测图，按相互对称的关系显示出(两个)表面，每个面的高度和宽度存在对应的比例，但不跟深度成正比；这样，按透视法画出的立方体的各个表面并不会感到随距离而变小。参阅本条目的图例。比较 perspective view。



Isometric view

A cube in isometric view and in perspective view
在等轴测图和透视图中的立方体

ISO /OSI reference model *n.* ISO/OSI 基准模型，国际标准化组织的开放系统互连基准模型

Short for **I**nternational **O**rganization for **S**tandardization **O**pen **S**ystems **I**nterconnection ***reference model***. A layered architecture (plan) that standardizes levels of service and types of interaction for computers exchanging information through a communications network. The ISO/OSI reference model separates computer-to-computer communications into seven protocol layers, or levels, each building-and relying- upon the standards contained in the levels below it. The lowest of the seven layers deals solely with hardware links; the highest deals with software interactions at the application-program level. It is a fundamental blueprint designed to help guide the creation of networking hardware and software. See the illustration. *Also called*: OSI reference model. 为 International Organization for Standardization Open Systems Interconnection **reference model** 的缩写。一种分层体系结构(规划)，它规范了计算机通过通信网络交换信息的服务层次和交互类型。国际标准化组织的开放系统互连基准模型将计算机对计算机的通信分成七层(或级)，每一层都建立在该层下面一层的标准基础上。七层中的最低层仅仅处理硬件连接。最高层在应用程序层处理软件交互。它是旨在帮助指导创建硬件和软件网络的基础蓝图。参阅本条目的图例。也称为 OSI reference model。

ISO /OSI MODEL

ISO /OSI Layer	Focus
Application (highest level)	Program-to-program transfer of information
Presentation	Text formatting and display, code conversion
Session	Establishing, maintaining, and coordinating communication
Transport	Accurate delivery, service quality
Network	Transport routes, message handling and transfer
Data link	Coding, addressing, and transmitting information
Physical	Hardware connections

ISO /OSI 模型

ISO /OSI 划分的层	功　用
应用层(最高层)	信息在程序到程序上进行传输
表示层	正文的格式化和显示，代码的转换
话路层	建立、维护并协调(双方的)通信
运输层	准确传递，服务质量
网路层	运输的路由(即路线)，报文的处理和传送
数据链路层	对信息进行编码、编址和传输
物理层	硬件的连接

ISO/OSI reference model

ISP *n.* 因特网服务提供商

Acronym for Internet service provider. A business that supplies Internet connectivity services to individuals, businesses, and other organizations. Some ISPs are large national or multinational corporations that offer access in many locations, while others are limited to a single city or region. *Also called*: access provider, service provider.

为 Internet service provider 的缩略语。一个商业机构，为个人、商业机构和其他组织提供因特网连接服务。一些因特网服务提供商是由大型国家级公司或跨国公司，在很多区域提供接入服务，而其他因特网服务提供商则局限于某一个城市或地区。也称为 access provider、service provider。

ISSE *n.* 因特网流式单指令(流)多数据流扩充指令集

See(见) SSE.

ISV *n.* 独立软件商

See(见) independent software vendor.

IT *n.* 信息技术

Acronym for Information Technology. *See* Information Services. 为 Information Technology 的缩略语。见 Information Services。

italic *n.* 斜体

A type style in which the characters are evenly slanted toward the right. *This sentence is in italics.* Italics are commonly used for emphasis, foreign-language words and phrases, titles of literary and other works, technical terms, and citations. *See also* font family. *Compare* roman. 一种印字式样，字符均匀的向右倾斜。*这个句子就是用斜体写的*。斜体通常用于强调、外国语言中的词和词组、文学和其他著作的标题、技术术语和引用。参阅 font family。比较 roman。

Itanium *n.* 安腾微处理器

An Intel microprocessor that uses explicitly parallel instruction set computing and 64-bit memory addressing. 一种由 Intel 公司研制的微处理器，直接使用并行指令计算技术和 64 位内存寻址技术。

iterate *vb.* 【动】重复，迭代

To execute one or more statements or instructions repeatedly. Statements or instructions so executed are said to be in a loop. *See also* iterative statement, loop. 反复执行一条或多条语句或指令。如此执行的语句或指令称为处在一个循环之中。参阅 iterative statement, loop。

iterative statement *n.* 迭代语句

A statement in a program that causes the program to repeat one or more statements. Examples of iterative statements in Basic are FOR, DO, REPEAT, UNTIL, and DO, WHILE. *See also* control statement. 程序中的一种语句，它引起程序重复一条或多条语句。BASIC 语言中的迭代语句例子是 FOR, DO, REPEAT, UNTIL 和 DO, WHILE。参阅 control statement。

ITI *n.* 智能运输基本设施

See(见) Intelligent Transportation Infrastructure.

I-time *n.* 指令时间

See(见) instruction time.

ITM *n.* 因特网通信量管理

Short for Internet traffic management. The analysis and control of Internet traffic to improve efficiency and optimize for high availability. With ITM, Web traffic is distributed among multiple servers using load balancers and other devices. *See also* load balancing. 为 Internet traffic management 的缩写。对因特网通信量的分析和控制，以提高效率，并为获取高可用性对系统进行优化。有了因特网通信量管理，通过使用负载均衡装置或其他设备，万维网上的流量可被分布于多个服务器当中。参阅 load balancing。

ITR *n.* 因特网广播

See(见) Internet Talk Radio.

ITSP *n.* 因特网电话服务提供商

Acronym for Internet Telephony Service Provider. A business that supplies PC-to-telephone calling capabilities to individuals, businesses, and organizations. Through an ITSP, calls initiated on a PC travel over the Internet to a gateway that, in turn,

sends the call to the standard public switched phone network and, eventually, to the receiving telephone. *See also* ISP, telephony. 为 Internet Telephony Service Provider 的缩略语。一个向个人、商业机构和组织提供 PC 到电话呼叫功能的商业机构。通过一个因特网技术服务提供商，由 PC 机发出的呼叫通过因特网传送到一个网关，然后网关将呼叫传送到标准公共电话网，最后，传送到接收电话。参阅 ISP, telephony。

ITU *n.* **国际电信联合会**

Acronym for International Telecommunication Union. An international organization based in Geneva, Switzerland, that is responsible for making recommendations and establishing standards governing telephone and data communications systems for public and private telecommunications organizations. Founded in 1865 under the name International Telegraph Union, it was renamed the International Telecommunication Union in 1934 to signify the full scope of its responsibilities. ITU became an agency of the United Nations in 1947. A reorganization in 1992 aligned the ITU into three governing bodies: the Radiocommunication Sector, the Telecommunication Standardization Sector (ITU-TSS, ITU-T, for short; formerly the CCITT), and the Telecommunication Development Sector. *See also* ITU-T. 为 International Telecommunication Union 的缩略语。一个成立于瑞士日内瓦的国际组织，负责推荐和建立管理公有和私有的电信组织电话和数据通信系统的标准。它在 1865 年以国际电报联合会的名称成立，1934 年更名为国际电信联合会，表明了它全部的责任范围。国际电信联合会在 1947 年称为联合国的一个机构。最近的重组是在 1992 年，国际电信联合会组成三个管理实体：无线电通信部门，电信标准化部门（ITU-TSS 或者缩写为 ITU-T；即最初的 CCITT）和电信发展部门。参阅 ITU-T。

ITU-T *n.* **国际电联电信标准化部门**

The standardization division of the International Telecommunication Union, formerly called Comit Consultatif International T l graphique et T l phonique (CCITT). The ITU-T develops communications recommendations for all analog and digital communications. *Also called*: ITU-TSS. *See also* CCITT Groups 1-4, ITU. 国际电信联合会的标准化部门，最初称为国际电报和电话顾问委员会（CCITT）。ITU-T 为所有模拟和数字通信开发通信推荐标准。也称为 ITU-TSS。参阅 CCITT Groups 1-4, ITU。

ITU-TSS *n.* **国际电联电信标准化部门**

See（见）ITU-T.

ITU-T V series *n.* **ITU-T V 系列**

See（见）V series.

ITU-T X series *n.* **ITU-T X 系列**

See（见）X series.

iTV *n.* **互动[交互式]电视**

Acronym for Interactive television. A communications medium combining television with interactive services. iTV offers two-way communications between users and communications providers. From their televisions, users can order special programming, respond to programming options, and access the Internet and additional services such as instant messaging and telephone functions. 为 Interactive television 的缩略语。一种将电视和互动服务结合在一起的通信媒体。互动电视在用户和通信提供商之间提供双向的通信方式。通过互动电视，用户可以定购特别的节目，对节目的选项做出回应，访问因特网，以及使用诸如即时信息传送和电话功能这样的附加服务。

IVR *n.* **交互（式）语音应答（系统），交互式音频响应**

See（见）interactive voice response.

IVUE *n.* **一种文件的格式**

A proprietary image format (from Live Pictures) that allows files to be adjusted to screen resolution at any zoom level. 一种独有图像形式（来自现场图像），允许文件根据屏幕分辨率进行任意缩放调节。

i-way *n.* **信息高速公路**

See（见）Information Superhighway.

J

J2EE *n.* **Java 2 平台企业版**

Acronym for Java 2 Platform Enterprise Edition. An application server framework from Sun Microsystems, Inc., for the development of distributed applications. It includes all the previous Java APIs targeted for multitiered distributed enterprise information systems. The J2EE platform consists of a set of services, application programming interfaces (APIs), and protocols that provide the functionality for developing multitiered, Web-based applications. *See also* application programming interface, Enterprise Java Beans, IDL, Java, JDBC, Jini, JMS, JNDI, JSP, JTA, JTS, RMI-IIOP. 为 Java 2 Platform Enterprise Edition 的缩略语。一种 Sun(太阳)微系统公司的应用服务器框架结构,用以开发分布式的应用软件。它包含有所有以前用于(开发)企业多层分布式信息系统的 Java 编程接口。Java 2 平台企业版由一整套服务(程序)、应用软件编程接口和协议组成,提供开发"多层的、基于 Web 的应用软件"的功能。参阅 application programming interface, Enterprise Java Beans, IDL, Java, JDBC, Jini, JMS, JNDI, JSP, JTA, JTS, RMI-IIOP。

J *n.* **J 语言**

A high-level programming language created by Kenneth Iverson, developer of APL, and Roger Hui. J is a successor language to APL that may be run on many platforms, including Windows 95, Windows NT, Macintosh, Linux, RS/6000, and Sun Sparc. Like APL, J is used primarily by mathematicians. *See also* APL. 一种高级编程语言,由 APL 语言的开发者 Kenneth Iverson 和 Roger Hui 所创建。J 语言是 APL 语言的后继语言,它能在包括 Windows 95、Windows NT、Macintosh、Linux、RS/6000 和 Sun Sparc 在内的许多平台上运行。像 APL 语言一样,J 语言的使用者主要是数学家。参阅 APL。

jabber *n.* **噪声,颤动**

A continuous stream of random data transmitted over a network as the result of some malfunction. 在网络传输中,由故障引起的一种连续的随机数据流。

Jabber *n.* **Jabber 软件**

An XML-based instant messaging system. Jabber software is available for most operating systems and allows user access to other instant messaging services. Jabber is an open source application overseen by Jabber.org. 一种基于 XML 即时发信系统。Jabber 软件可用于大多数操作系统并即时允许用户访问其他的即时发信服务。Jabber 软件是由 Jabber 公司管理的一个开放式源码应用程序。

jack *n.* **插座,插孔**

A connector designed to receive a plug. A jack is commonly used in making audio and video connections. 一种用来接收插头的连接器。插座常用来做声频和视频连接。

jacket *n.* **盒,罩,盖,外壳**

See(见) disk jacket.

jack in *vb.* **【动】登录,连接**

1. To log on to a computer. 登录到一台计算机上。

2. To connect to a network or BBS, especially for purposes of entering an IRC or a virtual reality simulation, such as a MUD. (To leave is to *jack out*.) *See also* IRC, MUD. 连接到网络或 BBS(公告牌系统)上,特别是想进入 IRC(情报检索中心)或虚拟现实模拟系统,如 MUD(多人地牢游

戏)中。Jack out 为"离开"。参阅 IRC,MUD。

jack out *vb.* 【动】注销,断开连接

1. To log off a computer. 从计算机上注销。

2. To disconnect from a network or online bulletin board system. *See also* jack in, log on. 从网络或在线公告牌系统断开连接。参阅 jack in, log on。

Jacquard loom *n.* Jacquard 织布机

The first machine that used punched cards to control its operation. In this loom, developed in 1801 by French inventor Joseph-Marie Jacquard, up to 24,000 cards were placed on a rolling drum. Where a hole was punched on a card, one of a set of rods could pass through and select a particular thread to be woven into the pattern. Jacquard was awarded a medal by the Emperor Napoleon for his invention. Later in the nineteenth century, punched cards were used in Charles Babbage's computerlike Analytical Engine and in Herman Hollerith's statistical tabulating machine. *See also* Analytical Engine, Hollerith tabulating/recording machine. 第一台使用穿孔卡片控制操作的机器。在这台由法国发明家 Joseph-Marie Jacquard 于 1801 年研制的织布机中,一个绕线架上可以放置多达 24 000 张卡片。在卡片上打孔的地方,一组连杆中的一支可以穿过并选择编织图案所需要的一种特定的线。Jacquard 因他的这项发明被拿破仑皇帝授予奖章。19 世纪后期,穿孔卡片被用于(英国数学家)Charles Babbage 发明的类似计算机的"分析机"和(美国)Herman Hollerith 发明的统计制表机。参阅 Analytical Engine, Hollerith tabulating/recording machine。

jaggies *n.* 锯齿线

The "stairsteps" that appear in diagonal lines and curves drawn at low resolutions in computer graphics. *Also called* aliasing. 在计算机图形学中,由于分辨率低而使斜线和曲线呈现的"阶梯"状线。也称为 aliasing。

Janet *n.* 联合学术网

Short for the Joint Academic Network. A wide area network in the United Kingdom that serves as the principal backbone for the Internet in that country. *See also* backbone (definition 1). 为 the Joint Academic Network 的缩写。Janet 是英国的一种广域网,作为该国因特网的主干网。参阅 backbone (第 1 个释义)。

.jar *n.* .jar 文件扩展名

A file name extension that identifies a compressed JAR (Java Archive) file. Note: By changing the .jar extension to .zip, you can use popular extraction tools such as PKZIP or WINZIP to look at a .jar file's contents. *See also* compressed file, JAR, PKZIP, .zip. 一种标识压缩后的 Java 归档文件的文件后缀名(即文件名的扩充部分)。注意:将 .jar 后缀改为 .zip,你可以使用流行的解压工具(如:PKZIP 或者 WINZIP)查看 .jar 文件的内容。参阅 compressed file, JAR, PKZIP, .zip。

JAR *n.* Java 归档文件

Acronym for Java Archive file. JAR files allow Java developers to efficiently deploy Java classes and their associated resources. The elements in a JAR file are compressed just as in a standard zip file. JAR files include a security mechanism and a special META-INF directory that contains administrative information about the contents of the files. Using a combination of a digital signature and the META-INF data, JAR files can be signed to ensure authenticity and security. *See also* .jar.

为 Java Archive file 的缩略语。Java 归档文件使得 Java 开发人员可以高效地使用各种 Java 类及相关资源。Java 归档文件中的要素是压缩的,就像标准的 zip 文件中的一样。Java 归档文件中包含安全机制,以及特殊的 META-INF 目录,该目录中包含有关于这些文件内容的管理信息。通过使用数字签名结合 META-INF 数据,Java 归档文件可以保证真实性和安全性。参阅 .jar。

Java *n.* Java 语言

An object-oriented programming language developed by Sun Microsystems, Inc. Similar to C++, Java is smaller, more portable, and easier to use than C++ because it is more robust and it manages memory on its own. Java was also designed to be secure and platform-neutral (meaning that it can be run on any platform) through the fact that Java programs are compiled into bytecode, which is not refined to the point of relying on platform-specific instructions and runs on a computer in a special software environment known as a virtual machine. This characteristic of Java makes it a

useful language for programming Web applications, since users access the Web from many types of computers. Java is used in programming small applications, or applets, for the World Wide Web, as well as in creating distributed network applications. *See also* bytecode, Java applet, Jini, object-oriented programming. 由 Sun Microsystems 公司开发的一种面向对象的程序设计语言 Java 与 C++ 类似，但由于 Java 功能更强并能独立管理内存，因此它比 C++ 小，易于移植，而且容易使用。Java 有较高的安全性和平台中立性(即能在任何平台上运行)，原因在于 Java 程序能被编译成字节代码，字节码还没有精确到可以依赖平台指定的指令，字节码可运行于虚拟机软件环境的计算机上。这就使得 Java 成为万维网应用程序设计方面的有用的语言，因为用户会从各种类型的计算机上访问网络。目前，Java 主要用于万维网的小应用程序(或小应用程序类)设计，同时也可用于创建分布式网络应用。参阅 bytecode, Java applet, Jini, object-oriented programming。

Java applet *n.* **Java 小应用程序类**

A Java class that is loaded and run by an already-running Java application such as a Web browser or an applet viewer. Java applets can be downloaded and run by any Web browser capable of interpreting Java, such as Internet Explorer, Netscape Navigator, and HotJava. Java applets are frequently used to add multimedia effects and interactivity to Web pages, such as background music, real-time video displays, animations, calculators, and interactive games. Applets can be activated automatically when a user views a page, or they may require some action on the part of the user, such as clicking on an icon in the Web page. *See also* applet, Java. 一种 Java 的类，只能被正在运行的 Java 应用程序，如网络浏览器或 applet 浏览器所装载并运行。Java applet 类能被任何具有支持解释 Java 语言功能的网络浏览器(如 Internet Explorer, Netscape Navigator 和 HotJava)所下载和运行。Java applet 类程序常用来增强网页的多媒体效应和可交互性，如背景音乐、实时视频显示、动画、计算器以及交互式游戏。当用户观察网页时，applet 类程序能自动地被激活或由用户来激活(如在网页上点击图标)。参阅 applet, Java。

JavaBean *n.* **JavaBean 组件**

A Java component architecture defined in the JavaBeans specification developed by Sun Microsystems. A JavaBean, or Bean, is a reusable application component —an independent code segment that can be combined with other JavaBean components to create a Java applet or application. The JavaBean concept emphasizes the platform-independence of the Java language, in which ideally a program, once written, can run on any computing platform. JavaBeans are similar to Microsoft's ActiveX controls. ActiveX controls, however, can be developed in different programming languages but executed only on a Windows platform. JavaBeans can be developed only in the Java programming language but ideally can run on any platform. *See also* ActiveX, Java. 由 Sun Microsystems 公司开发的 JavaBeans 规范中定义的 Java 组件体系结构。JavaBean 或 Bean 是独立代码段中可重复使用的应用程序组件，这些代码可以和其他 JavaBean 组件组合起来创建 Java 小应用程序或其他应用程序。JavaBean 概念强调 Java 语言的平台独立性，即在理想情况下，用其编写的程序可运行于任意计算平台上。JavaBean 和微软的 ActiveX 控件相似。然而，ActiveX 控件可以用不同的程序语言编写但只能在 Windows 平台上执行。JavaBean 只能以 Java 程序语言开发但可以运行于任何平台。参阅 ActiveX, Java。

Java Card *n.* **Java 卡**

An application programming interface (API) from Sun Microsystems, Inc., that allows Java applets and programs to run on smart cards and other devices with limited memory. Java Card uses a Java Card Virtual Machine designed for severely memory-constrained devices. *See also* applets, Java Card Virtual Machine, smart card (definition 2). 一种由 Sun(太阳)微系统公司提供的应用程序编程接口，使得各种 Java 小应用程序和各种程序可以运行于智能卡或者其他内存有限的器件之上。Java 卡使用为内存受到严重限制的设备开发的 Java 卡虚拟机。参阅 applets, Java Card Virtual Machine, smart card (第 2 个释义)。

Java Card Virtual Machine *n.* **Java 卡虚拟机**

An ultra-small-footprint, highly optimized

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foundation of a runtime environment within the Java 2 Platform Micro Edition. Derived from the Java Virtual Machine (JVM), it is targeted at smart cards and other severely memory-constrained devices. The Java Card Virtual Machine can run in devices with memory as small as 24 KB of ROM, 16 KB of EEPROM, and 512 bytes of RAM. *See also* EEPROM, Java Card, RAM, ROM. Java 2 平台微型版中一个极小的、高度优化的运行环境基础。Java 卡虚拟机源自 Java 虚拟机，其目标就是智能卡以及其他内存受到严重限制的器件。Java 卡虚拟机可以运行在具有 24KB ROM、16KB EEPROM、512B RAM 这样小内存的器件上。参阅 EEPROM, Java Card, RAM, ROM。

Java chip *n.* **Java 芯片**

An implementation on a single integrated circuit of the virtual machine specified for execution of the Java programming language. Such chips, which are being developed by Sun Microsystems, Inc., could be used in very small devices and as controllers for appliances. *See also* integrated circuit, Java, virtual machine. 一种执行 Java 程序设计语言的专用虚拟机上的单集成电路。该类芯片由 Sun Microsystems 公司开发，用于非常小的设备并作为小器械的控制器。参阅 integrated circuit, Java, virtual machine。

Java-compliant browser *n.* **支持 Java 的浏览器**

A Web browser with support for the Java programming language built into it. Most current Web browsers are Java-compliant. *See also* Java, Web browser. 一种支持 Java 程序设计语言的网络浏览器。目前，大多数网络浏览器都支持 Java程序设计语言。参阅 Java, Web browser。

Java Developer's Kit *n.* **Java 开发工具集**

A set of software tools developed by Sun Microsystems, Inc., for writing Java applets or applications. The kit, which is distributed free, includes a Java compiler, interpreter, debugger, viewer for applets, and documentation. *Acronym*: JDK. *See also* applet, Java, Java applet. Sun Microsystems公司为编写 Java applet 或应用程序而开发的一系列软件工具。该免费发放的工具集包括 Java 编译程序、解释程序、调试程序、小应用观察程序和说明文件。缩略为 JDK。参阅 applet, Java, Java applet。

Java Foundation Classes *n.* **Java 基类(库，集)**

A Java-based set of class libraries developed by Sun Microsystems, Inc. Encompassing fundamentals of the Internet Foundation Classes created by Netscape Communications Corp., the Java Foundation Classes extend the Java Abstract Window Toolkit (AWT) by providing graphical user interface components for use in developing commercial and Internet related Java applications. *See also* Abstract Window Toolkit, Application Foundation Classes, Internet Foundation Classes, Java, JavaBean, Microsoft Foundation Classes. 由 Sun Microsystems 公司开发的基于 Java 的类库。Java 基类包含由 Netscape Communications 公司创建的因特网基类的基本原则。在开发商业及与因特网相关的 Java 应用程序中，它通过提供图形用户接口组件扩展了 Java 抽象窗口工具箱(AWT)。参阅 Abstract Window Toolkit, Application Foundation Classes, Internet Foundation Classes, Java, JavaBean, Microsoft Foundation Classes

Java HotSpot *n.* **Java HotSpot 引擎**

A Java performance engine introduced by Sun Microsystems, Inc., in 1999 that is designed to run Java applications faster than just-in time (JIT) compilers. The core of Java HotSpot, and the feature for which it is named, is its ability to perform adaptive optimization-the identification and optimization of "hot spots", or sections of performance-critical code. Improved garbage collection (freeing of memory occupied by objects no longer in use) and better multithreading are additional features designed to contribute to increased performance. *See also* Java. 一种由 Sun(太阳)微系统公司于 1999 年推出的 Java 性能引擎，能比即时编译器更快地运行 Java 应用程序。Java HotSpot 引擎的核心，以及它得以命名的产品特性，就是它具有自适应地进行系统优化的能力：能识别并优化热点代码或者是对性能影响较大的代码段。改进的垃圾搜集能力(释放由不再使用的对象所占用的内存)、更好的多线程功能，是其附加的特性，可用以提高系统性能。参阅 Java。

Java IDL *n.* **Java 接口定义语言**

Short for **Java Interface Definition Language**. A Java technology that provides CORBA interoperability and connectivity capabilities for the Java platform. These capabilities enable Java applications to invoke operations on remote network services using the Object Management Group Interface Definition Language and Internet Inter ORB Protocol. *See also* CORBA, IDL, J2EE, RMI-IIOP. 为 **Java Interface Definition Language** 的缩写。一种为 Java 平台提供 CORBA 可互操作性及可连接性的 Java 技术。通过使用对象管理组接口定义语言以及因特网 ORB 间协议，这种能力(CORBA 可互操作性及可连接性)，使得 Java 应用系统可以对远程网络服务发起操作请求。参阅 CORBA, IDL, J2EE, RMI-IIOP。

JavaMail *n.* **JavaMail 平台**

An API in the Sun Microsystems, Inc., Java platform for sending and receiving mail. A set of abstract APIs that model a mail system, JavaMail provides a platform-independent and protocol-independent framework to build Java-based e-mail client applications. *See also* application programming interface, e-mail, J2EE. 一种由 Sun 微系统公司的应用程序编程接口，是发送和接收邮件的 Java 平台。JavaMail 包含有一整套用以模拟邮件系统的抽象的编程接口，它提供了一个平台无关的、协议无关的框架结构，用以建立基于 Java 的电子邮件客户端应用系统。参阅 application programming interface, e-mail, J2EE。

Java Management Application Programming Interface *n.* **Java 管理应用程序设计接口**

A set of application programming interface specifications, proposed by Sun Microsystems, Inc., to enable the Java language to be used for network management. *Acronym*: JMAPI. *See also* application programming interface, Java. 由 Sun Microsystems 公司提出的一系列应用程序接口定义，使 Java 语言适用于网络管理。缩略为 JMAPI。参阅 application programming interface, Java。

JavaOS *n.* **JavaOS 操作系统**

An operating system designed to run applications written in the Java programming language. JavaOS was created by JavaSoft, an operating company of Sun Microsystems, Inc., to run the Java Virtual Machine (JVM) directly on microprocessors, and thus eliminate the need for a resident operating system. JavaOS is small and designed for network computers, as well as devices ranging from game machines to pagers and cellular telephones. *See also* Java. 用于运行以 Java 程序语言编写的应用程序的操作系统。由 Sun 控股的 JavaSoft 公司创建的 JavaOS 用于直接在微处理器上运行 Java 虚拟机，因此消除了常驻操作系统的需要。JavaOS 操作系统很精巧，设计用于网络计算机、从游戏机到寻呼机的所有设备以及蜂窝电话。参阅 Java。

JavaScript *n.* **Java 过程[脚本]语言**

A scripting language developed by Netscape Communications and Sun Microsystems that is loosely related to Java. JavaScript, however, is not a true object oriented language, and it is limited in performance compared with Java because it is not compiled. Basic online applications and functions can be added to Web pages with JavaScript, but the number and complexity of available application programming interface functions are fewer than those available with Java. JavaScript code, which is included in a Web page along with the HTML code, is generally considered easier to write than Java, especially for novice programmers. A JavaScript-compliant Web browser, such as Netscape Navigator or Internet Explorer, is necessary to run JavaScript code. *See also* application programming interface, HTML, scripting language. *Compare* Java. 由 Netscape Communications 和 Sun Microsystems 公司共同开发的一种与 Java 语言松散相关的过程[脚本]语言。然而，与 Java 语言相比，Java 过程[脚本]语言并不是一种真正的面向对象的语言，而且性能有限，因为它是不被编译的。通过 Java 过程[脚本]语言可在网页中加入基本的在线应用程序和函数(过程)。但是可用的应用程序设计界面函数的数目及复杂程度比起 Java 语言中的少。一般认为那些和超文本标记语言(HTML)代码一起包含于网页中的 Java 过程[脚本]语言代码，比 Java 语言简单，尤其是对初学程序设计者来说。为了运行 Java 过程[脚本]语言代码就需要 Java 过程[脚本]语言的网络浏览器，如

Netscape Navigator。参阅 application programming interface, HTML, scripting language。比较 Java。

JavaServer Pages *n.* **Java 服务器网页技术**

See(见) JSP.

Java Speech Grammar Format *n.* **Java 言语语法格式**

A platform-independent grammar description format developed for use with speech recognition systems. Java Speech Grammar Format is used extensively with Voice XML and can be used with most speech recognition systems and related applications. *Acronym*: JSGF. 为言语(亦即语音)识别系统开发的一个独立的平台语法描述格式。Java 语音语法格式广泛应用于语音 XML 当中,并可用于大多数语音识别系统以及相关的应用软件。缩略为 JSGF。

Java Virtual Machine *n.* **Java 虚拟机**

The environment in which Java programs run. The Java Virtual Machine gives Java programs a software-based "computer" they can interact with. (Programs, even the most seemingly unchallenging ones designed for children or entertainment, must run within an environment from which they can use memory, display information, gather input, and so on.) Because the Java Virtual Machine is not a real computer but exists in software, a Java program can run on any physical computing platform, such as a Windows 9x computer or a Macintosh, equipped with an interpreter usually an Internet browser-that can carry out the program's instructions and a Java Virtual Machine that provides the "hardware" on which the program can run. *Acronym*: JVM.

Java 程序的运行环境。Java 虚拟机能和基于软件的"计算机"相互作用。(即使看上去是最无争议的用于儿童和娱乐的程序,都必须运行于程序能使用内存、显示信息、收集输入等的环境中)。由于 Java 虚拟机只存在于软件中而非真正的计算机,Java 程序可运行于任何装备有解释器的物理计算平台上(如 Windows 9x 计算机或 Macintosh 计算机)。解释器通常为一个能执行程序指令的因特网浏览器和提供程序运行的"硬件"的 Java 虚拟机。缩略为 JVM。

JCL *n.* **作业控制语言**

Acronym for Job Control Language. A command language used in IBM OS/360 mainframe systems. JCL is used to launch applications and specifies information on running time, program size, and the program files used for each application. *See also* command language. 为 Job Control Language 的缩略语。一种在 IBM(OS/360)主机系统中使用的命令语言。JCL 用来启动应用程序并指明程序运行时间、程序大小及每个应用程序所涉及的其他程序文件等。参阅 command language

JDBC *n.* **JDBC 编程接口**

A Java API designed to provide access to relational databases and other tabular material, such as spreadsheets and flat files. Using JDBC, a developer can create a cross-platform Java application that can connect with, and send SQL statements to, a number of different relational databases. Although it is commonly thought to stand for Java Database Connectivity, JDBC is the name of the technology; it is not an acronym. 一种 Java 应用程序编程接口,用于访问关系数据库以及其他表格式的数据资料(如:电子表格,平面文件)。使用 JDBC 编程接口,开发人员可以创建跨平台的 Java 应用软件,该应用软件可以连接大量的不同的关系数据库,并可向数据库发送 SQL 语句。尽管通常情况下 JDBC 被认为是代表 Java Database Conectivity(Java 数据库可连接性),但(实际上)它是这种技术的名称,而不是缩略语。

JDK *n.* **Java 开发工具集**

See(见) Java Developer's Kit.

jDoc *n.* **Java 文档;jDoc 技术**

A cross-platform, interactive format for display, distribution, and interaction with live Web pages. jDoc documents are small in size and can be embedded in HTML documents to offer client-side interactivity. jDoc was created by EarthStones and is an extension to Sun's Java platform. 一种跨平台的用以显示、分布活动网页并与之互动的交互式的(文档)格式。jDoc 文档占用的存储空间较小,可以嵌入 HTML 文档中,以提供客户端的互动性。jDoc 技术由 EarthStones 公司创建,现作为 Sun 公司 Java 平台的一种延伸。

JetSend Protocol *n.* **JetSend(设备间通信)协议**

A platform-independent communications protocol

developed by Hewlett-Packard to enable direct device-to-device communication. The JetSend protocol is designed to provide JetSend-enabled devices with the ability to exchange information and data without the need for device drivers or reliance on servers or user intervention. The protocol is intended for use with printers, scanners, fax machines, and other such information "appliances" and was developed to simplify and improve interoperability between and among a wide range of devices. 由惠普开发的独立平台通信协议，它能进行设备间的直接通信。不需要设备驱动程序、服务器或用户的干预，JetSend 协议便能为支持 JetSend 的设备提供相互交换信息的功能。此协议可用于打印机、扫描仪、传真机和其他类似的信息"设备"，它简化和提高了大范围设备的相互协作的功能。

Jet SQL *n.* **Jet SQL 语言**

A query language. Jet SQL is a dialect used by the Microsoft Access application, specifically by the Microsoft Jet database engine, to extract, manipulate, and structure data that resides in a relational database management system (RDBMS). Jet SQL is based largely on the ANSI SQL-92 standard, with additional extensions. 一种查询语言。Jet SQL 是用于微软 Access 应用程序(特别是微软 Jet 数据库引擎)当中的一种专用语言，用以提取、操纵并组织位于关系数据库管理系统中的数据。Jet SQL 主要是基于 ANSI SQL-92 标准，还有额外的一些扩充。

jewel box *n.* **光盘盒**

A clear plastic container used to package and store a compact disc. *Also called*: jewel case. 一种清洁的塑料容器，用来包装和放置光盘。也称为 jewel case。

JFC *n.* **Java 基类(库，集)**

See(见) Java Foundation Classes.

JFIF *n.* **JPEG 文件交换格式**

Acronym for JPEG File Interchange Format. A means of saving photographic images stored according to the Joint Photographic Experts Group image compression technique. JFIF represents a "common language" file format in that it is designed specifically to allow users to transfer JPEG images easily between different computers and applications. *See also* JPEG, TIFF JPEG. 为 JPEG File Interchange Format 的缩略语。一种保存图像的方法，这些图像是以联合图像专家组图像压缩技术存储的。JFIF 是一种"通用语言"文件格式，因为它是特定为用户在不同的计算机及应用程序间便于转移 JPEG 图像而设计的。参阅 JPEG、TIFF JPEG。

Jini *n.* **Jini 规范**

A technical specification developed by Sun Microsystems that uses a small piece (48 KB) of Java code to allow any network device with a Java Virtual Machine (JVM) to announce its availability and provide its services to any other device connected to the same network. Jini is based on the concept of creating a "federation" of selfconfiguring devices capable of transparently exchanging code when necessary to simplify interactions between network devices. *See also* Java. 一种由 Sun Microsystems 公司开发的技术规范，它使用小块 Java 代码(48KB)来使任何具有 Java 虚拟机(JVM)的网络设备宣布其可用性，并为连接至相同网络的其他设备提供服务。Jini 规范是基于创建自配置设备"联盟"的概念，这些自配置设备在需要简化网络设备间的交互作用时能透明地交换代码。参阅 Java。

JIT *adj.* **【修】刚好及时，恰好够用**

See(见) just-in-time.

jitter *n.* **抖动，跳动，颤动**

1. Small vibrations or fluctuations in a displayed video image caused by irregularities in the display signal. Jitter is often visible in the form of horizontal lines that are of the same thickness as scan lines. 由显示信号的不规则性引起的显示图像的小的颤动或波动。与扫描线同样粗细的水平线形式颤动通常是看得见的。

2. A rough appearance in a fax caused by dots that are incorrectly recorded during the scanning process and thus wrongly positioned in the output. 在传真传输中，由点产生的凹凸状，这些点在扫描过程中被错误地记录下来，于是也被错误地放置到输出件上。

3. In digital communication, distortion caused by lack of synchronization of signals. 在数字通信

中，由信号不同步引起的失真。

JMAPI *n.* **Java 管理应用程序设计接口**

See(见) Java Management Application Programming Interface.

JMS *n.* **Java 消息[报文](传递)服务**

Acronym for Java Messaging Service. In the J2EE network platform, JMS is an API for using enterprise messaging systems such as IBM MQ Series, TIBCO Rendezvous, and others. *See also* application programming interface, J2EE. 为 Java Messaging Service 的缩略语。在 J2EE 网络平台，JMS 是一个提供使用企业消息传递系统(如 IBM 公司的 MQ Series、TIBCO Rendezvous 以及其他系统)的应用程序编程接口。参阅 application programming interface, J2EE。

JNDI *n.* **Java 命名及目录(服务)接口**

Acronym for Java Naming and Directory Interface. A set of APIs in the J2EE platform from Sun Microsystems, Inc., that assists with the interfacing to multiple naming and directory services. *See also* application programming interface, J2EE. 为 Java Naming and Directory Interface 的缩略语。Sun 微系统公司 J2EE 平台中的一组应用程序编程接口，用以帮助为多种命名及目录服务程序建立接口。参阅 application programming interface, J2EE。

job *n.* **作业**

A specified amount of processing performed as a unit by a computer. On early mainframe computers, data was submitted in batches, often on punched cards, for processing by different programs; work was therefore scheduled and carried out in separate jobs, or operations. 计算机作为一个单元来完成的一定工作量的处理工作。在早期的主机上，数据成批递交且在穿孔卡片上由不同的程序处理；因此，工作以分开的作业或操作的方式来安排和执行。

Job Control Language *n.* **作业控制语言**

See(见) JCL.

job processing *n.* **作业处理**

A computing method in which a series of jobs, each consisting of one or more tasks grouped together as a computationally coherent whole, is processed sequentially. *See also* batch processing (definition 2). 一种计算机方法，即一系列作业按顺序处理，每个作业有一个或多个任务，组成一个计算整体。参阅 batch processing (第 2 个释义)。

job queue *n.* **作业队列**

A list of programs or tasks waiting for execution by a computer. Jobs in the queue are often ordered according to some basis of priority. *See also* queue. 一系列等待计算机执行的程序或任务。队列中的作业通常按某种优先级排序。参阅 queue。

join *n.* **连接，联**

1. A database table operation that creates a resultant entry in another table for each entry in the one table whose key field matches that of an entry in the other. *See also* inner join. 一种数据库的表操作，此操作为一个表中的每个输入项(其键域跟另一表中的一个输入项的键域相匹配)在另一个表中建立一个结果输入项。参阅 inner join。

2. A multiprocessing command that causes a child process to return control to its parent. *See also* child (definition 1), multiprocessing. 一个多处理命令，它使一个子过程将控制权交回到它的上一级过程。参阅 child (第 1 个释义), multiprocessing。

join line *n.* **连接线**

In a database query, a line that connects fields between two tables and shows how the data is related. Generally, a join line starts with an arrow just beyond the boundary of the table window pointing at the field in one table and ends just beyond the boundary of another table with an arrow pointing at the related field. The type of join indicates which records are selected for the query's result set. 在数据库查询中，一条将两个表之间的字段连接在一起的指示线，显示了数据是如何关联的。通常情况下，连接线以位于数据表窗口边界并指向表内字段的箭头开始，以位于另一数据表窗口边界并指向相关字段的箭头结束。这种类型的连接显示了在查询结果集中有哪些记录被筛选出来。

Joint Photographic Experts Group *n.* **联合图像专家组**

See(见) JPEG (第 1 个释义).

Joliet *n.* **Joliet 文件名格式**

An extension to the ISO 9660 (1988) standard developed to include long filenames or filenames outside the 8.3 convention. This format is used in some new CDROMs for operating systems, such as Windows 9x, that can handle such filenames. *See also* 8.3, ISO 9660, long filenames. 一种对 ISO 9660 (1988)标准的扩充,用来允许文件使用长文件名或长度超过 8.3 规定的文件名。在一些能够处理这类文件名的操作系统(如 Windows 9x 系统)中,一些新的只读光盘使用这种格式。参阅 8.3, ISO 9660, long filenames。

Josephson junction *n.* **Josephson 结**

A cryoelectronic device that can attain extremely high circuit-switching speeds. In the Josephson effect, when two superconducting materials are in close proximity but are separated by an insulator, electric current can jump or tunnel through the gap. 一种能获得极高电路开关速度的低温电子器件。在 Josephson 效应中,当两个超导材料紧密靠近但被一个绝缘体隔离时,电流就能通过跃迁或穿越势垒而通过绝缘间隙。

journal *n.* **日志**

A computer-based log or record of transactions that takes place in a computer or across a network. A journal could be used, for example, to record message transfers on a communications network, to keep track of system activities that alter the contents of a database, or to maintain a record of files that have been archived for storage or deleted from the system. A journal is often kept as a means of reconstructing events or sets of data should they become lost or damaged. *See also* audit trail. 关于在计算机上或通过网络发生的事务处理的一种基于计算机的系统运行记录。例如,日志可以用来记录在一个通信网络上的信息传送,跟踪改变数据库内容的系统活动,或维护已存档或从系统中删除的文件记录。一个日志通常被保留下来,作为重建事件或数据组(在万一被丢失或破坏时)的一种手段。参阅 audit trail

journaled file system *n.* **日志式文件系统**

A fault-resilient file system that includes backup and recovery capabilities. When file server indexes are updated, all changes and related information are recorded and stored in a separate log. If a system failure or other abnormal interruption occurs, the system will use stored backup files to repair files corrupted in the crash. Journaled file systems are widely used for business and intranet file servers. In 2001, IBM contributed journaled file system technology to the open source community to allow development of similar file systems for Linux servers. 一种错误恢复型文件系统,具有备份及恢复能力。当文件服务器索引更新时,所有的数据变化及相关信息被记录下来,并存储在一个独立的日志当中。如果发生了系统故障或其他异常中断,系统将使用存储的备份文件去修复故障中的受损文件。日志文件系统被广泛应用于商务和内联网文件服务器中。2001 年,IBM 公司将日志文件系统技术捐给开放源码社团,使得可以在 Linux 服务器上开发类似的文件系统。

joystick *n.* **游戏杆,操纵杆,控制杆**

A pointing device used mainly but not exclusively for computer games. A joystick has a base, on which control buttons can be mounted, and a vertical stem, which the user can move in any direction to control the movement of an object on the screen; the stem may also have control buttons. The buttons activate various software features, generally producing on-screen events. A joystick is usually used as a relative pointing device, moving an object on the screen when the stem is moved and stopping the movement when the stem is released. In industrial control applications, the joystick can also be used as an absolute pointing device, with each position of the stem mapped to a specific location on the screen. See the illustration. *See also* absolute pointing device, relative pointing device. *Compare* game pad. 一种指点设备,主要用于计算机游戏,也用于其他任务。一个操纵杆通常有一个基座,上面是一个垂直的握杆,握杆可以全方位移动以控制显示屏上对象的移动,控制按钮放在基座上,有时候在握杆上也有控制按钮。这些按钮可激活多种软件功能,一般产生屏上动作。操纵杆通常作为一个相对指点设备:当移动握杆时,可移动屏上目标;当松开握杆时,可停止目标的移动。在工业控制应用中,操纵杆也可以作为一个绝对指点设备,握杆的每一

定位映射到屏上一个特定的位置。参阅本条目的图例。参阅 absolute pointing device、relative pointing device。比较 game pad。



Joystick

.jpeg *n.* **.jpeg 文件扩展名**

The file extension that identifies graphic image files in the JPEG format. *See also* JPEG. 标明图像文件是 JPEG 格式的文件扩展名。参阅 JPEG。

JPEG *n.* **JPEG 标准[技术,格式];联合图像专家组**

1. Acronym for Joint Photographic Experts Group. An ISO/ITU standard for storing images in compressed form using a discrete cosine transform. JPEG trades off compression against loss; it can achieve a compression ratio of 100 : 1 with significant loss and possibly 20 : 1 with little noticeable loss. 为 Joint Photographic Experts Group 的缩略语。JPEG 是一种压缩存储图像的 ISO-ITU 标准,其压缩格式采用了离散余弦变换法技术。JPEG 技术采用降低压缩比例来减少数据损失。当压缩比例为 100 : 1 时,损失很大;而当压缩比例为 20 : 1 时,几乎就没有什么损失了。

2. A graphic stored as a file in the JPEG format. 一种以 JPEG 格式存为一个文件的图形。

JPEG File Interchange Format *n.* **JPEG 文件交互格式**

See(见) JFIF.

.jpg *n.* **.jpg 文件扩展名**

The file extension that identifies graphic images encoded in the JPEG File Interchange Format, as originally specified by the Joint Photographic Experts Group (JPEG). Inline graphics on World Wide Web pages are often .jpg files, such as coolgraphic.jpg. *See also* JPEG (definition 2). 一种文件扩展名,用于标明图像文件是以 JPEG 格式编码的,该格式最初由联合图像专家组(JPEG)制定。万维网网页上的内嵌图片通常是 JPG 文件,比如 coolgraphic.jpg。参阅 JPEG(第 2 个释义)。

JScript *n.* **Jscript 语言**

An interpreted, object-based scripting language that borrows from C, C++, and Java. It is Microsoft's implementation of the ECMA 262 language specification (ECMAScript Edition 3). The latest versions of JavaScript and JScript are compliant with the European Computer Manufacturing Association's ECMAScript Language Specification (ECMA 262 standard, for short). 一种借用了 C、C++ 及 Java 等语言的特点解释型、面向对象的脚本语言。它是微软公司对 ECMA262 语言规范(ECMA 脚本语言第三版)的实现。最新版本的 JavaScript 和 Jscript 符合欧洲计算机制造商协会的 ECMA 脚本语言规范(简称为 ECMA262 标准)。

JSGF *n.* **Java 言语语法格式**

See(见) Java Speech Grammar Format.

JSP *n.* **Java 服务器网页技术**

Short for JavaServer Pages. A technology created by Sun Microsystems to enable development of platformindependent Web-based applications. Using HTML and XML tags and Java scriptlets, JSP helps Web site developers create cross-platform programs. JSP scriptlets run on the server, not in a Web browser, and generate dynamic content on Web pages, with the ability to integrate content from a variety of data sources, such as databases, files, and JavaBean components. Web site developers can concentrate on design and display of a Web site without the need for application development expertise. *See also* Java, JavaBean. *Compare* Active Server Pages. 为 JavaServer Pages 的缩写。一种由 Sun 微系统公司创建的技术,可用以开发独立于平台的、基于 Web 的应用软件。通过使用 HTML 和 XML 标记以及 Java scriptlet 脚本小程序,JSP 帮助万维网站开发者创建跨平台的应用程序。JSP scriptlet 脚本小程序运行于服务器,而不在万维网浏览器中,它可以在

万维网网页上产生动态的内容，并具备整合多种数据源（如各种数据库、文件、JavaBean 组件）数据内容的能力。万维网站开发者可以集中精力于网站的设计及显示，而不需具备应用软件开发的专门技能。参阅 Java，JavaBean。比较 Active Server Pages。

JSP container *n.* **JSP 容件[容纳文件]**

Short for **JavaServer Pages container.** In the J2EE platform, a JSP container provides the same services as a servlet container, such as providing network services over which requests and responses are sent, decoding requests, and formatting responses. All servlet containers must support HTTP as a protocol for requests and responses, but they may also support additional request-response protocols such as HTTPS. The JSP container is also an engine that interprets and processes JSP pages into a servlet. *See also* container, HTTP, HTTPS, J2EE, servlet, servlet container. 为 **JavaServer Pages container** 的缩写。在 J2EE 平台中，JSP 容件与服务程序容件提供同样的服务，例如：提供用以发送请求及响应的网络服务、对请求的解码、对响应的格式化的处理。所有的服务程序容件必须支持 HTTP 协议（作为处理请求及响应的一种协议），它们也可能支持其他的请求响应协议，例如：HTTPS。JSP 容件还是解释并处理 JSP 页面使其成为服务小程序的一种引擎。参阅 container, HTTP, HTTPS, J2EE, servlet, servlet container。

JTA *n.* **Java 事务处理应用程序编程接口**

Acronym for Java Transaction API. In the J2EE platform, JTA specifies transactions, comments, and rollbacks used by EJBs (Enterprise Java Beans). It is a highlevel, implementation-independent protocol API that allows applications and application servers to access transactions. *See also* application programming interface, J2EE, JTS, rollback. 为 Java Transaction API 的缩略语。在 J2EE 平台中，Java 事务处理应用程序编程接口详细说明了用于 EJB 组件（企业级的 JavaBean 组件）的事务、注解及回滚（等内容）。它是一种高级的、与实现无关的的协议应用软件编程接口，使得应用软件及应用服务器可以存取事务数据。参阅 application programming interface, J2EE, JTS, rollback。

JTS *n.* **Java 事务处理服务(程序)**

Acronym for Java Transaction Services. In the J2EE platform, JTS specifies the implementation of a transaction manager that supports JTA and implements the Java mapping of the OMG Object Transaction Service specification at a level below the API. JTS propagates transactions using the Internet Inter-ORB Protocol (IIOP). *See also* application programming interface, J2EE, JTA, rollback. 为 Java Transaction Services 的缩略语。在 J2EE 平台中，Java 事务处理服务详细说明了事务处理管理器的实现方式。事务处理管理器支持 JTA，它在 API 层以下实现了对 OMG 对象事务处理服务规范在 Java 中的映射。Java 事务处理服务使用因特网 ORB 间协议（IIOP）传播事务数据。参阅 application programming interface, J2EE, JTA, rollback。

JUG *n.* **Java 用户组[团体]**

Acronym for Java User Group. A user group that meets to discuss the Java programming language and the Java platform. *See also* user group. 为 Java User Group 的缩略语。一种经常在一起讨论 Java 编程语言和 Java 平台的用户群。参阅 user group。

Jughead *n.* **标题列表查询程序**

Acronym for Jonzy's Universal Gopher Hierarchy Excavation and Display. An Internet service that enables a user to locate directories in Gopherspace through a keyword search. A Jughead server indexes keywords appearing in directory titles in top-level Gopher menus but does not index the files within the directories. To access Jughead, users must point their Gopher clients to a Jughead server. *See also* Gopher, Gopherspace. *Compare* Archie, Veronica. 为 Jonzy's Universal Gopher Hierarchy Excavation and Display 的缩略语。Jughead 是因特网中的一种查询服务程序，允许用户通过关键字搜索在 Gopher 空间中选择目录节点。Jughead 服务器索引出现在 Gopher 最顶层选单中的目录节点标题中的关键字，但不能索引目录内的文件。要想访问 Jughead，用户必须把他们的客户程序指向 Jughead 服务。参阅 Gopher, Gopherspace。比较 Archie, Veronica。

jukebox *n.* 自动放音器[电唱机]

Software that is designed to play a list of sound files in a user-specified order reminiscent of jukeboxes used to play vinyl records. *See also* CD-ROM jukebox. 一种用来按用户自定义顺序播放一系列声音文件的软件。Jukebox 原指自动换盘盒，早期的 Jukebox 机用来播放乙烯唱片，参阅 CD-ROM jukebox。

Julian calendar *n.* 儒略历法

The calendar introduced by Julius Caesar in 46 B. C. to replace the lunar calendar. The Julian calendar provided for a year of 365 days with a leap year every 4 years, or an average year length of 365.25 days. Because the solar year is slightly shorter, the Julian calendar gradually moved out of phase with the seasons and was superseded by the Gregorian calendar, introduced by Pope Gregory XIII. *Compare* Gregorian calendar, Hijiri calendar. 由 Julius Caesar 于公元前 46 年提出的替代阴历的历法。儒略历法中一年 365 天，且每四年有一个闰年，或者说平均一年 365.25 天。但因为阳历年实际上比这略短一些，所以儒略历逐步地跟季节不一致，最终于 1582 年被教皇 Gregory XIII 提出的格里高利历法所取代。比较 Gregorian calendar, Hijiri calendar。

Julian date *n.* 儒略日期

1. A date expressed as the number of days elapsed since January 1, 4713 B. C. (on the Julian calendar)—for example, 2,450,000 for October 9, 1995 (Gregorian). Julian dates are useful for finding elapsed times between events that may be many years apart, as in astronomy. The starting point is the beginning of the Julian Period, defined in 1583 by Joseph Scaliger as the coincidence of several cycles based on the Julian calendar. *See also* Gregorian calendar, Julian calendar. 一种将日期表示成从儒略历法公元前 4713 年 1 月 1 日开始所经过的天数，比如 2 450 000 相当于格里高利历法中的 1995 年 10 月 9 日。在计算两个相距许多年发生的事件之间的时间方面，尤其是在天文学领域，儒略日期有独特之处。儒略日期的起始点是儒略周期的开始点。儒略周期是由 Joseph Scaliger 于 1583 年定义的，而且与儒略历法的几个周期相吻合。参阅 Gregorian calendar, Julian calendar

2. Often (but incorrectly), a date expressed as the year and the number of days elapsed since the beginning of the year for example, 91.13 for January 13, 1991. *Acronym*: JD. 经常(但不正确)用年份及从该年起点算起所经历的天数来表示的日期，如 91.13 代表 1991 年 1 月 13 日 缩略为 JD。

jumper *n.* 跳线

A small plug or wire that can be connected between different points in an electronic circuit in order to alter an aspect of a hardware configuration. *Compare* DIP switch. 用来改变硬件配置的一个小的插头或导线，一般是通过连接电子电路中不同的点来实现这种硬件改变的。比较 DIP switch。

jump instruction *n.* 跳转指令

An instruction that transfers the flow of execution from one statement or instruction to another. *See also* GOTO statement, transfer statement. 一种将执行流程从一条语句或指令转移到另一条语句或指令的指令。参阅 GOTO statement, transfer statement。

jump page *n.* 转移[跳转]网页

See(见) doorway page.

jump table *n.* 跳转表

See(见) dispatch table.

Jump to .NET *n.* Java 用户到微软.NET 的迁移之路

Acronym for Java User Migration Path to Microsoft .NET. A set of Microsoft technologies and services that enable Java programmers to preserve, enhance, and migrate Java language projects onto the Microsoft .NET platform. It includes tools for interoperability of existing code, Java language syntax support, and automated conversion of Java source code to C# . JUMP to .NET enables programmers using the Java language to move existing code to the Microsoft .NET platform. *See also* C#, .NET. 为 Java User Migration Path to Microsoft 的缩略语。一组微软公司的技术及服务(程序)，使得 Java 程序员可以保留、改进用 Java 语言(开发)的工程项目，并移植到微软.NET 平台之上。它所包含的工具支持现有代码的互操作性，支持 Java 语言语

J

法，可以自动将 Java 源代码转换成 C#。JUMP to .NET 使得使用 Java 语言的程序员可以将现有的代码转到微软. NET 平台之上。参阅 C#，.NET。

junction *n.* 结点；结

1. Any point at which two or more electrical components are connected. 一般指两个或多个电气元件连接的点。

2. The contact between two types of semiconductors, such as N-type and P-type semiconductors. *See also* N-type semiconductor, P-type semiconductor, semiconductor. 在半导体中，结是任意两种类型的半导体(如 N 型和 P 型半导体)的触点。参阅N-type semiconductor, P-type semiconductor, semiconductor。

justify *vb.* 【动】调整，对齐

1. To align vertically. 垂直对齐。

2. To align lines of text evenly along both the left and right margins of a column by inserting extra space between the words in each line. If the spacing is excessive, it can be reduced by rewriting or by hyphenating words at the ends of lines. *See also* align (definition 1). *Compare* rag. 通过在每一行的词之间插入空格，将各行的正文沿一栏的左右边界对齐。如果加空格后超出了一行，则可以通过重写单词或在行末加连字符来取得一致。参阅 align（第 1 个释义）。比较 rag。

just-in-time *adj.* 【修】刚好及时，恰好够用

1. Describing a system of inventory control and industrial production management based on the Japanese *kanban* system. Under a just-in-time system, workers receive materials from suppliers "just in time" for scheduled manufacturing to take place. Line workers generally signal that they require materials by means of a card or a computerized request system. 用来描述一种基于日本看板系统的有关存货控制和工业生产管理方面的体制。在 just-in-time 体制中，工人们刚好及时地从供应商处拿到原材料，可以按计划生产。生产线上的工人通常通过卡片或计算机化的需求系统来表明他们需要原料。

2. Describing an action that is taken only when it becomes necessary, such as just-in-time compilation or just-in-time object activation. 用于描述仅在必要时发生的动作，比如 just-in-time 编译和 just in-time 对象激活。

3. Describing a compiler that compiles Java on the fly. *Acronym*: JIT. *See also* Java, on the fly. 形容通过网络传输编译 Java 的编译器。缩略为 JIT。参阅 Java, on the fly。

JVM *n.* Java 虚拟机

See(见) Java Virtual Machine.

K

K[1] *n.* 千字节

Short for kilobyte. 为 kilobyte 的缩写。

K[2] *prefix* 【前缀】千

See(见) kilo-.

K&R C *n.* K&R C 语言版本

Short for (Brian W.) Kernighan and (Dennis M.) Ritchie C. The version of the C programming language, defined by those two authors, that was the informal C standard until a more formal standard was developed by an ANSI committee. *See also* C. 为(Brian W) Kernighan and (Dennis M.) Ritchie C的缩写。在"美国国家标准学会"委员会推出了更正式的C语言标准之前,Brian W. Kernighan 和 Dennis M. Ritchie 定义的 K-R 氏 C 程序设计语言曾经是 C 语言的非正式标准 参阅 C。

Kalman filter *n.* 卡尔曼过滤程序[过滤器]

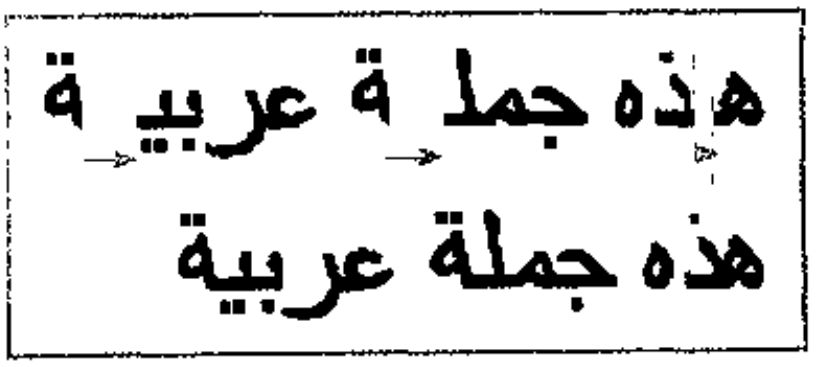
An adaptive filter used to estimate the state of a system from measurements that contain random errors. This recursive adaptive filter determines the correct parameters of a process model. Each new measurement allows the parameters of a model to be predicted and adjusted, thus providing an estimate of error at each update. The Kalman filter's computational structure and its ability to incorporate the effects of noise (from both measurement and modeling) recommends itself for use in computer vision tracking applications. *See also* active vision, distortion, modeling, noise. 一种自适应[可调节参数的]过滤程序,用于根据包含随机错误的测量来估计系统的状态 这种递归式的自适应过滤程序确定过程模型的正确的参数,每一次新的测量允许预测和调整模型的参数,因此每一次更新都提供一个对错误的估计。Kalman 过滤程序的计算结构及其吸收噪音效果的能力适合于应用在计算机视觉追踪应用程序。参阅 active vision, distortion, modeling, noise。

kamikaze packet *n.* 切尔诺贝利(信息)包

See(见) Chernobyl packet.

kashidas *n.* 卡尔短横

Special characters that are used to extend the joiner between two Arabic characters. Kashidas are used to improve the appearance of justified text by visually lengthening words rather than increasing the spacing between words. See the illustration. 用来扩展两个阿拉伯字符相交部分的特殊字符,卡尔短横通过从视觉上拉长单词而不是靠增加单词间的空间来改进被调整文字的外观。参阅本条目的图例。



Kashidas

Kb *n.* 千位

See(见) kilobit.

KB *n.* 千字节;知识库

1. *See*(见) kilobyte.

2. Short for **K**nowledge **B**ase. Primary source of product information for Microsoft support engineers and customers. This comprehensive collection of articles, updated daily, contains detailed how-to information, answers to technical-support questions, and known issues. *Also called:*

Microsoft Knowledge Base. 为 Knowledge Base 的缩写。微软公司为工程师和客户提供的产品信息的基本资源，这个搜集了所有文档的复杂库，每天都更新，其中包含了如何使用信息的细节，对技术支持问题和已知项的解答。也称为 Microsoft Knowledge Base。

Kbit *n.* 千位

See(见) kilobit.

Kbps *n.* 千位每秒，千比特每秒

See(见) kilobits per second.

Kbyte *n.* 千字节

See(见) kilobyte.

kc *n.* 千周

See(见) kilocycle.

KDE *n.* K 桌面环境

Acronym for **K Desktop Environment**. A popular open-source desktop environment originally intended for UNIX workstations and now developed for the Linux operating system. KDE provides a graphical user interface (GUI) and basic applications that correspond to those found with Microsoft Windows or the Macintosh operating system. By providing a mainstream environment and familiar desktop appearance, KDE is intended to make Linux easier for users. KDE and GNOME are leading contenders for consideration as a Linux desktop standard. *See also* GNOME, GUI. 为 K Desktop Environment 的缩略语。一种原为 UNIX 工作站使用的开放源代码的桌面环境，现在也用于 Linux 操作系统。它提供了一个图形用户界面(GUI)和基本的应用程序，其功能与微软公司的 Windows 或 Apple 公司的 Macintosh 操作系统相对应。通过提供一个主流环境和熟悉的桌面界面，KDE 的目的是使 Linux 系统更容易被用户使用，KDE 和 GNOME 是 Linux 系统桌面标准的竞争者。参阅 GNOME, GUI。

Kerberos *n.* Kerberos 协议

A network authentication protocol developed by MIT. Kerberos authenticates the identity of users attempting to log on to a network and encrypts their communications through secret-key cryptography. A free implementation of Kerberos is available from MIT, although it is also available in many commercial products. *Also called*: Kerberos v5 authentication protocol. *See also* authentication, cryptography, IPSec. 一种由美国麻省理工学院开发的网络鉴别协议。Kerberos 协议能鉴别试图登录网络的用户的身份，并通过密钥密码术把他们的通信编码加密。虽然 Kerberos 协议可在许多商业产品中获得，但其免费工具却可从美国麻省理工学院获得。也称为 Kerberos v5 authentication protocol。参阅 authentication, cryptography, IPSec。

Kermit *n.* Kermit 协议

A file transfer protocol used in asynchronous communications between computers. Kermit is a very flexible protocol used in many software packages designed for communications over telephone lines. *Compare* Xmodem, Ymodem, Zmodem. 计算机间异步通信时使用的一种文件传送协议。Kermit 协议是一种非常灵活的协议，应用于实现电话线上通信的各种软件包中。比较 Xmodem, Ymodem, Zmodem

kern *vb.* 【动】字母紧排，压缩字距

To alter selectively the distance between pairs of letters for readability and to make the type spacing more balanced and proportional. See the illustration. 有选择地改变两个字母之间的距离，以改善可读性，并使字体之间的间隔更均匀、更呈比例。参阅本条目的图例。

AWAKE
AWAKE

Kern

The first three letters of the second example are kerned

第二个例子中的头三个字母的字距被调整了

kernel *n.* 内核[核心]程序

The core of an operating system—the portion of the system that manages memory, files, and peripheral devices; maintains the time and date; launches applications; and allocates system resources. 操作系统的内核，是管理内存、文件和外围设备，维持时间和日期，启动应用程序，以及

分配系统资源的那部分操作系统。

Kernel Extension *n.* 内核扩展(程序)

See(见) KEXT.

kernel panic *n.* 核心混乱

In Mac OS X and UNIX-based systems, a type of error that occurs when the core level of the operating system is unable to properly handle an instruction. A kernel panic appears to the user as a text screen containing information about the nature of the error, which often can be corrected with a system reboot. 在 Mac OS X 和基于 UNIX 的系统中,一种当操作系统核心(级的程序)不能处理某条指令的时候所发生的错误类型,其表现是屏幕上有一串文字包含关于这种错误性质的信息,这种错误可以通过系统重启动得到纠正。

KEXT *n.* 内核扩展(程序)

Acronym for **K**ernel **Ext**ension. In Mac OS X, an extension mechanism created to expand the functionality of the operating system kernel. KEXTs are modular and dynamic loading, and they may be created for any service that requires access to kernel internal interfaces. Creation of a KEXT allows the loading of pieces of code into the kernel without the need to recompile. 为 **K**ernel **Ext**ension 的缩略语。在 Mac OS X 操作系统中,对于操作系统核心功能进行扩展的一种机制,内核扩展程序是可以按照模块进行动态地载入,并且可以用它们来创建需要对核心内部接口访问的任何服务程序,内核扩展程序的建立允许向核心中装入一段代码,而不需要进行重新编译。

key *n.* 键;关键字;密钥;钥匙

1. On a keyboard, the combination of a plastic keycap, a tension mechanism that suspends the keycap but allows it to be pressed down, and an electronic mechanism that records the key press and key release. 键盘上的键,由三部分组成:塑料键帽,用于悬挂键帽并可将其按下的拉紧机构,以及记录按键和释键动作的电子机构。

2. In database management, an identifier for a record or group of records in a datafile. *See also* B-tree, hash2, index1 (definition 1), inverted list, key field. 在数据库管理中,指数据文件中一个记录或一组记录所用的标识符。参阅 B-tree, hash2, index1 (第 1 个释义), inverted list, key field,

3. In encryption and digital signatures, a string of bits used for encrypting and decrypting information to be transmitted. Encryption commonly relies on two different types of keys, a public key known to more than one person (say, both the sender and the receiver) and a private key known only to one person (typically, the sender). 在加密和数字签名中,对传输信息进行加密和解密的比特(二进制位)串。加密通常依据不同的两种密钥:可以被多个人(即发送者和接收者)知道的公钥和仅有一个人(通常为发送者)知道的私钥。

4. A metal object used with a physical lock to disable a computer system. 一种金属部件,当它和一把锁一起使用时可使计算机系统失效。

key binary large object *n.* 密钥二进制大型对象

A key binary large object (BLOB) provides a way to store keys outside of the cryptographic service provider (CSP) and is used to transfer keys securely from one CSP to another. A key BLOB consists of a standard header followed by data representing the key. *Acronym*: key BLOB. 密钥二进制大型对象(BLOB)提供了一种手段,可以在加密服务提供程序(CSP)之外存放密钥,也可以用来从一个 CSP 向另外一个 CSP 安全的传送各种密钥。一个密钥二进制大型对象由一个标准的文件头及后随表示该密钥的数据来组成。缩略为 key BLOB。

key BLOB *n.* 密钥二进制大型对象

See(见) key binary large object.

keyboard *n.* 键盘

A hardware unit with a set of switches that resembles a typewriter keyboard and that conveys information from a user to a computer or data communications circuit. *See also* Alt key, Apple key, arrow key, Backspace key, Break key, Caps Lock key, character code, Clear key, Command key, control character, Control key, Delete key, Dvorak keyboard, End key, enhanced keyboard, Enter key, ergonomic keyboard, Escape key, function key, Help key, Home key, Insert key, keyboard buffer, keyboard controller, keyboard enhancer, keycap, key code, numeric keypad, Num Lock key, Option key, original Macintosh keyboard, Page Down key,

Page Up key, Pause key, PC/XT keyboard, Power-on key, Print Screen key, QWERTY keyboard, Return key, scan code, Scroll Lock key, Shift key, Sys Req key, Tab key. 带有一组开关的硬件部件(外形像打字机键盘),用于将用户发出的信息单向传递给计算机或数据通信电路。参阅 Alt key, Apple key, arrow key, Backspace key, Break key, Caps Lock key, character code, Clear key, Command key, control character, Control key, Delete key, Dvorak keyboard, End key, enhanced keyboard, Enter key, ergonomic keyboard, Escape key, function key, Help key, Home key, Insert key, keyboard buffer, keyboard controller, keyboard enhancer, keycap, key code, numeric keypad, Num Lock key, Option key, original Macintosh keyboard, Page Down key, Page Up key, Pause key, PC/XT keyboard, Power-on key, Print Screen key, QWERTY keyboard, Return key, scan code, Scroll Lock key, Shift key, Sys Req key, Tab key.

keyboard buffer *n.* **键盘缓冲区**

A small amount of system memory that stores the most recently typed characters. This buffer is used to store typed characters that have not yet been processed. *Also called*: type-ahead buffer.
用于存储最近键入字符的一小部分系统内存。键盘缓冲区用来存储已键入但尚未处理的字符 也称为 type-ahead buffer。

keyboard controller *n.* **键盘控制器**

A microprocessor installed in a keyboard whose primary function is to wait for and report on keystrokes. 安装在键盘上的微处理器,其主要功能是等待和记录键入的信息。

keyboard enhancer *n.* **键盘增强程序**

A program that monitors keystrokes as they are typed and that can be used to redefine the meaning of certain keys or key combinations. Keyboard enhancers are used to create and store macros sets of keystrokes, mouse actions, menu selections, or other instructions—that are then assigned to keys. *Also called*: macro program. 一种监视击键动作并可用来重新定义某些键或键组合含义的程序。键盘增强程序可用来产生和存储一些赋予键的宏指令,如击键动作、鼠标器运动、菜单选择或其他指令。也称为 macro program。

keyboard layout *n.* **键盘图,键盘布局**

The key arrangement used for a particular keyboard, including such factors as the number of keys (101 is the current standard) and the configuration of the keys (QWERTY is the United States standard). Some proprietary systems use different layouts, and many allow you to map the keys to characters according to your preferences.
用于特定键盘的按键布局,包括键的数目(当前标准为 101 个)和键的配置(QWERTY 是美国标准)等因素。有些专有系统使用不同的键盘布局,还有许多专有系统允许按个人喜好将按键对应为字符。

keyboard port *n.* **键盘端口**

The connector on a computer that receives data from the keyboard. *See also* port[1] (definition 1).
计算机上从键盘接收数据的连接器。参阅 port[1](第 1 个释义)。

keyboard processor *n.* **键盘处理器**

See(见) keyboard controller.

keyboard repeat *n.* **键盘自动键入**

See(见) typematic.

keyboard shortcut *n.* **键盘快捷键**

See(见) application shortcut key.

keyboard template *n.* **键盘模板**

A piece of plastic or heavy paper that fits over or around part of the keyboard, such as the function keys, and has information printed on it about the meanings of the keys. 一块安装在部分键盘(例如功能键)上方或周围的塑料或硬纸,其上印有键的说明。

keycap *n.* **键帽**

The plastic piece identifying a key on a keyboard.
键盘上用来标明各个键的塑料部分。

key code *n.* **键码**

A unique code number assigned to a particular key on a computer keyboard, used to tell the computer which key has been pressed or released. A key code is a special identifier for the key itself and is always the same for a particular key, regardless of the letter, number, or symbol on the key or the character generated by the key. *Compare* character code, scan code. 在计算机键盘上给某个特定键分配的一种唯一的代码数字,用来告诉计算机

哪个键已被按下或释放。键码是键本身所特有的标识符而且总是不变的，它与键上的字母、数字或符号以及由键产生的字符无关。比较 character code，scan code。

key escrow *n.* **密钥代管法**

An approach to key recovery in which an encryption key is provided to a third party approved by a government agency so that any encrypted message can, if necessary, be decrypted and read by the government. *See also* encryption, key recovery.
一种密钥恢复的方法，其密钥提供给政府机构认可的第三方，因此任何加密信息在必要时均可由政府解密并阅读。参阅 encryption，key recovery。

key field *n.* **关键字段**

A field in a record structure or an attribute of a relational table that has been designated to be part of a key. Any field can be keyed, or indexed, to improve or simplify the performance of retrieval and or update operations. *See also* attribute (definition 1), field (definition 1), primary key. 记录结构中的一个字段或关系表中的一种属性，被指定为关键字的一部分。人们可通过将一个字段标定为关键字或索引的形式来提高或简化检索性能与更新操作。参阅 attribute（第 1 个释义），field（第 1 个释义），primary key。

key-frame *adj.* **【修】关键帧**

Describing animation in which starting and ending positions of an object are given, and all frames in between are interpolated by a computer to produce smooth automated animation. Most ray-traced computer animation is created using this technique. *See also* ray tracing. 描述一种动画形式，先给定对象的起始和结束位置，然后由计算机在这两个位置之间插入所有画帧，从而制作出平滑自动的动画。大多数光线跟踪的计算机动画是用这种技术制作出来的。参阅 ray tracing。

key in *vb.* **【动】键入**

To enter information into a computer by typing it on the computer's keyboard. 通过计算机上的键盘键入信息以进入计算机。

keymaster *n.* **持钥者**

A common host name assigned by network administrators to a gateway or router. Popularized in part by the Keymaster character in the 1984 movie "Ghostbusters." *See also* gatekeeper. 一种通常由网络管理人员指派给网关或路由器的主机名，如此流行这种名称的一部分原因是 1984 年电影"Ghostbusters"中的 Keymaster 这个人物。参阅 gatekeeper。

keypad *n.* **（数字）键区，小键盘**

See（见）numeric keypad.

key pair *n.* **密钥对**

A widely used encryption scheme that allows secure use of digital certificate identification. A key pair consists of a public key and a private key. The public key is shared with other individuals; the private key is known only to its owner. The public and private key form an asymmetric pair, meaning the keys on either end of a transmission are different. A message encrypted with the public key can be decrypted only with the private key, and a message encrypted with the private key can be decrypted only with the public key. 一种广泛使用的允许安全使用数字身份证的加密模式。密钥对包括一个公钥和一个私钥，公钥可以与其他人公享，私钥只有所有者自己知道。公钥和私钥形成一个不对称的密钥对，其含义是在加密和解密中的作用各不相同，一条用公钥加密的消息只能用私钥解密，一条用私钥加密的消息只能用公钥解密。

keypunch *n.* **键控穿孔机**

An archaic keyboard-activated device used to punch holes in predetermined locations on paper cards roughly the size of a business envelope. It was used to provide programs and data to early computing systems. 一种键盘驱动设备，用于在尺寸约为商用信封大小的纸卡的预定位置上打孔。键控穿孔机为早期的计算系统提供程序和数据。

key recovery *n.* **密钥恢复法**

General term referring to the ability to retrieve a cryptographic key in order to decode encrypted information. Key recovery can be used to regain a lost key or, as has been publicized in recent years, can be used as a means of enabling government agencies to decode encrypted information. One method of providing for key recovery is known as key escrow. *See also* encryption, key escrow,

private key. 一般指具有为破解密码信息重新获取密码钥匙的能力。密钥恢复法可用于重新获得丢失的密钥，或作为近几年来公开化的政府机构破解密码信息的一种方法。一种提供密钥恢复的方法称为密钥代管。参阅 encryption, key escrow, private key。

key sort *n.* 关键字排序

See(见) tag sort.

keystroke *n.* 击[按]键

The act of pressing a key on a keyboard to enter a character or initiate a command in a program. The efficiency and ease of use of certain applications is often measured in terms of how many keystrokes it takes to perform common operations. *See also* command, key (definition 1), keyboard. 在键盘上按下键的动作，用来输入一个字符或启动程序中的一条命令。某个给定应用程序的效率和难易程度可根据通过其执行普通操作所需的击键数来衡量。参阅 command, key (第 1 个释义), keyboard。

keyword *n.* 关键字

1. A characteristic word, phrase, or code that is stored in a key field and is used to conduct sorting or searching operations on records in a database. *See also* key field. 存储在关键字段中的特征字、词组或代码，用于对数据库中的记录进行分类或搜索操作。参阅 key field。

2. Any of the set of words that composes a given programming language or set of operating-system routines. *See also* reserved word. 指组成某种特定程序设计语言或一组操作系统例程的那些字。参阅 reserved word。

keyword density *n.* 关键字密度

A measurement of the keywords on a Web page as a percentage of total text. High keyword density can increase a Web site's probability of being found by search engines, some of which use keyword density to rank a Web page's relevance to an Internet search. *See also* keyword (definition 1). 在一个 Web 页中对关键字的一种度量方法，它表示关键字占整个字符的比例，高关键字密度可以增加一个 Web 站点被搜索引擎发现的可能性。一些搜索引擎使用关键字密度来决定一个 Web 页对于 Internet 搜索的相关级别。参阅 keyword (第 1 个释义)。

keyword-in-context *n.* 上下文内关键词

An automatic search methodology that creates indexes of document text or titles. Each keyword is stored in the resulting index along with some surrounding text, usually the word or phrase that precedes or follows the keyword in the text or title. *Acronym*: KWIC. 一种用于产生文献的正文或题目索引的自动搜索方法。每个关键词和其上下文短语一起被存在结果索引中。这些上下文短语通常是正文或题目中关键词前后的词或词组，缩略为 KWIC。

keyword stuffing *vb.* 【动】关键词填塞[满](法)

See(见) spamdexter.

Khornerstone *n.* khornerstone 基准测试程序

A benchmark of floating-point calculation performance used to test UNIX workstations. *See also* benchmark[1], Dhrystone, floating-point operation, Whetstone. 一种测试 UNIX 工作站浮点运算性能的基准程序。参阅 benchmark[1], Dhrystone, floating-point operation, Whetstone。

kHz *n.* 千赫兹

See(见) kilohertz.

kiddie script *n.* "球童"脚本；干杂活的过程

A simple and easy-to-use executable script used to hack into a computer or network. Unlike the traditional hacker's techniques, which require detailed networking and programming knowledge, a kiddie script does not require any specialized skills or knowledge. *See also* script, script kiddie. 一种用于入侵计算机或者网络的简单易用的可执行脚本[过程]，与传统的黑客技术不同，"球童"脚本不要求任何专门的技巧或知识，而传统的黑客技术要求详细的组网和编程知识。参阅 script, script kiddie。

kill *vb.* 【动】终止；删除

1. To stop or abort a process in a program or operating system. 在程序或操作系统中，停止或终止一个进程。

2. In file management, to erase a file, often without hope of reversing the action. 在文件管理中，删除文件，并且通常该动作是不可逆的。

killer app *n.* 具有影响力的应用程序

1. An application of such popularity and

widespread standardization that it fuels sales of the hardware platform or operating system for which it was written. *See also* application. 指一种应用程序，由于其大众化和被普遍遵循为标准以至于可以促进它所使用的硬件平台或操作系统的销售。参阅 application。

2. An application that supplants its competition. *See also* application. 一种取代其竞争对手的应用程序。参阅 application。

kill file *n.* 过滤文件

See(见) bozo filter.

kilo- *prefix* 【前缀】千

1. Metric prefix meaning 10^3 (one thousand). 公制度量的前缀，即 10^3(1 千)。

2. In computer-related terms, a prefix meaning 2^{10} (1024). 在计算机相关术语中，代表 2^{10} (1024)的前缀。

kilobaud *n.* 千波特

A unit of measure of the transmission capacity of a communications channel, equal to 2^{10} (1024) baud. *See also* baud. 一种计量通信信道传输能力的单位，相当于 2^{10}(1024)波特。参阅 baud。

kilobit *n.* 千位

A data unit equal to 1024 bits. Abbreviated Kb or Kbit. 一种数据单位，等于 1024 位。缩写为 Kb 或 Kbit。

kilobits per second *n.* 千位每秒，千比特每秒

Data transfer speed, as through a modem or on a network, measured in multiples of 1024 bits per second. Abbreviated Kbps. 数据传输速率，如网络上通常用每秒 1024 位的倍数来表示。缩写为 Kbps。

kilobyte *n.* 千字节

A data unit of 1024 bytes. Abbreviated K, KB, or Kbyte. *See also* kilo-. 一种代表 1024 字节的数据单位。缩写为 K、KB 或 Kbyte。参阅 kilo-。

kilocycle *n.* 千周

A unit of measurement representing 1000 cycles, generally meaning 1000 cycles per second. Abbreviated kc. *See also* kilohertz. 一种表示 1000 周期的计量单位，一般指 1000 周每秒。缩写为 kc。参阅 kilohertz。

kilohertz *n.* 千赫兹

A measure of frequency equivalent to 1000 hertz, or 1000 cycles per second. Abbreviated kHz. *See also* hertz. 一种频率单位，相当于 1000 赫兹或 1000 周每秒。缩写为 kHz。参阅 hertz。

Kinesis ergonomic keyboard *n.* Kinesis 人机工程学键盘

A keyboard designed ergonomically to eliminate repetitive strain injuries. *See also* ergonomic keyboard, repetitive strain injury.
一种按照人机工程学原则设计的、用于消除因重复运动而带来的伤害的键盘。参阅 ergonomic keyboard, repetitive strain injury。

kiosk *n.* 公用信息机

A freestanding computer or terminal that provides information to the public, usually through a multimedia display. 一种独立式的计算机或终端，常常通过多媒体演示向公众提供信息。

kludge *n.* 不完美的系统，不成熟的系统

1. A short-term or makeshift hardware construction. 一种短期或权宜之计的硬件结构。

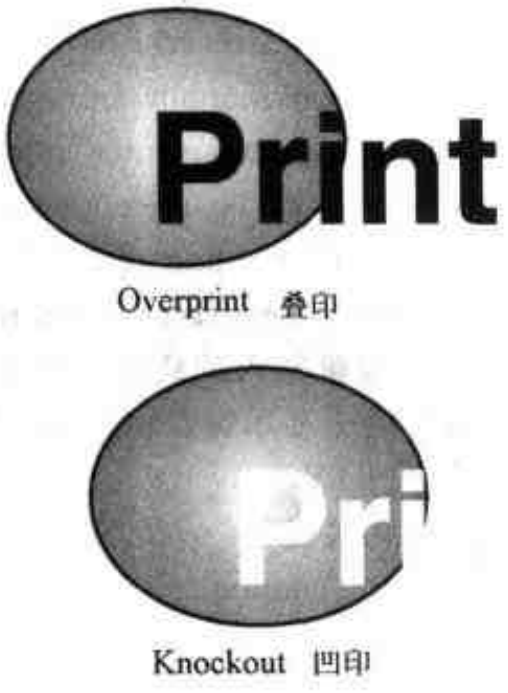
2. A program characterized by a lack of design or forethought, as if written in a hurry to satisfy an immediate need. A kludge basically operates properly, but its construction or design is severely lacking in elegance or logical efficiency. *See also* braindamaged, hack[1] (definition 1), spaghetti code.
一种缺乏设计或远见的程序，好像是为满足急需而匆忙写成的。kludge 基本上可正常工作，但其构造或设计严重缺乏精致或逻辑效率。参阅 braindamaged, hack[1] (第 1 个释义), spaghetti code。

knockout *n.* 凹印；可挪件

1. In multicolor printing, the process of removing from one image the overlapping parts of a graphic or text that are to be printed in a different color so that ink colors will not mix. See the illustration. *See also* spot color. *Compare* overprint. 在彩色印刷中，将使用不同颜色印刷并与一个图像重叠的图形或文字移出，从而使色彩不致混淆的过程。参阅本条目的图例。参阅 spot color。比较 overprint。

2. In hardware, a section of a panel that can be removed to make space for a switch or other component. 在硬件中，指为开关或其他元件留出空间而可从面板上移走的那部分。

K



Knockout

A knockout allows an overlapping image to print in the correct color

"凹印"使重叠图像能以正确的颜色印制

knowbot *n.* 知识机器人[程序]

Short for **know**ledge ro**bot**. An artificialintelligence program that follows a set of predetermined rules to perform work, such as searching for files or looking for documents that contain specific pieces of information on a network, such as the Internet. *See also* bot (definition 2). 为 **know**ledge ro**bot** 的缩写。一种按照一系列预订规则进行工作的人工智能程序,如在网络(因特网)上搜寻或查找包含某些特定信息的文件。参阅 bot (第 2 个释义)。

knowledge acquisition *n.* 知识获取

The process of translating knowledge from one or more human experts into a form of representation usable by a computer, for the purpose of developing an expert system. *See also* expert system. 一种把一个或多个(人类)专家的知识翻译成可被计算机使用的表示格式的过程,目的是为了发展完善专家系统。参阅 expert system。

knowledge base *n.* 知识库

A form of database used in expert systems that contains the accumulated body of knowledge of human specialists in a particular field. The reasoning ability or problem-solving approach that a specialist would use is contained in the inference engine, which forms another crucial part of an expert system. *See also* expert system, inference engine. 一种在专家系统中使用的数据库,其中包含了在某个特定领域中(人类)专家所积累的知识。专家使用的推理能力或解决问题的方法都包含在推理机里。推理机构成了专家系统的另一个决定性部分。参阅 expert system, inference engine。

knowledge-based system *n.* 基于知识的系统

See(见) expert system.

knowledge domain *n.* 知识域

The specific area of expertise to which an expert system is devoted. *See also* expert system. 专家系统所针对的特定专业领域。参阅 expert system。

knowledge engineer *n.* 知识工程师

A computer scientist who builds an expert system by acquiring the needed knowledge and translating it into a program. *See also* expert system. 一种计算机科学家,通过获取所需的知识并把它转换成程序从而建立起专家系统。参阅 expert system。

knowledge representation *n.* 知识表示法

The methodology that forms the basis for the decision-making structure in an expert system, usually taking the form of if-then rules. *See also* expert system. 在专家系统中组成决策结构基础的方法,通常采用"如果一则"规则的形式。参阅 expert system。

knowledge worker *n.* 知识工人

Term invented by a management consultant, Peter Drucker, for an individual whose job centers on the collection, processing, and application of information, especially when meaningful value is added to purely factual information. A knowledge worker is someone with both formal education and the ability to apply that education-knowledge-in a work situation. *See also* information explosion. 由管理顾问 Peter Drucker 发明的术语,其工作主要集中于收集、处理及应用信息,尤其指在将一些有意义的值添加到纯实际的信息的工作中。知识工人是具有正式教育而且能将教育"知识"应用于实际工作场合的人。参阅 information explosion。

Korn shell *n.* Korn 命令解释程序

A command-line interface, available under UNIX,

K

that combines features of the Bourne and C shells. The Korn shell is fully compatible with the Bourne shell but also offers the history and command-line editing capabilities of the C shell. *See also* command-line interface, shell1, UNIX. *Compare* Bourne shell, C shell. UNIX 中的一种命令行界面程序，结合了 Bourne 和 C 命令解释程序的功能。Korn 命令解释程序不仅与 Bourne 命令解释程序完全兼容而且还能提供 C 命令解释程序的历史[记录]和命令行编辑能力。参阅 command-line interface, shell1, UNIX。比较 Bourne shell, C shell。

KSR terminal *n.* 键盘发送接收终端

Short for **k**eyboard **s**end/**r**eceive **terminal**. A type of terminal that accepts input from a keyboard only and uses an internal printer rather than a screen to display the keyboard input and the output received from the sending terminal. *See also* TTY. 为 keyboard send/receive **terminal** 的缩写。一种只接受键盘输入的终端，使用一台内部打印机而不是屏幕来显示键盘输入或来自发送终端的输出。参阅 TTY。

KWIC *n.* 上下文内关键字

See(见) keyword-in-context.

L

L1 cache *n.* 一级高速缓存

A memory cache built into i486 and higherlevel processors to help improve processing speed. The L1 cache, typically containing 8 KB, can be read in a single clock cycle, so it is tried first. The i486 contains one L1 cache; the Pentium contains two, one for code and one for data. *Also called*: level 1 cache, on-chip cache. *See also* cache, i486DX, Pentium. *Compare* L2 cache. 嵌入 i486 和更高级处理器的一种高速缓存，用于帮助增强处理器的处理速度。典型的一级高速缓存容量为 8KB，可在一个时钟周期内读出其内容，所以它是首先被使用的高速缓存。i486 处理器含一个一级高速缓存；Pentium 处理器含两个，一个放代码，另一个放数据。也称为 level 1 cache, on-chip cache。参阅 cache, i486DX, Pentium。比较 L2 cache。

L2 cache *n.* 二级高速缓存

A memory cache consisting of static RAM on a motherboard that uses an i486 or higher-level processor. The L2 cache, which typically contains 128 KB to 1 MB, is faster than the system DRAM but slower than the L1 cache built into the CPU chip. *Also called*: level 2 cache. *See also* cache, dynamic RAM, i486DX, static RAM. *Compare* L1 cache. 由静态 RAM 构成的一种高速缓存，所在的主板使用 i486 或更高级的处理器。典型的二级高速缓存容量从 128KB 到 1MB，它比系统的动态 RAM 快，但比 CPU 片内的一级高速缓存慢，也称为 level 2 cache。参阅 cache, dynamic RAM, i486DX, static RAM。比较 L1 cache。

L2TP *n.* 第二层隧道协议

See(见) Layer Two Tunneling Protocol.

L8R *adv.* 【俗】再见

Abbreviation for later, as in "See you later," an expression often used in e-mail or Usenet groups as a closing remark. later 的缩写，如同 See you later 一样，L8R 是在电子邮件或 Usenet 组中作为结束语的一种表达方式。

label *n.* 标号，标记[签]

An identifier. A label can be a physical item, such as a stick-on tag used to identify disks and other computer equipment, or an electronic label added to floppy disks or hard disks. It can also be a word, symbol, or other group of characters used to identify a file, a storage medium, an element defined in a computer program, or a specific item in a document such as a spreadsheet or a chart. *See also* identifier. 一种标识符。标记可以是实物，如贴在磁盘或其他计算机外设上的标签，或是在软盘或硬盘上的电子标签。它也可以是一个字、符号或一组字符，用来标记文件、存储介质或计算机程序中所定义的一种成分或文本(电子表格或图表)中的特殊项。参阅 identifier。

label edge router *n.* 标记[签]嵌入路由器

See(见) MPLS.

label prefix *n.* 标号前缀

In a spreadsheet, a character at the beginning of a cell entry that identifies the entry to the program as a label. 在电子表格中，作为标号标记着程序入口的起始单元首字母。

label switching *n.* 标记[签]交换(技术，方法)

See(见) MPLS.

label switch path *n.* 标记[签]交换路径

See(见) MPLS.

label switch router *n.* 标记[签]交换路由器

See(见) MPLS.

LACP *n.* 链路聚集控制协议

Acronym for Link Aggregation Control Protocol.

See link aggregation. 为 Link Aggregation Control Protocol 的缩略语。见 link aggregation

lag *n.* **延迟，滞后**

The time difference between two events. In electronics, a lag is a delay between a change in input and a change in output. On computer displays, a lag is a fading brightness left on the phosphor coating of the screen after an image changes. *See also* persistence. 两个事件间的时间差。在电子学中，延迟是从一个输入变化到一个输出变化之间所经历的时间。在计算机显示中，指图像变化之后，屏幕表面磷光上留下的余辉。参阅 persistence。

LAN *n.* **局域网**

Acronym for local area network. A group of computers and other devices dispersed over a relatively limited area and connected by a communications link that enables any device to interact with any other on the network. LANs commonly include PCs and shared resources such as laser printers and large hard disks. The devices on a LAN are known as nodes, and the nodes are connected by cables through which messages are transmitted. *See also* baseband network, broadband network, bus network, client/server architecture, collision detection, communications protocol, contention, CSMA/CD, network, peer-topeer architecture, ring network, star network. *Compare* WAN. 为 local area network 的缩略语。分布在相对有限的地理区域内的一组计算机及其他设备，彼此间通过通信链路相互连接，网络上任何设备之间可以进行交互。局域网一般包括微机和共享资源，如激光打印机及大容量硬盘。局域网上的设备称为节点，各节点由电缆相连，信息通过电缆传输。参阅 baseband network, broadband network, bus network, client/server architecture, collision detection, communications protocol, contention, CSMA/CD, network, peer-topeer architecture, ring network, star network。比较 WAN。

landscape mode *n.* **横向方式(打印，显示)**

A horizontal print orientation in which text or images are printed "sideways" —that is, the width of the image on the page is greater than the height. *Compare* portrait mode. 一种水平打印取向方式，其中文字或图形的打印采用横的，即页面上图形的宽度比高度长。比较 portrait mode。

landscape monitor *n.* **横式监视器**

A monitor that is wider than it is high. Landscape monitors are usually about 33 percent wider than they are high—roughly the same proportion as a television screen. *Compare* full-page display, portrait monitor. 一种宽度比高度长的监视器。横式监视器的宽度大约比高度多 33%，近似于电视机屏幕的比例。比较 full-page display, portrait monitor。

LANE *n.* **局域网仿真**

Acronym for LAN Emulation. *See* ATM (definition 1), communications protocol, LAN. 为 LAN Emulation 的缩略语。见 ATM (第 1 个释义), communications protocol, LAN。

LANGID *n.* **语言标识符**

See(见) language identifier.

language *n.* **语言**

See(见) programming language.

language-description language *n.* **语言描述语言**

See(见) metalanguage.

language identifier *n.* **语言标识符**

A standard international numeric abbreviation for a country or geographical region. A language identifier is a 16-bit value that consists of a primary language identifier and a secondary language identifier. *Acronym*: LANGID. *See also* locale identifier. 一种代表某个国家或地区的标准国际数字缩写。语言标识符是一个 16 位二进制数，由主语言标识符和次要语言标识符组成。缩略为 LANGID。参阅 locale identifier。

language processor *n.* **语言处理机，语言处理程序**

A hardware device or a software program designed to accept instructions written in a particular language and translate them into machine code. *See also* compiler (definition 2), interpreter. 一种能接受用特定语言所写的命令并将其转换成机器代码的硬件设备或软件程序。参阅 compiler (第 2 个释义), interpreter。

language translation program *n.* **语言翻译程序**

A program that translates statements written in one programming language into another programming language (usually from one high-level

language into another). *See also* high-level language. 将用一种程序设计语言写的语句翻译成另一种程序设计语言(常指从一种高级语言到另一种)的等价语句的程序。参阅 high-level language。

LAN Manager *n.* 局域网管理程序

An older LAN (local area network) technology developed by Microsoft and distributed by Microsoft, IBM (as IBM LAN Server), and other original equipment manufacturers. Superseded by TCP/IP networking protocols in Windows 9x, LAN Manager implemented the NetBEUI protocol and was notable for its small stack size. It was used to connect computers running the MS-DOS, OS/2, or UNIX operating systems to allow users to share files and system resources and to run distributed applications using a client/server architecture. *See also* client/server architecture, LAN, NetBEUI. 一种较老的局域网技术,由美国 Microsoft 公司研制,并由 Microsoft、IBM(作为 IMB Server)和其他原始设备制造商推广。局域网管理程序在 Windows 9x 系统中被 TCP/IP 联网协议取代,其实现了 NetBEUI 协议并以堆栈小而著称。局域网管理程序用于连接运行 MS-DOS、OS/2 和 UNIX 操作系统的计算机,准许用户共享文件和系统资源,并可通过客户-服务器结构运行分布式应用程序。参阅 client/server architecture、LAN、NetBEUI。

LANtastic *n.* LANtastic 操作系统

A network operating system from Artisoft designed to support both peer-to-peer and client-server networks consisting of PCs running a mix of MS-DOS and Windows operating systems. Artisoft 设计用于支持对等网络和客户机服务器网络的一种网络操作系统,客户机服务器网络由混合运行 MS-DOS 和 Windows 操作系统的 PC 机组成。

laptop *n.* 膝上型计算机

A small, portable personal computer that runs on either batteries or AC power, designed for use during travel. Laptops have flat LCD or plasma screens and small keyboards. Most can run the same software as their desktop counterparts and can accept similar peripherals, such as sound cards, internal or external modems, floppy disks, and CD-ROM drives. Some laptops are designed to be plugged into a docking station, effectively making them desktop computers. Most have connectors for plugging in external keyboards and full-sized monitors. Older laptops weighed as much as 15 pounds; current laptops can weigh as little as 5 pounds without peripherals. While *notebook* is the current term for ultralight portable computers, these machines are also commonly referred to as laptops. *See also* portable computer. *Compare* subnotebook computer. 一种小型便携式个人计算机,可使用电池或交流电源,便于旅途中使用。这类计算机具有扁平的液晶显示屏或等离子体屏幕,小型的键盘。大多数膝上机可以运行台式计算机中的软件,可以配置相似的外设,比如声卡、内置或外置的调制解调器、软盘驱动器和光盘驱动器。有些膝上机用于插入坞站中,有效地使它们成为台式计算机。大多数膝上型计算机都有连接器可插入外部键盘和最大尺寸的监视器。老式的膝上机重量为 15 磅,目前的膝上机重量可以仅为 5 磅(不带外设(比如软件盘或光盘驱动器)时)。由于当前将极轻的便携机称为笔记本,通常这些机器也可指膝上型计算机。参阅 portable computer。比较 subnotebook computer。

large model *n.* 大模式

A memory model of the Intel 80x86 processor family. The large model allows both code and data to exceed 64 kilobytes, but the total of both must generally be less than 1 megabyte. Each data structure must be less than 64 kilobytes in size. *See also* memory model. Intel 80x86 处理器系列的一种存储模式。大模式允许代码和数据超过 64K 字节,但二者之和一般应小于 1 兆字节。每个数据结构的大小必须小于 64K 字节。参阅 memory model。

large-scale integration *n.* 大规模集成

A term describing a chip on which circuit elements number in the thousands. *Acronym*: LSI. *See also* integrated circuit. *Compare* mediumscale integration, small-scale integration, super-largescale integration, ultra-large-scale integration, verylarge-scale integration. 描述几千个电路元件集成在一块芯片上的一种术语,缩写为 LSI。缩略为 LSI。参阅 integrated circuit。比较 mediumscale

integration, small-scale integration, super-large-scale integration, ultra-large-scale integration, very-large-scale integration.

laser 或 LASER *n.* 激光器

Acronym for light amplification by stimulated emission of radiation. A device that uses certain quantum effects to produce coherent light, which travels with greater efficiency than noncoherent light because the beam diverges only slightly as it travels. Lasers are used in computer technology to transmit data through fiberoptic cables, to read and write data on CD-ROMs, and to place an image on a photosensitive drum in laser printers.

为 light amplification by stimulated emission of radiation 的缩略语。一种使用某种量子效应产生相干光的器件，由于相干光束传输时仅发生轻微散射，它比非相干光的传输效率高。用于计算机技术中激光可通过光缆传输数据，读写光盘数据，在激光打印机的光敏鼓上存入图像。

laser engine *n.* 激光打印机机芯

See(见) printer engine.

laser printer *n.* 激光打印机

An electrophotographic printer that is based on the technology used by photocopiers. A focused laser beam and a rotating mirror are used to draw an image of the desired page on a photosensitive drum. This image is converted on the drum into an electrostatic charge, which attracts and holds toner. A piece of electrostatically charged paper is rolled against the drum, which pulls the toner away from the drum and onto the paper. Heat is then applied to fuse the toner to the paper. Finally, the electrical charge is removed from the drum, and the excess toner is collected. By omitting the final step and repeating only the toner-application and paper-handling steps, the printer can make multiple copies. The only serious drawback of a laser printer is that it offers less paper handling flexibility than do dot-matrix printers. Both multipart forms and wide-carriage printing, for example, are better handled by line printers or dot-matrix printers. *See also* electrophotographic printers, nonimpact printer, page printer. *Compare* dot-matrix printer, ion-deposition printer, LCD printer, LED printer. 基于影印技术的一种电子成像打印机。它使用一束聚焦激光和旋转镜在感光鼓上形成所需页面的图像，图像在感光鼓上转变为静电电荷，电荷吸附色粉。一张带静电的打印纸从鼓上滚过并吸走色粉使图像转印在纸上。然后加热使色粉固定在纸上。最后，释放感光鼓上的电荷并收集散落的色粉。如果不做最后一步而重复吸附色粉和送纸过程，则可得到多份拷贝。激光打印机的唯一缺点是它不如点阵打印机进纸灵活。例如，行式打印机、点阵打印机或菊花轮打印机更适合多项表格和宽行打印。参阅 electrophotographic printers, nonimpact printer, page printer。比较 dot-matrix printer, ion deposition printer, LCD printer, LED printer。

laser storage *n.* 激光存储

The use of optical read/write technology with metallic discs for information storage. *See also* compact disc. 使用光读写技术和金属盘存储信息。参阅 compact disc。

LaserWriter 35 *n.* LaserWriter 35 字型

The standard set of 35 PostScript fonts for the Apple LaserWriter family of laser printers. *See also* laser printer, PostScript font. 35 种 PostScript 字型的标准系列，用来支持激光打印机中的 Apple 公司的激光打印机 LaserWriter 系列。参阅 laser printer, PostScript font。

last in, first out *n.* 后进先出

A method of processing a queue in which items are removed in inverse order relative to the order in which they were added—that is, the last in is the first out. *Acronym*: LIFO. *See also* stack. *Compare* first in, first out. 一种队列处理方法，即队中各项移出的次序与其加入队列的次序恰好相反，也就是说，后进队的先出队，缩略为 LIFO。参阅 stack。比较 first in, first out。

last mile *n.* 最后一英里

The connection (which may in fact be more or less than one mile) between an end user's system and that of a service provider, such as a telephone company. The "last mile" connection historically has referred to the twisted-pair copper wires used between a home and the telephone company.

While this definition remains accurate, "last mile" is now often used more broadly to refer to the link between an end user's system and the high-speed Internet access technology of a service provider, such as an ISP (Internet service provider). Thus, for modem users accessing the Internet through voice-grade lines, the last mile is still equivalent to the phone company's twistedpair copper wiring. However, because standard modem transmission over voice-grade lines is sometimes frustratingly slow, other last mile solutions have been designed to provide greater speed and bandwidth. These include coaxial cable (used in cable TV), fiber optics, or a radio link (such as a cellular telephone or a point-to-point link). DSL and ISDN are methods for providing high-speed last-mile data service through twisted-pair copper wires. *See also* DSL, ISDN, twisted-pair wiring. *Compare* local loop. 在终端用户和服务提供商(如电话公司)之间的连线(实际上是大约一英里)。历史上,"最后一英里"连接线指在家庭和电话公司之间使用的铜双绞线。这一定义仍保持原意,而现在"最后一英里"应用更广泛,用于指终端用户与提供高速因特网访问技术的服务提供商(如因特网服务提供商(ISP))之间的链接,因此,对于通过语音级线路使用调制解调器访问因特网的用户,"最后一英里"仍然指电话公司的铜双绞线。但是,因为通过语音级线路传输的标准调制解调器有时很慢,所以已经设计了其他的"最后一英里"解决方法来提供更快的速度和更高的带宽。这些方法包括同轴电缆(用于有线电视)、光纤电缆或无线电链接(如蜂窝式电话或点对点链接)。DSL 和 ISDN 也是通过铜双绞线提供高速的"最后一英里"数据服务的方法。参阅 DSL, ISDN, twisted-pair wiring。比较 local loop。

latch *n.* **锁存器**

A circuit or circuit element used to maintain a particular state, such as on or off, or logical true or false. A latch changes state only in response to a particular input. *See also* flip-flop. 保持某种特定状态(如开或关,逻辑真或逻辑假)的一种电路或电路组件。锁存器只在特定输入下才改变状态。参阅 flip-flop。

late binding *n.* **后联编,后绑定**

See(见) dynamic binding.

latency *n.* **等待时间**

The time required for a signal to travel from one point on a network to another. *See also* ping[1] (definition 1). 信号从网络中一点传播到另一点所需的时间 参阅 ping[1](第 1 个释义)。

LaTeX[1] 或 LATEX *n.* **LATEX 排版系统**

A document preparation system based on TeX, developed by Leslie Lamport. By using simple, intuitive commands for text elements such as headers, LaTeX lets the user focus more on document content than document appearance. *See also* header (definition 1), TeX. 在 TeX 基础上经 Leslie Lamport 改进的一种排版系统。通过使用简单而直观的命令来处理诸如标题之类的正文元素,LaTeX 排版系统使用户更关注文件内容本身而不是文件形式。参阅 header (第 1 个释义), TeX

LaTeX[2] *vb.* **【动】用 LaTeX 排版**

To process a LaTeX file. *See also* LaTeX[1]. 处理 LaTeX 文件。参阅 LaTeX[1]。

launch *vb.* **【动】启动,激活**

To activate an application program (especially on the Macintosh) from the operating system's user interface. 从操作系统的用户界面上激活一个应用程序(特别在 Macintosh 系统上)。

Launcher *n.* **程序启动程序**

In Mac OS, a program that organizes frequently used applications and programs and that allows the user to execute them with a single mouse click. Macintosh 操作系统中的一个程序,可将常用的程序组织起来,使用户单击鼠标键即可执行这些程序。

layer *n.* **层(协议),规范**

1. The protocol or protocols operating at a particular level within a protocol suite, such as IP within the TCP/IP suite. Each layer is responsible for providing specific services or functions for computers exchanging information over a communications network (such as the layers in the ISO/OSI reference model) and information is passed from one layer to the next. Although different

suites have varying numbers of levels, generally the highest layer deals with software interactions at the application level, and the lowest governs hardware-level connections between different computers. See the table. *See also* ISO/OSI reference model, protocol stack, TCP/IP. 应用于协议程序组某一层次上的协议，比如 TCP/IP 协议组中的 IP 协议。每层协议负责为计算机通过通信网络交换信息提供特定的服务或实现一定的功能（如表中所列 ISO/OSI 基准模型中的各层），信息从一层传向另一层。尽管不同协议组中级数不同，但通常最高层处理应用级的软件交互作用，最低层管理不同计算机间硬件级联接。参阅本条目的表。参阅 ISO/OSI reference model, protocol stack, TCP/IP。

Table L.1 Layers in the ISO/OSI reference model

ISO/OSI layer	Focus
Applicaion (highest level)	Program to program transfer of information
Presentation	Test formatting and display, code conversion
Session	Establishing, maintaining, and coordinating communicaion
Transport	Accurate delivery, service quality
Network	Transport routes, message handling and transfer
Data-link	Coding, addressing, and transmitting information
Physical	Hardware connections

表 L.1 ISO/OSI 基准模型中的层

ISO/OSI 划分的层	功 用
应用层(最高层)	信息在程序到程序上进行传输
表示层	正文的格式化和显示，代码的转换
话路层	建立、维护并协调(双方的)通信
运输层	准确传递，服务质量
网路层	运输的路由，报文的处理和传送
数据链路层	对信息进行编码，编址和传输
物理层	硬件的连接

2. In communications and distributed processing, a set of rules and standards that handles a particular class of events. 在通信和分布式处理中，处理一类特定事件的规则和标准。

layer 4 switching *n.* **第 4 层交换(操作程序)**

In Network Address Translation (NAT), a function that handles incoming packets and changes the IP address and destination port to transfer them to the proper server within the private network, and then readdresses return packets leaving the private network. Because layer 4 switching controls the address on packets moving in both directions, the internal network remains transparent to the client. *See also* LVS, NAT. 网络地址转换(NAT)技术中的一个函数或操作程序，处理接收到的数据包并修改其目的 IP 地址和目的地端口号，以便将其传送到专用网络中正确的服务器上，此外也要修改离开私有网络的应答数据包的地址。由于第 4 层交换程序控制了两个传输方向上的数据包的地址，所以内部网络对客户端而言是透明的。参阅 LVS, NAT。

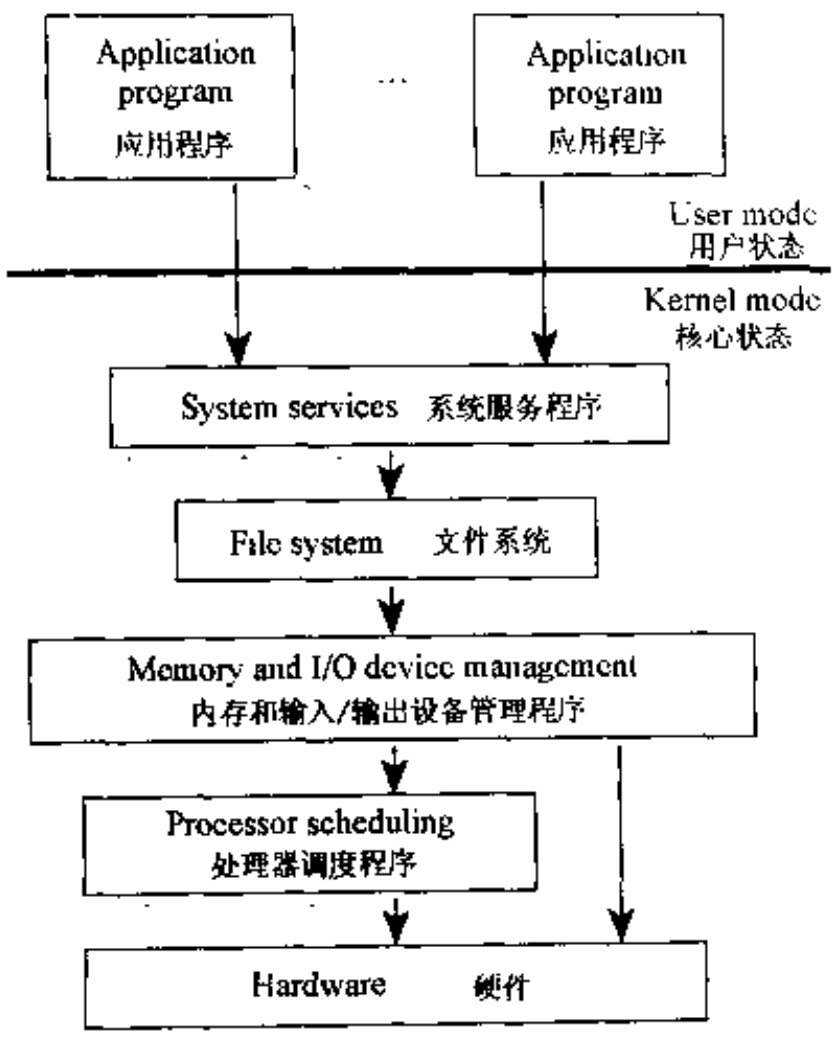
layered architecture *n.* **分层体系结构**

The division of a network model into multiple discrete layers, or levels, through which messages pass as they are prepared for transmission. In a layered architecture, protocols at each layer provide specific services or functions and rely on protocols in the layers above and below them for other needed services. *See also* protocol. 网络模型分成多个不连续的层，当信息准备传输时，它们就通过这些层传送。在分层体系结构中，每层中的协议提供特殊的服务或功能，并且它们依赖于所在层的上一层和下一层的协议来得到其他所需的服务。参阅 protocol。

layered interface *n.* **分层接口**

In programming, one or more levels of routines lying between an application and the computing hardware and separating activities according to the type of task the activities are designed to carry out. Ultimately, such an interface makes it easier to adapt a program to different types of equipment. See the illustration. 程序设计中的一层或多层例程，位于应用程序与计算硬件之间，根据所执行活动的任务类型将活动分开。这种接口最终可使程序更易于适应各种不同类型的设备。参阅

本条目的图例。



Layered interface

layering *n.* 分层

In computer graphics, the grouping of logically related elements in a drawing. Layering enables a program user to view, and work on independently, portions of a graphic instead of the entire drawing. 在计算机图形学中，将图形中逻辑相关的部分划分成组。分层使程序用户能对图的局部而不是整个图形进行独立的观察和操作。

Layer Two Tunneling Protocol *n.* 第二层隧道[穿]协议

An industry-standard Internet tunneling protocol that provides encapsulation for sending Point-to-Point Protocol (PPP) frames across packet-oriented media. For IP networks, Layer Two Tunneling Protocol traffic is sent as User Datagram Protocol (UDP) messages. In Microsoft operating systems, this protocol is used in conjunction with Internet Protocol security (IPSec) as a virtual private network (VPN) technology to provide remote access or router-to-router VPN connections. Layer Two Tunneling Protocol is described in RFC 2661. *Acronym*: L2TP. *See also* IPSec, Point-to Point Protocol, tunnel, User Datagram Protocol. 一种作为产业标准的因特网隧道协议，为在面向数据包的媒体上发送的点对点协议(PPP)帧提供封装服务。对于IP网络，第二层隧道协议数据作为用户数据报协议(UDP)消息被发送。在微软操作系统中，本协议和因特网协议安全(IPSec)软件一起使用，实现虚拟专用网(VPN)技术，提供远程访问或路由器间VPN连接。RFC2661详细描述了第二层隧道协议。缩略为L2TP。参阅 IPSec, Point-to-Point Protocol, tunnel, User Datagram Protocol。

layout *n.* 规划，布局

1. The overall plan or design of a document system. *See also* page layout. 文件系统的整体规划和设计。参阅 page layout。

2. In programming, the order and sequence of input and output. 程序设计中输入输出的先后顺序。

3. In computer design, the arrangement of circuits and other components of the system. 计算机设计中电路和系统其他部件的布置。

lazy evaluation *n.* 延迟求值，惰性计算

A programming mechanism that allows an evaluation action to be performed only when needed and only to a certain extent. Lazy evaluation allows a program to handle data objects such as extremely large tables and lists in a timely and effective manner. 一种允许只在需要时或在某种程度上执行求值计算的程序设计原理。延缓求值使程序能以适时有效的方式处理诸如超大规模的表格和列表这样的数据对象。

LBA *n.* 逻辑块编址(技术，方法)

See(见) logical block addressing.

LCC *n.* 无引线芯片载体

See(见) leaded chip carrier, leadless chip carrier.

lcd *n.* 改变本机当前目录的命令

In some FTP clients, the command that changes the current directory on the local system. *See also* FTP client. 有些FTP客户端中的一条改变本地系统当前目录的命令。参阅 FTP client。

LCD *n.* 液晶显示器

See(见) liquid crystal display.

LCD printer *n.* 液晶显示打印机

Short for liquid crystal display **printer**. An electrophotographic printer similar to a laser printer and often incorrectly labeled as one. LCD printers use a bright light source, typically a halogen lamp. *Also called* liquid crystal shutter printer. *See also* electrophotographic printers, nonimpact printer, page printer. *Compare* ion-deposition printer, laser printer, LED printer. 为 liquid crystal display **printer** 的缩写。与激光打印机类似的一种电子成像打印机。因而人们常将二者混为一谈。液晶显示打印机使用亮光源，通常是卤光灯。也称为 liquid crystal shutter printer。参阅 electrophotographic printers, nonimpact printer, page printer。比较 ion-deposition printer, laser printer, LED printer。

LCD projector *n.* 液晶显示投影仪

Short for liquid crystal display **projector**. A type of data projector that uses electricity to turn the pixels representing a projected image off or on. Unlike the newer DLP projectors, LCD projectors are able to display shades of color (gray scale) by controlling the amount of electricity used to turn a particular pixel on or off. *See also* gray scale, liquid crystal display. *Compare* DLP projector. 为 liquid crystal display **projector** 的缩写。一种数据投影仪，使用电流来控制表示投影图像的像素的开或关。与新近的 DLP 投影仪不同，液晶显示投影仪可以通过控制用于打开和关闭特殊像素的电流的数量来显示颜色的阴影（灰度）。参阅 gray scale, liquid crystal display。比较 DLP projector。

LCP *n.* 链路控制协议

See(见) Point-to-Point Protocol.

LDAP *n.* 轻便目录存取协议

See(见) Lightweight Directory Access Protocol.

lead[1] *n.* 导线

In electronics, the metallic connector of certain components such as resistors and capacitors. 在电子学中，用于连接某些元件（如电阻和电容）的金属连接物。

lead[2] *n.* 行间距

In typography, the amount of vertical space between two lines of text. 在印刷业中，两行正文间的垂直距离。

leaded chip carrier *n.* 有引线芯片载体

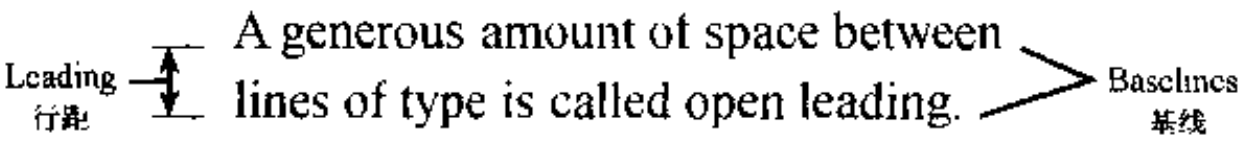
A method of mounting chips on boards. A leaded chip carrier has leglike pins for connecting it to the board. The chip makes contact with the board through surface mount technology in which the leads are soldered to the surface rather than into predrilled holes. Somewhat confusingly, a leaded chip carrier goes by the same acronym (LCC) as a lead *less* chip carrier. *Acronym*: LCC. *Compare* leadless chip carrier. 一种在线路板上安装芯片的方法。有引线芯片载体用伸出的管脚与线路板连接。该芯片通过表面安装技术与线路板接触，这种技术将引线焊接到表面而不是预先钻好的孔中。有些容易混淆的是，有引线芯片载体与无引线芯片载体的缩写相同，都是 LCC。缩略为 LCC。比较 leadless chip carrier。

leader *n.* 引导符

A row of dots, hyphens, or other such characters used to lead the eye across a printed page to related information. Leaders can be created by many word processors and other programs. 在页面上将视线引向相关内容的一排点、连字符或其他类似的字符。许多字处理程序和其他程序都可以产生引导符。

leading *n.* 行距

The space, expressed in points, between lines of type, measured from the baseline (bottom) of one line to the baseline of the next. The term is derived from the traditional typesetting practice of inserting a thin bar of lead between lines of metal type. See the illustration. *See also* point[1]. 打印字的行间距离，以点数表示。它是从一行的基线（底线）到另一行的基线间的距离。该词源于传统铅字印刷中将窄铅条插入铅字行间的作法。参阅本条目的图例。参阅 point[1]。



Leading

Ordinary text is typically set with leading one or two points greater than the point size of the type
普通文本一般规定行距的点数比铅字的点数多 1~2 点

leading edge *n.* 前沿，上升沿

The initial part of an electronic signal. If a digital signal switches from off to on and then back to off, the transition from off to on is the leading edge of the signal. 一个电信号的开始部分。如果一个数字信号由关到开，然后又关上，那么由关到开的变化称为信号的前沿。

leading zero *n.* 前导零，先行零

A zero that precedes the most significant (leftmost) digit of a number. One or more leading zeros may be used as fill characters in a field containing numeric input. Leading zeros have no significance in the value of a number. 一个数的最高有效位(最左边)数字前边的零。在有数值输入的字段中，人们使用一个或多个前导零作为填充符。对于数的值而言，前导零是毫无意义的。

lead ion battery *n.* 铅离子电池

An energy storage device that is based on the conversion of chemical to electrical energy as ions flow from one terminal to another through an acid medium in which lead and copper are suspended. This type of battery is used in laptop and notebook computers. 基于化学能转换为电能的一种能量存储设备。铅和铜浸在酸性介质中，离子通过酸性介质从一极流向另一极时就发生化学能与电能间的转换。这种电池用于膝上型计算机和笔记本计算机中。

leadless chip carrier *n.* 无引线芯片载体

A method of mounting chips on boards. A leadless chip carrier has contacts, rather than leglike pins, for connecting it to the board. The chip simply rests in a socket that has contacts on its base for completing the connection, and the chip is clamped in place so that the contacts are secure. *Acronym*: LCC. *See also* PLCC. *Compare* DIP (definition 1), pin grid array. 在线路板上安装芯片的一种方法。一个无引线芯片载体芯片使用触点而不是伸出的管脚与线路板相连。安装时只需将芯片放在有触点的插口上，夹紧芯片使接触可靠。缩略为 LCC。参阅 PLCC。比较 DIP（第 1 个释义），pin grid array。

leaf *n.* 叶，叶子

Any node (location) in a tree structure that is at the farthest distance from the root (primary node), no matter which path is followed. Thus, in any tree, a leaf is a node at the end of a branch—one that has no descendants. *See also* root, subtree, tree. 在树结构中，无论沿哪条路径都是距离根(主结点)最远的那个节点(位置)。因此，在任何树中，叶子是位于分支端点的节点，是没有后代的节点。参阅 root，subtree，tree。

leapfrog attack *n.* 跳步[点]攻击(法)

A method used by hackers to make an attack difficult to trace back to the source. In a leapfrog attack the hacker uses a User ID stolen from another source or routes information through a series of hosts to hide their identity and obscure the origin of the attack. *Also called*: network weaving. 黑客使用的一种使攻击难于被追踪的方法。在跳步攻击时，黑客使用从另一主机盗取的用户账号，或者使信息经过一系列主机中转，以隐藏他们的身份，并使攻击源难于跟踪。也称为 network weaving。

leapfrog test *n.* 跳步测试

A diagnostic routine, used for testing disk or tape storage, that repeatedly copies itself onto the storage medium. 反复将自身复制到存储介质上的一种测试例程，用于对磁盘或磁带存储器的测试。

leap year *n.* 闰年(问题)

A potential problem for some systems that follow an erroneous algorithm for calculating leap years. There are three rules for calculating leap years:

(1) A year is a leap year if it is divisible by 4, *but* (2) not if it is divisible by 100, *unless*(3) it is also divisible by 400. Thus, 1900 was not a leap year, but 2000 was. 一些系统遵循错误的闰年计算算法而产生的潜在问题。有三条规则计算闰年：(1)某一年是闰年，如果它能被 4 整除，但是(2)能被 100 整除则不是闰年，除非(3)它也能被 400 整除。因而，1900 年不是闰年，但 2000 年是闰年。

leased line *n.* 专用线路，租用线

See(见) dedicated line (第 1 个释义).

least significant bit *n.* 最低有效位

In a sequence of one or more bytes, the low-order (usually rightmost) bit of a binary number. *Acronym*: LSB. *See also* low-order. *Compare* most significant bit. 在一个或多个字节串中，二进制数的最低位(一般是最右位)。缩略为 LSB。参阅 low-order。比较 most significant bit。

least significant character *n.* 最低有效字符

The low-order, or rightmost, character in a string. *Acronym*: LSC. *See also* loworder. *Compare* most significant character. 一个字符串中的低位字符或最右边的字符。缩略为 LSC。参阅 loworder。比较 most significant character。

least significant digit *n.* 最低有效数字[位]

The low-order, or rightmost, digit in the normal representation of a number. *Acronym*: LSD. *See also* low-order. *Compare* most significant digit. 一个数字在常规表示下最低位或最右边的数字。缩略为 LSD。参阅 low-order。比较 most significant digit。

LED *n.* 发光二极管

See(见) light-emitting diode.

LED printer *n.* 发光二极管打印机

Short for **light-emitting diode printer**. An electrophotographic printer similar to LCD and laser printers. The significant difference between LED and laser or LCD printers is in the light source: LED printers use an array of light-emitting diodes. *See also* electrophotographic printers, light emitting diode, nonimpact printer, page printer. *Compare* ion-deposition printer, laser printer, LCD printer. 为 **light emitting diode printer** 的缩写。与液晶显示打印机和激光打印机类似的一种电子成像打印机。发光二极管打印机与激光打印机或液晶显示打印机的重要不同之处在于所使用的光源。发光二极管打印机使用一组发光二极管。参阅 electrophotographic printers, light-emitting diode, nonimpact printer, page printer。比较 ion-deposition printer, laser printer, LCD printer。

left justification *n.* 左对齐

In typesetting, word processing, and desktop publishing, the process of aligning text evenly along the left margin of a column or page. The right edge of the text is ragged. *See also* justify (definition 1), rag. *Compare* full justification, right justification. 在排版、字处理和桌面出版中，将文本沿一栏或一页的左边界对齐的处理过程。文本的右边界是参差不齐的。参阅 justify (第 1 个释义), rag。比较 full justification, right justification。

left-justify *vb.* 【动】向左对齐

To justify, as text, along the left. *See also* justify (definition 1), rag. *Compare* right-justify. 向左侧对齐，如将文本向左对齐。参阅 justify (第 1 个释义), rag。比较 right-justify。

legacy *adj.* 【修】旧，老，遗留，现存

Of or pertaining to documents, data, or hardware that existed prior to a certain time. The designation refers particularly to a change in process or technique that requires translating old data files to a new system. 形容文档或数据在某一时刻之前已经存在。它特别指的是旧的数据文件转化到新系统所需的处理上或技术上的变化。

legacy data *n.* 遗留数据

Data acquired by an organization that was compiled by another organization. The acquiring organization thus receives the existing information as a "legacy" from the information's prior owner. 一个机构所得到的由另一个机构所编辑的数据。因此，获取机构从信息的前拥有者那里像接收"遗产"那样接收现存信息。

legacy system *n.* 旧系统

A computer, software program, network, or other computer equipment that remains in use after a business or organization installs new systems. Compatibility with legacy systems is an important consideration when a new version is installed. For example, will a new spreadsheet software release be able to

read the existing business records without expensive and time-consuming conversion to a new format? Legacy systems in many organizations are based on mainframe computers, which may be either augmented or slowly replaced by client/server architectures. *See also* mainframe computer. *Compare* client/server architecture. 在商业或机构安装了新系统之后仍在使用的计算机、软件程序、网络或其他计算机设备。安装新版本时，与旧系统的兼容性是要考虑的重要问题。例如，新版本的电子表格软件能够不需昂贵而费时的转换来读取现存商业记录吗？许多旧系统是基于大型机的，但是许多机构正逐步用客户机-服务器结构的系统来替换大型机。参阅 mainframe computer。比较 client/server architecture。

legend *n.* **图注，图例**

Text that describes or explains a graphic, usually printed below the graphic. On a graph or map, the legend is the key to the patterns or the symbols used. 描述或解释图的文字，一般排在图下方。在图形或地图中，图例是所用图案或符号的对照表。

Lempel Ziv compression *n.* **Lempel Ziv 算法**

A data compression method designed by Abraham Lempel and Jakob Ziv in 1977 and 1978. Lempel Ziv compression is based on the substitution of certain values for repeated data. It is implemented in two basic forms: LZ77, which is based on values that point to the positions of repeating data, and LZ78, which builds a dictionary and uses the dictionary index to point to repeating data. An enhanced version of LZ78, known as LZW, is implemented in well-known file formats, such as GIF and TIF. *See also* .lzh, LZW compression. 由 Abraham Lempel 和 Jakob Ziv 在 1977 年和 1978 年设计的一种数据压缩方法。Lempel Ziv 算法是建立在为重复的数据代入某个特定的值的基础上。它以两种基本格式执行：LZ77，基于指向重复数据位置的数值；LZ78，创建一个词典并使用该词典索引来指向重复数据。LZ78 的强化版本 LZW 以流行的文件格式执行，如 GIF 和 TIF。参阅 lzh, LZW compression。

length *n.* **长度**

The number of linear units of storage space occupied by an object, such as a file on disk or a data structure in a program, typically measured in bits, bytes, or blocks. 目标（如磁盘上的文件或程序中的数据结构）所占存储空间的线性单元数，一般以位、字节或块计算。

LEO *n.* **近地轨道卫星**

See(见) low-Earth-orbit satellite.

LER *n.* **标记[签]嵌入路由器**

See(见) MPLS.

less than *adj.* **【修】小于**

See(见) relational operator.

less than or equal to *adj.* **【修】小于或等于**

See(见) relational operator.

letterbomb *n.* **信件[电子邮件]炸弹**

An e-mail message that is intended to impair the recipient's computer use. Some sequences of control characters can lock up a terminal, files attached to the message may contain viruses or Trojan horses, and a sufficiently large message can overflow a mailbox or crash a system. *See also* control character, e-mail1 (definition 1), mailbox, Trojan horse, virus. 一种目的在于破坏接收计算机的电子邮件。特定系列的控制符可以锁定终端，附在信件后的文件可能含有病毒或欺骗程序，而且充分大的邮件可能使邮箱溢出或使系统崩溃。参阅 control character, e-mail1 (第 1 个释义), mailbox, Trojan horse, virus。

letter quality *adj.* **【修】信函质量**

Pertaining to or being a level of print quality on dot-matrix printers that is better than draft quality. As the name implies, letter quality is supposed to be crisp and dark enough for use in business letters. *See also* print quality. *Compare* draft quality, near-letter-quality. 形容或表示点阵打印机的一种打印质量等级，它优于草稿打印质量。顾名思义，信函质量就是要求其打印字迹清晰度、墨色深度足以用于商业信函。参阅 print quality。比较 draft quality, near-letter-quality。

letter-quality printer *n.* **信函质量的打印机**

Any printer that produces output high enough in quality to be acceptable for business letters. *See also* daisy-wheel printer, laser printer. 打印输出质量能用于商业信函的打印机。参阅 daisy-wheel printer, laser printer。

level 1 cache *n.* 一级高速缓存

See(见) L1 cache.

level 2 cache *n.* 二级高速缓存

See(见) L2 cache.

lexicographic sort *n.* 字典式分类

A sort that arranges items in the order in which they would appear if listed in a dictionary. A lexicographic sort puts numbers, for instance, where they would be if they were spelled out; for example, 567 would fall in the Fs. *Compare* alphanumeric sort. 一种条目按其在字典中可能出现的顺序进行分类的方法。例如,在字典式分类中,数字按其英文拼写归类。例如,567 归入 F 类 比较 alphanumeric sort。

lexicon *n.* 词典

1. The words of a language and their definitions. 一种语言中的单词及其定义。

2. In programming, the identifiers, keywords, constants, and other elements of a language that make up its "vocabulary." The ways in which these vocabulary elements can be put together is the syntax of the language. *Compare* syntax. 在程序设计中,构成一种语言的"词汇表"的标识符、关键字、常量和其他元素。词汇表中各种元素组合在一起的方式就是该语言的语法。比较 syntax。

LF *n.* 换行(格式控制符)

See(见) linefeed.

LHARC *n.* LHARC 程序

A freeware file-compression utility program developed by Haruyasu Yoshizaki and introduced in 1988. With LHARC, the contents of one or more files can be compressed into a singular, smaller file, with the extension. lha. A copy of the program is required to uncompress these files. LHARC can also embed a small program with the compressed information and save everything in a single file, called a self-extracting archive, with an. exe extension. As a result, the recipient of the compressed file does not need a separate utility program to uncompress the file. *See also* freeware, PKZIP, utility program. 一种由 Haruyasu Yoshizaki 研制并于 1988 年推出的免费的文件压缩应用程序。人们可以用 LHARC 程序将一个或多个文件内容压缩成一个以. lha 为扩展名的更小的文件,当然也需要这个程序的拷贝以便解压缩。LHARC 能够在压缩信息中嵌入一个小程序,并将所有信息存到一个被称为自动展开文档的以. exe 为扩展名的可执行文件中。因此,压缩文件的接收者不需要使用独立的应用程序对该文件进行解压缩。参阅 freeware, PKZIP, utility program。

library *n.* (程序)库,库

1. In programming, a collection of routines stored in a file. Each set of instructions in a library has a name, and each performs a different task. 在程序设计中,存在于文件中的一组例程的集合。程序库中的每个指令集都有名字,而且每个指令集执行各不相同的任务。

2. A collection of software or data files. 软件或数据文件的集合。

library routine *n.* 库存例程

In programming, a routine stored in a collection of routines (a library) that can be used by any program that can link into the library. *See also* function library, library (definition 1). 程序设计中,存储在一组例程(程序库)中的一个例程,此例程可被任何可与库相连的程序所使用。参阅 function library, library (第 1 个释义)。

license agreement *n.* 许可协议

A legal contract between a software provider and a user specifying the rights of the user regarding the software. Usually the license agreement is in effect with retail software once the user opens the software package. *See also* End-User License Agreement. 在软件供应商和使用者之间,指明使用者所享有关于软件的权利的一种法律契约。通常一旦用户打开软件程序包装,许可协议就对此零售软件生效。参阅 End-User License Agreement。

licensing key *n.* 授权密码

A short character string that serves as a password during the installation of licensed commercial software. The use of licensing keys is a security device aimed at reducing illegal duplication of licensed software. 在合法商用软件安装过程中需要作为密码的一个短的字符串。授权密码作为一个安全设施,用来减少对已授权软件的非法复制。

LIFO *n.* 后进先出

See(见) last in, first out.

ligature *n.* 连字,字母组合

In typography, a single character created from two joined letters that replaces the two separate letters. Because ligatures are not included with all digital fonts, their use may cause text problems in font substitution situations. 在印刷技术中时,由两个字母连在一起组成一个单独的字符,取代两个分离的字母。由于连字不是在所有数字化字库中都有,因而在使用字库替换方案时它们可能会引起文字问题。

light-emitting diode *n.* 发光二极管

A semiconductor device that converts electrical energy into light, used, for example, for the activity lights on computer disk drives. Light-emitting diodes work on the principle of electroluminescence and are highly efficient, producing little heat for the amount of light output. *Acronym*: LED. 将电能转变为可见光的一种半导体器件,例如计算机磁盘驱动器上的动作指示灯。它基于电致发光原理,相对其光输出而言,效率很高,产生的热量小。缩略为 LED。

light guide *n.* 光控制设备,光波制导

A structure, such as a fiberoptic filament, designed to transmit light over distances with minimal attenuation or loss. 用于以最小衰减损耗进行长距离光传输的一种装置,如光纤纤维。

lightmap *n.* 光照(映射)图

A basic lighting scheme used in 3D computer game rendering and other digital animation applications. A lightmap generates a precalculated 3D grid for lighting all objects in a game but cannot be adjusted for player-initiated changes within the scene. 在三维电脑游戏渲染和其他数字动画应用程序中使用的一种基本灯光场景设置。光照映射图设置为游戏中所有物体生成预先计算好的三维灯光网格,但该网格不能随玩家在场景中引起的变化而有所调整。

light pen *n.* 光笔

An input device consisting of a stylus that is connected to a computer's monitor. The user points at the screen with the stylus and selects items or chooses commands either by pressing a clip on the side of the light pen or by pressing the light pen against the surface of the screen (the equivalent of performing a mouse click). *See also* absolute pointing device. *Compare* touch screen. 由连接在计算机监视器上的笔形指示器构成的一种输入设备。用户将笔指向屏幕,通过按笔侧面的触扭开关或将笔按在屏幕表面来选择菜单或命令(等效于鼠标器点击)。参阅 absolute pointing device。比较 touch screen。

light source *n.* 光源

1. The device that provides the luminescence (for example, a bulb or laser) in any technology based on the use and interpretation of light, such as a scanner or CRT. 在任何基于光的利用和光的解释技术(如扫描仪和阴极射线管)中,可以提供发光的设备(如灯泡或激光器)。

2. In computer graphics, the imaginary location of a source of light, which determines the shading in an image. 在计算机图形学中,决定图像阴影的虚拟光源的位置。

lightwave system *n.* 光波系统

A system that transmits information by means of light. 一种利用光传播信息的系统。

Lightweight Directory Access Protocol *n.* 轻便目录存取协议

A network protocol designed to work on TCP/IP stacks to extract information from a hierarchical directory such as X.500. This gives users a single tool to comb through data to find a particular piece of information, such as a user name, an e-mail address, a security certificate, or other contact information. *Acronym*: LDAP. *See also* CCITT X series. 用于工作在 TCP/IP 堆栈上,从诸如 X.500 这样的层次目录上提取信息的一种网络协议。它给用户提供单一的工具来从大量数据中找到特定信息,如用户名称,电子邮件地址,产权证明,或其他联络信息。缩略为 LDAP。参阅 CCITT X series。

Lightweight Internet Person Schema *n.* 轻便因特网个人纲要

In Lightweight Directory Access Protocol directories, a specification for the retrieval of such information as names and e-mail addresses. *Acronym*: LIPS. *See also* Lightweight Directory Access

Protocol. 在轻便目录存取协议的目录里，为检索诸如名称和电子邮件地址这种信息而设的规范。缩略为 LIPS。参阅 Lightweight Directory Access Protocol。

LIM EMS *n.* **LIM 扩充内存规范**

Acronym for Lotus/Intel/Microsoft Expanded Memory Specification. *See* EMS. 为 Lotus/Intel/Microsoft Expanded Memory Specification 的缩略语。见 EMS。

limit check *n.* **范围检验，极限检验[测试]**

In programming, a test that checks specified information to verify that it is within acceptable limits. *See also* array. 在程序设计中，检查特定信息以验证其是否在可接受范围内的一种测试。参阅 array。

limiting operation *n.* **特约性操作，限制性操作**

Any routine or operation that constrains the performance of a larger process in which it is imbedded; a bottleneck. 限制了其所在的更大进程性能的例程或操作，也指瓶颈。

line *n.* **线路；行**

1. Any wire or wires, such as power lines and telephone lines, used to transmit electrical power or signals. 传输电力或电信号的任何导线，如电源线或电话线。

2. In communications, a connection, usually a physical wire or other cable, between sending and receiving (or calling and called) devices, including telephones, computers, and terminals. 在通信中，指发送方与接收方(或呼叫方与被叫方)设备(包括电话、计算机和终端)间的联接，通常是物理导线或电缆。

3. In a SONET network, a segment that runs between two multiplexers. *See also* SONET. 在 SONET 网络中，运行在两个复用设备间的那一段。参阅 SONET。

4. In word processing, a string of characters displayed or printed in a single horizontal row. 在字处理中，在同一水平行上显示或打印的一串字符。

5. In programming, a statement (instruction) that occupies one line of the program. In this context, the common reference is to a "program line" or a "line of code." 在程序设计中，占一行程序的语句(命令)。就此而言，它通常代表"程序行"或"一行代码"。

line adapter *n.* **线路适配器**

A device, such as a modem or network card, that connects a computer to a communications line and converts a signal to an acceptable form for transmission. 一种将计算机连接到通信线路上并将信号转换为可传输形式的设备，如调制解调器或网卡。

line analyzer *n.* **线路分析器**

A monitoring device used to verify the integrity of a communications line and to assist in troubleshooting. 用于检查通信线路完整性并帮助排除故障的一种监控设备。

linear *adj.* **【修】线性**

1. Having the characteristics of a line. 形容具有直线的特征。

2. Proceeding sequentially. For example, a linear search is one that moves from A to B to C. 形容顺序处理。例如，一个由项 A 到项 B 到项 C 的线性搜索。

3. In mathematics and electronics, having a direct and proportional relationship among characteristics or variables. For example, the output of a linear amplifier is directly proportional to the input. *See also* linear programming. 在数学和电子学中，形容特征或变量之间有直接且成比例的关系。例如，线性放大器的输出与输入成正比。参阅 linear programming。

linear addressing architecture *n.* **线性寻址机构**

An architecture that allows a microprocessor to access any individual memory location by means of a single address value. Thus, each memory location within the entire range of addressable memory has a unique, specified address. *See also* flat address space, segmented address space. 允许微处理器以单地址值访问任意存储器单元的一种结构。因此，可寻址存储器内的每一个单元都有一个唯一的特定地址。参阅 flat address space, segmented address space。

linear bus *n.* **线性总线**

See(见) bus network.

linear inferences per second *n.* **线性推理(次数)每秒**

See(见) LIPS (第 2 个释义).

linear list *n.* 线性表

A simple ordered list of elements in which each element except the first immediately succeeds one other element, and each except the last immediately precedes one other. *Compare* linked list. 一个简单的有序的元素表，表中每个元素（第一个除外）直接位于一个其他元素之后并且每个元素（最后一个除外）直接位于一个其他元素之前。比较 linked list。

linear memory *n.* 线性存储器

See（见）flat memory.

linear programming *n.* 线性程序设计

The process of creating programs that find optimal solutions for systems of equations (composed of linear functions) in which the terms given are not sufficient to derive a straightforward solution. 产生求方程组最优解的程序的过程，这类方程组（由线性函数组成）的已知条件不足以得出一个明确的解。

linear search *n.* 线性搜索

A simple, though inefficient, search algorithm that operates by sequentially examining each element in a list until the target element is found or the last item has been completely processed. Linear searches are primarily used for very short lists. *Also called*: sequential search. *See also* search algorithm. *Compare* binary search, hash search. 一种简单但效率不高的搜索算法，它依次检查表中各个元素直至找到目标元素或整个表已经全部查遍。线性检索主要只用于很短的表也称为 sequential search。参阅 search algorithm 比较 binary search, hash search。

linear structure *n.* 线性结构

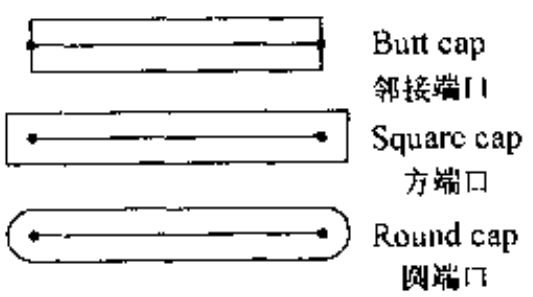
A structure in which items are organized according to strict rules of precedence. In a linear structure, two conditions apply: if X precedes Y and Y precedes Z, then X precedes Z; and if X precedes Y and X precedes Z, then either Y precedes Z or Z precedes Y. 一种结构，其中的项根据严格的先后次序组织。在线性结构中，需满足两个条件：如果 X 在 Y 前并且 Y 在 Z 前，那么 X 在 Z 前；如果 X 在 Y 前并且 X 在 Z 前，那么或者 Y 在 Z 前或者 Z 在 Y 前。

line-based browser *n.* 行式浏览器

A Web browser whose display is based on text rather than graphics. A popular line-based browser is Lynx. *See also* Lynx, Web browser. 一种基于文本显示而不是基于图形的网络浏览器。一种流行的行式浏览器是 Lynx。参阅 Lynx, Web browser。

line cap *n.* 线端口

The way in which a line segment is terminated when the segment is printed, especially on a PostScriptcompatible printer. See the illustration. *See also* line join. 打印一个线段时线段的结束方式，尤其是在与 Post Script 兼容的打印机上。参阅本条目的图例。参阅 line join。

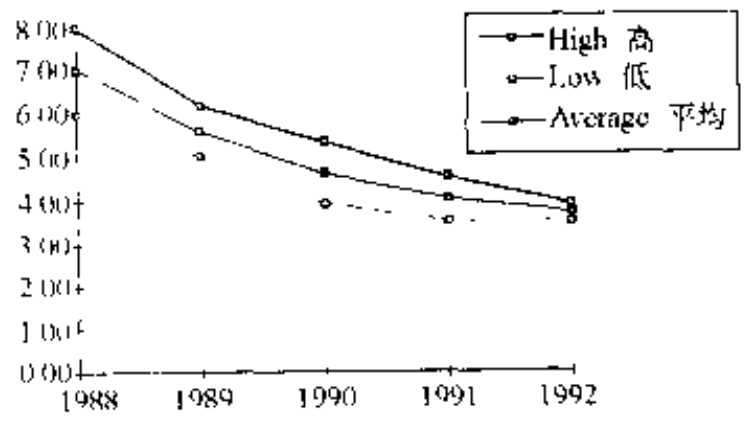


Line cap

The dots represent the mathematical endpoints of a specified line
圆点代表给定线段的数学端点

line chart *n.* 折线图

A business graphic in which values from one or more sets of data are connected by lines. See the illustration. 一种商业图表，图中一组或多组数据值以线段相连。参阅本条目的图例。



Line chart

line concentration *n.* 线路集中，集线

The funneling of multiple input channels into a smaller number of output channels. *See also* concentrator. 将多路输入通道集中到数量较少的输出通道上。参阅 concentrator。

line conditioner *n.* 线路调节器

A device for filtering electrical power to compensate for brownouts, suppress power surges, and act as a buffer between a power line and the computer (or other piece of equipment). Line conditioners contain transformers, capacitors, and other circuitry that help regulate the quality of power to ensure that electrical flow is constant. *See also* brownout, UPS. 一种过滤电源的装置，它可以校正电压过低、阻止电源浪涌、并且可作为电源线与计算机(或其他设备)之间的缓冲器。线路调节器包含变压器、电容和其他帮助调节电源质量的电路，以确保电流的恒定。参阅 brownout, UPS。

line conditioning *n.* 线路调节

See(见) conditioning, line conditioner.

line drawing *n.* 线图

A drawing made up of solid lines without shading or other features that suggest mass or contouring. 一种由实线构成的图形，没有阴影或能提供质感与轮廓的其他特征。

line driver *n.* 线驱动器

A device used to increase transmission distance by amplifying a signal before placing it on the line or passing it along the line. *See also* short haul. 用于增加传输距离的一种设备，其方法是在信号输入线路之前或信号沿线路传输之前将信号放大。参阅 short-haul。

line editor *n.* 行编辑器，行编辑程序

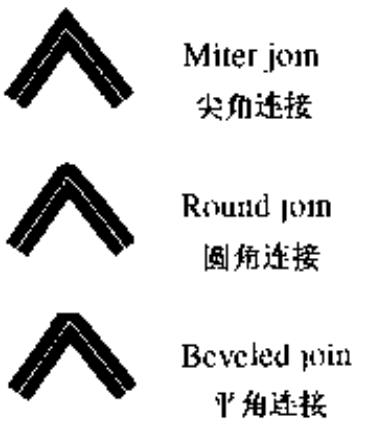
A text-editing program that numbers each line of text, working with the document on a line-by-line rather than on a word-by-word basis. *See also* editor. 一个文本编辑程序，它对文本按行编号、处理资料时以行为单位而不是以字为单位。参阅 editor。

linefeed *n.* 换行(符)

A control character that tells a computer or printer to advance one line below the current line without moving the position of the cursor or print head. *Acronym*: LF. 一种控制符，它告诉计算机或打印机不移动光标或打印头位置而转至当前行的下面一行。缩略为 LF。

line join *n.* 线段连接

The way in which two line segments are connected when they are printed, especially on a PostScriptcompatible printer. See the illustration. *See also* line cap. 打印时两个线段的连接方式，尤指在与 PostScript 兼容的打印机上。参阅本条目的图例。参阅 line cap。



Line join

Three styles of line join
三类线段连接法

line level *n.* 线路电平

The strength of a communications signal at a given point on the line, measured in decibels (a multiple of the base-10 logarithm of the ratio between two values) or nepers (the natural logarithm of the ratio between two values). 在传输线特定位置上通信信号的强度，其测量单位为分贝(两个值的比率的以 10 为底的对数的倍数)或奈培(两个值的比率的自然对数)。

line load *n.* 线路负载

1. In communications, a measure of the usage of a communications line expressed as a percentage of the maximum capacity of the circuit. 通信技术中，通信线路实际使用量相对该线路最大使用容量的百分比。

2. In electronics, the amount of current carried by a line. 在电子学中，导线所载的电流量。

line noise *n.* 线路噪声

Spurious signals in a communications channel that interfere with the exchange of information. In an analog circuit, line noise may take the form of a pure audio tone, static, or signals leaked from another circuit. In a digital circuit, line noise is any signal that makes it difficult or impossible for the device at the receiving end of the circuit to interpret the transmitted signal accurately. *See also* channel. 通信信道上干扰信息交换的杂乱信号。

在模拟电路中，线路噪声的形式可能是纯音频、静电干扰或从另一电路泄漏出的信号。在数字电路中，线路噪声是任何使电路终端接收设备难以或不能精确解释传输信号的信号。参阅 channel

line number *n.* 行号

1. A number assigned by a line editor to a line of text and used to refer to that line for purposes of viewing, editing, or printing. The line numbers are sequential. *See also* line editor. 由行编辑程序赋予一行正文的数字号码，并在对该行进行读、编辑或打印时使用该行号。这些行号是顺序的，参阅 line editor。

2. In communications, an identifying number assigned to a communications channel. 在通信技术中，分配给一个通信信道的标识数字。

line printer *n.* 行式[宽行]打印机

Any printer that prints one line at a time as opposed to one character at a time (as with many dotmatrix printers) or one page at a time (as with some dotmatrix and most laser printers). Line printers typically produce the familiar 11-by-17-inch fanfold "computer" printouts. They are high-speed devices and are often used with mainframes, minicomputers, or networked machines rather than with single-user systems. 每次打印一整行而不是打印一个字符(如许多点阵打印机)或一页(一些点阵打印机和大多数激光打印机)的打印机。行式打印机通常给出大家熟知的 11 英寸长 17 英寸宽的"计算机"打印输出。行式打印机是高速设备，它常与大型计算机、小型计算机或网络设备而不是单用户系统配套使用。

line regulator *n.* 线路调节器

See(见) voltage regulator.

line segment *n.* 线段

A portion of a line, defined by its beginning and ending points. 一条直线的一部分，由其起点和终点定义。

lines of code *n.* 代码行

A measure of program length. Depending on circumstances, a line of code can be each line in the program (including blank lines and comments), each line containing actual code, or each statement. *See also* statement. 程序长度的衡量单位。根据不同情况，代码行可以是程序中的每一行(包括空行和注解行)、有实际代码的每一行或每条语句。参阅 statement。

line spacing *n.* 行距

See(见) leading.

line speed *n.* 线路速度

See(见) baud rate, data rate.

lines per minute *n.* 行数每分

A measurement of printer speed, the number of lines of characters printed in one minute. *Acronym*: LPM. 打印机速度的测量单位，即一分钟打印的字符行的行数。缩略为 LPM。

line style *n.* 线型

In desktop publishing, printing, and high-end word processing, the form and quality of a line, such as a dotted line, a double line, or a hairline. *See also* hairline. 在台式出版、印刷和高档字处理技术中，一条线段的类型和性质，如点线、双线或细线。参阅 hairline。

line surge *n.* 线路电涌

A sudden, transient increase in the voltage or current carried by a line. A nearby lightning strike, for example, can cause a surge in power lines that can damage electrical equipment. Delicate types of equipment such as computers are often protected from line surges by surge suppressors placed in the power lines. 线路所载电压或电流突然地瞬间增加。例如，动力线可因附近的闪电引起电涌而损坏电子设备。人们一般通过在动力线上安装电涌抑制器来保护敏感设备(如计算机)不被电涌损坏。

line voltage *n.* 线路电压

The voltage present in a power line. In North America, line voltage is approximately 115 volts alternating current (VAC). 动力线电压。在北美，线路电压约为 115 伏交流电压。

line width *n.* 行宽

The length of a line of type measured from the left margin to the right margin on a piece of paper or on a computer screen. On a typewriter, line width is usually measured in terms of the number of monospace alphanumeric characters that can fit on the line; on a computer monitor or printer, line width is normally measured in inches, centimeters, points, or picas. *See also* pica (definition

2), point[1] (definition 1). 一行字的宽度，即打印纸或计算机屏幕上从左页边距到右页边距的长度。在打字机中，行宽一般以该行所能容纳的等宽体字母数字的个数来表示；在计算机监视器或打印机中，行宽一般以英寸、厘米、点数或十二点活字为单位表示。参阅 pica (第 2 个释义)，point[1] (第 1 个释义)。

linguistics *n.* 语言学

The analytic study of human language. Close ties exist between linguistics and computer science because of the mutual interest in grammar, syntax, semantics, formal language theory, and natural-language processing. 对人类语言的分析性研究。语言学与计算机科学有密切联系，二者在文法、语法、语义学、形式语言理论和自然语言处理方面有共同的兴趣。

link[1] *vb.* 【动】链接

1. To produce an executable program from compiled modules (programs, routines, or libraries) by merging the object code (assembly language object code, executable machine code, or a variation of machine code) of the program and resolving interconnecting references (such as a library routine called by a program). *See also* linker. 由已编译的模块(程序、例程、库文件)产生一个可执行程序，即通过合并程序的目标代码(汇编语言目标代码、可执行机器代码或机器代码的异体)和解决互连引用(例如库例程被程序调用)来实现这一过程。参阅 linker。

2. To connect two elements in a data structure by using index variables or pointer variables. *See also* index (definition 1), pointer (definition 1). 指使用下标变量或指针变量将数据结构中的两个元素连接起来。参阅 index (第 1 个释义)，pointer (第 1 个释义)。

link[2] *n.* 链路，链接

See(见) hyperlink.

linkage editor *n.* 链接编辑程序

See(见) linker.

link aggregation *n.* 链路聚集(技术)

A technique for combining two or more Ethernet connections into one logical link, or trunk, between two devices. It is used to increase the bandwidth capacity of connections and to make these connections more resilient. The IEEE 802.3ad specification standardizes this process among different vendors using the Link Aggregation Control Protocol (LACP). *Also called*: bonding, trunking. *See also* IEEE 802.x. 一种将两个设备间的两个或更多的以太网络连接合并成一条逻辑链路或干线的技术。这项技术用来增加连接的带宽容量，同时使这些连接更有弹性。IEEE 802.3ad 规范使用了链路聚集控制协议(LACP)来标准化各厂商间的该项技术。也称为 bonding，trunking 参阅 IEEE 802.x。

Link Aggregation Control Protocol *n.* 链路聚集控制协议

See(见) link aggregation.

Link Control Protocol *n.* 链路控制协议

See(见) Point-to-Point Protocol.

link edit *vb.* 【动】链接编辑

See(见) link1 (第 1 个释义).

linked list *n.* 链接表

In programming, a list of nodes or elements of a data structure connected by pointers. A singly linked list has one pointer in each node pointing to the next node in the list; a doubly linked list has two pointers in each node that point to the next and previous nodes. In a circular list, the first and last nodes of the list are linked together. *See also* array, key (definition 2), list, node (definition 1), pointer (definition 1). *Compare* linear list. 在程序设计中，一个数据结构的一列结点或元素，它们通过指针相连。单链表中每个结点只有一个指针，指针指向其后续结点；双链表中每个结点有两个指针，分别指向其后续结点和前一个结点。在循环链表中，链表的第一个和最后一个结点连接在一起。参阅 array, key (第 2 个释义)，list, node (第 1 个释义)，pointer (第 1 个释义)。比较 linear list.

linked object *n.* 链接对象

An object that is inserted into a document but still exists in the source file. When information is linked, the new document is updated automatically if the information in the original document changes. If you want to edit the linked information, double-click it and the toolbars and menus from the original program appear, allowing you to edit

it in its native format. If the original document is on your computer, changes that you make to the linked information will also appear in the original document. *See also* OLE, package, source document. 一种被插入文档但仍存在于源文件中的对象。当信息被链接后，原始文档中的信息一旦改变，新的文档也自动被更新。如果你想编辑这些已链接的信息，双击对象后，原始程序的工具栏和菜单就会出现，允许你以其原本的格式进行编辑。如果原始的文档在你的计算机中，你对链接的信息进行的修改在原始文档中也将出现。参阅 OLE, package, source document。

linked stylesheet *n.* **链接样式表**

A stylesheet existing separately from the HTML documents to which it is linked. A linked stylesheet may be used for sets of Web pages or entire Web sites requiring a uniform appearance. Since the style is defined once and linked to associated Web pages, the entire site can be changed by modifying a single stylesheet file. *Compare* inline stylesheet. 一种单独存在于链接它的 HTML 文档之外的样式表。链接样式表可以用来设置网页或整个网站的统一外观风格。由于样式只被定义了一次，但被链接到所有关联的网页，所以只需要修改单独一个样式表文件就能影响整个网站。比较 inline stylesheet。

linker *n.* **链接程序**

A program that links compiled modules and data files to create an executable program. A linker can also have other functions, such as creating libraries. *See also* library, link[1] (definition 1), program creation. 一种链接已编译的模块与数据文件以产生可执行程序的程序。链接程序也具有其他功能，如建立程序库。参阅 library, link[1] (第 1 个释义), program creation。

linkrot *n.* **链接失效**

A condition affecting inadequately maintained Web pages that results in outdated, inoperative links to other Web pages. 缺乏维护的网页的一种状况，出现许多连向其他网页的过期、失效链接。

link time *n.* **链接时间**

1. The length of time required to link a program. *See also* link[2] (definition 1). 链接一个程序所需的时间长度。参阅 link[1] (第 1 个释义)。

2. The period during which a program is being linked. *See also* compile time (definition 2), link[1] (definition 1), run time (definition 1). 一个程序被链接时的周期。参阅 compile time (第 2 个释义), link[1] (第 1 个释义), run time (第 1 个释义)。

link-time binding *n.* **链接时间联编**

Assignment of a meaning to an identifier (such as a subroutine label) in a program at the time that various files of compiled code are linked together to form an executable program, rather than when the source code is compiled or when the program is run. *Compare* compile-time binding, run-time binding. 在将许多编译过的文件链接起来形成一个可执行文件时对程序中的标识符(如子程序中的标号)赋值，而不是在编译源代码时或程序运行时进行这项操作。比较 compile-time binding, run-time binding。

Linotronic *n.* **排版机**

Any in the series of high-quality typesetting devices known as Linotronic laser imagesetters, which can print at resolutions such as 1270 and 2540 dots per inch (dpi). These devices are commonly attached to PostScript raster image processors (RIPs) so that desktop publishing applications can typeset directly from a microcomputer. *See also* imagesetter, PostScript, raster image processor. 一种高质量排版设备系列，被称为 Linotroinc 激光图像打印机。它能以每英寸 1270 点和 2540 点的分辨率打印。这些设备通常与 PostScript 光栅图像处理器(RIP)连接，以便台式出版系统直接从微机排版。参阅 imagesetter, PostScript, raster image processor。

Linpack *n.* **Linpack 基准测试程序**

A benchmarking routine that solves 100 simultaneous equations in a test of CPU, floating-point processor, and memory access speeds. *See also* benchmark[2], central processing unit, floating-point processor. 一种求解 100 个联立方程的基准程序，用于测试 CPU、浮点处理器和存储器存取速度。参阅 benchmark[2], central processing unit, floating-point processor。

Linux *n.* **Linux 操作系统**

A version of the UNIX System V Release 3.0 kernel developed for PCs with 80386 and higher-level

microprocessors. Developed by Linus Torvalds (for whom it is named) along with numerous collaborators worldwide, Linux is distributed free, and its source code is open to modification by anyone who chooses to work on it, although some companies distribute it as part of a commercial package with Linux-compatible utilities. The Linux kernel works with the GNU utilities developed by the Free Software Foundation, which did not produce a kernel. It is used by some as an operating system for network servers and in the 1998/1999 timeframe began to gain increased visibility through support from vendors such as IBM and Compaq. *See also* free software, GNU, kernel, UNIX. 一种为 80386 或更高档微机开发的 UNIX 系统 V 第 3 版的内核版本。它由瑞典的 Linus Torvalds(以他的名字命名)及全世界许多合作者共同开发。尽管有些公司将它作为 Linux 兼容应用软件的商业软件包的一部分发布,但是它是免费发布的,它的源代码是公开的,可以由任何对它进行操作的人进行修改。Linux 核心与免费软件基金会开发的 GNU 应用软件一起工作,而 GNU 不产生核心。Linux 作为一种操作系统由一些网络服务器使用,并且在 1998—1999 年间开始因为诸如 IBM 和 Compaq 公司的支持而显著地增长。参阅 free software, GNU, kernel, UNIX。

Linux Virtual Server *n.* **Linux(系统)虚拟服务器**

See(见) LVS.

Linux World Expo *n.* **Linux 世界博览会**

The world's largest trade show for designers, engineers, and businesses using the Linux operating system. 全世界最大的、为使用 Linux 操作系统的设计者、工程师及商务而召开的贸易展示会。

Lion worm *n.* **"勇猛"蠕虫(病毒程序)**

A UNIX shellscript worm first detected in early 2001 that infects Linux servers using Berkeley Internet Name Domain (BIND) tools. After it has used a BIND exploit to infect a machine, Lion steals password files and other critical information and transmits them to the hacker. Lion then installs hacking tools and replaces critical files, hiding itself and opening multiple back doors for further compromise. The Lion worm was apparently launched in early 2001 by a group of Chinese hackers with a specific political agenda. In references to this worm, "Lion" may also be spelled as "1i0n". 最早于 2001 年初探测到的一种 UNIX 外壳脚本蠕虫病毒,使用伯克利因特网名域(BIND)工具感染 Linux 服务器。"勇猛"蠕虫在使用 BIND 命令感染一台机器后,会偷取密码文件和其他重要信息,并传回给黑客。接下来"勇猛"蠕虫安装一些黑客工具,替换一些重要文件,把自己隐藏起来,并为以后的攻击留下若干后门。"勇猛"蠕虫显然是由一组带有一定政治目的的中国黑客在 2001 年初发布的。在提及该蠕虫时,"Lion"有时也拼写为"1i0n"。

LIPS *n.* **语言无关的标题设计;线性推理(次数)每秒;轻便因特网个人纲要**

1. Acronym for Language Independent Program Subtitling. A system developed by the GIST group (C-DAC, India) and used by Indian Television for nationwide broadcast of programs with multilingual subtitles in teletext mode. This system was judged the best design in the VLSI (Very Large Scale Integration) design contest in the VLSI 93 International Conference. Three versions of this application-specific integrated circuit (ASIC) with different features were implemented in Xilinx 3K and 4K series FPLAs (field programmable logic arrays). *See also* fieldprogrammable logic array, gate array, very-large-scale integration. 为 Language Independent Program Subtitling 的缩略语。由 GIST 集团(印度,C-DAC)开发,印度电视台用其作电视图文模式下全国电视节目的多种语言副标题的一种系统。这套系统获得 93 国际超大规模集成电路(VLSI)大会上的 VLSI 设计竞赛的最佳设计。三种版本的这种用户专用集成电路(ASIC)已在 Xilinx 3K 和 4K 的 FPLA(现场可编程逻辑阵列)系列上实现,它们具有不同的特征。参阅 fieldprogrammable logic array, gate array, very-large-scale integration。

2. Acronym for linear inferences per second. A measure of speed for some types of artificial-intelligence machines and expert systems. *See also* artificial intelligence, expert system. 为 linear inferences per second 的缩略语。衡量某些类型的人工智能机器和专家系统的速度的单位。参阅 artificial intelligence, expert system。

3. *See*(见) Lightweight Internet Person Schema.

liquid crystal display *n.* 液晶显示器

A type of display that uses a liquid compound having a polar molecular structure, sandwiched between two transparent electrodes. When an electric field is applied, the molecules align with the field, forming a crystalline arrangement that polarizes the light passing through it. A polarized filter laminated over the electrodes blocks polarized light. In this way, a grid of electrodes can selectively "turn on" a cell, or a pixel, containing the liquid crystal material, turning it dark. In some types of liquid crystal displays, an electroluminescent panel is placed behind the screen to illuminate it. Other types of liquid crystal displays are capable of reproducing color. *Acronym*: LCD. *See also* supertwist display, twisted nematic display.
一种使用具有极性分子结构的液态化合物的显示器，该化合物夹在两个透明电极的中间。当加上电场时，液晶分子随电场调整，形成使通过的光线产生偏振的晶态结构。压在电极上的薄片极性滤波器挡住了偏振光。这样，呈栅格状的电极可以有选择地"打开"一个含有液晶材料的单元或像素，使其不透光。在某些类型的液晶显示器中，液晶显示屏幕后有一块电致发光板来提供照明。其他类型的液晶显示器可重现色彩。缩略为 LCD. 参阅 supertwist display, twisted nematic display。

liquid crystal display printer *n.* 液晶显示打印机

See(见) LCD printer.

liquid crystal shutter printer *n.* 液晶开关打印机

See(见) LCD printer.

LISP *n.* 表处理语言

Short for **Lis**t **P**rocessing. A list-oriented programming language developed in 1959 - 60 by John McCarthy and used primarily to manipulate lists of data. LISP is heavily used in research and academic circles and is considered the standard language for artificialintelligence research. *See also* artificial intelligence. *Compare* Prolog. 为 **List Processing** 的缩写。它是 1959—1960 年由 John McCarthy 研制的面向表的程序设计语言，主要用于对数据表的操作。LISP 语言广泛应用于研究与学术范围内，并且被看做是人工智能研究的"标准"语言。参阅 artificial intelligence。比较 Prolog。

list *n.* 表

A multielement data structure that has a linear (first, second, third,...) organization but that allows elements to be added or removed in any order. Queues, deques, and stacks are simply lists with restrictions on adding and removing elements. *See also* deque, element (definition 1), linked list, queue, stack. 一个多元素数据结构，它具有线性组织(第一、第二、第三……)但允许其元素以任意次序加入或移出。队列、双队列和堆栈都是对其元素加入或移出有限制的表。参阅 deque, element (第 1 个释义), linked list, queue, stack。

list box *n.* 列表框

A control in Windows that enables the user to choose one option from a list of possibilities. The list box appears as a box, displaying the currently selected option, next to a button marked with a down arrow. When the user clicks the button, the list appears. The list has a scroll bar if there are more options than the list has room to show. 在微软 Windows 系统中，一种能使用户从一些可选项中选择一项的控件。列表框看起来是方框，显示出当前的可选项，旁边是一个标着向下箭头的按钮。当用户按此按钮时，相应的列表就出现了。如果地方不够显示所有选项，表中还会有一个滚动条(以供使用)。

listing *n.* 程序列表

A printed copy of program source code. Some compilers and assemblers produce optional assembly listings during compilation or assembly. Such listings of code often have additional information such as line numbers, nested block depth, and cross-reference tables. *See also* assembly listing.
程序源代码的一种打印件。有些编译器和汇编程序在编译或汇编时产生可选择汇编列表。该代码表经常带有附加信息，如行号、嵌套分程序深度和交叉引用表等。参阅 assembly listing。

list processing *n.* 表处理

The maintenance and manipulation of multielement data structures. This involves adding and deleting elements, writing data into elements, and traversing the list. List processing is the basis of the

artificialintelligence programming language LISP. *See also* LISP, list, node (definition 1). 多表元数据结构的维护和操作，它包括表元的增加和删除，向表元中写入数据和表内移动。表处理是人工智能程序设计语言 LISP 的基础。参阅 LISP, list, node (第 1 个释义)。

LISTSERV *n.* **LISTSERV 程序**

One of the most popular commercial mailing list managers, marketed by L-SOFT International in versions for BITNET, UNIX, and Windows. *See also* mailing list, mailing list manager. 一种颇流行的商用邮递地址表管理器，由国际 L-SOFT 推向市场，用在 BITNET、UNIX 和 Windows 系统下。参阅 mailing list, mailing list manager。

literal *n.* **直接量**

A value, used in a program, that is expressed as itself rather than as a variable's value or the result of an expression. Examples are the numbers 25 and 32.1, the character *a*, the string *Hello*, and the Boolean value TRUE. *See also* constant, variable. 程序中所使用的值，由其自身表示而不是作为变量值或表达式的结果，如数字 25 和 32.1、字母 a，字符串 Hello 或布尔值 TRUE。参阅 constant, variable。

lithium ion battery *n.* **锂离子电池**

An energy storage device based on the conversion of chemical to electrical energy in "dry" chemical cells. Despite the higher cost, the laptop industry is quickly adopting lithium ion batteries because of their increased storage capacity over both nickel cadmium and nickel metal hydride batteries, in response to the demand for greater power brought on by higher processor speeds and the use of devices such as CD-ROM drives. *Compare* nickel cadmium battery, nickel metal hydride battery. 一种在"干"的化学电池中将化学能转化为电能的一种能量存储设备。尽管它们价格昂贵，膝上型计算机生产厂家还是很快采用了锂电池，因为锂电池比镍镉和镍氢电池容量大，而更高的处理器速度和诸如光驱这样的设备的使用需要更多的电力。比较 nickel cadmium battery, nickel metal hydride battery。

little endian *adj.* **【修】小尾数法，小数在前**

Of, pertaining to, or being a method of storing a number so that the least significant byte appears first in the number. For example, given the hexadecimal number A02B, the little endian method would cause the number to be stored as 2BA0. The little endian method is used by Intel microprocessors. *Also called*: reverse byte ordering. *Compare* big endian. 用于修饰或说明一种存储一个数的方法，即最低有效字节放在该数的最前面。例如，给定一个 16 进制数 A02B，小数在前法使该数以 2BA0 的形式存储。Intel 公司的微处理器采用小数在前法。也称为 reverse byte ordering。比较 big endian。

live[1] *adj.* **【修】真实；现场传送**

1. Of or relating to real-world data or a program working with it, as opposed to test data. 形容与现实世界中的数据或其处理程序有关，与测试数据相对。

2. Of or relating to audio or video that is transmitted from one site to another as it is being produced, as opposed to being recorded before broadcast time. *See also* synchronous transmission. 形容音频信号或视频信号在产生的同时即从一个地方传送到另一个地方，与播出前被录制下来相对。参阅 synchronous transmission。

3. Capable of being manipulated by a user to cause changes in a document or part of a document. 能够被用户处理从而引起文档或部分文档的变化。

live[2] *n.* **活着，生存**

Used to identify a Web site that has been published to a Web server and can be browsed by site visitors. *Also called*: going live. 用于标识一个 Web 站点，表示这个站点已经发布到 Web 服务器上并能够被站点的访问者浏览。也称为 going live。

Live3D *n.* **三维动态**

A Netscape proprietary Virtual Reality Modeling Language (VRML) plug-in for Web browsers that allows users to view and interact with a virtual-reality world. *See also* VRML. 接在万维网浏览器上的 Netscape 专用的虚拟现实造型语言 (VRML)，使用户可看到虚拟世界并与其进行交互。参阅 VRML

liveware *n.* **人[活]件**

A slang term for people, to distinguish them from

hardware, software, and firmware. *Also called*: wetware. people 一词的俚语，为与硬件、软件或固件相区别。也称为 wetware。

LLC *n.* **逻辑链路控制层**

Acronym for Logical Link Control. In the IEEE 802.x specifications, the higher of two sublayers that make up the ISO/OSI data link layer. The LLC is responsible for managing communications links and handling frame traffic. *See also* IEEE 802.x, MAC. 为 Logical Link Control 的缩略语。在 IEEE 802.x 规范中，组成 ISO/OSI 数据链路层的两个子层中高一级的子层。逻辑链路控制层负责管理通信链路和处理数据帧的流量。参阅 IEEE 802.x, MAC。

Lmhosts file *n.* **主机与 IP 地址列表文件**

A local text file that lists the names of network hosts (sometimes called NetBIOS names) to IP addresses for hosts that are not located on the local subnet. *See also* IP address, systemroot.
种本地的文本文件，内含本地子网外的网络主机的名称(有时称为 NetBIOS 名称)与 IP 地址的映射表。参阅 IP address, systemroot。

load[1] *n.* **负载**

1. The total computing burden a system carries at one time. 系统一次承受的全部计算负荷。

2. In electronics, the amount of current drawn by a device. 在电子学中，设备驱动的电流量。

3. In communications, the amount of traffic on a line. 在通信技术中，线路上的通信量。

load[2] *vb.* **【动】装入，输入**

To place information from storage into memory for processing, if it is data, or for execution, if it is program code. 将信息从存储器放入内存以使处理(信息为数据时)或执行(信息为程序时)。

load-and-go *adj.* **【修】装入并执行**

In reference to a routine, able to begin execution immediately, once loaded. The term is commonly used in reference to compilers and the machine code they generate. 描述一个例程一旦装入就能立即开始执行。该术语通常用于描述编译器和编译器产生的机器代码。

load balancing *n.* **负载均衡**

1. In distributed processing, the distribution of activity across two or more servers in order to avoid overloading any one with too many requests from users. Load balancing can be either static or dynamic. In the former, the load is balanced ahead of time by assigning different groups of users to different servers. In the latter, software refers incoming requests at runtime to whichever server is most capable of handling them. 在分布式处理技术中，为了避免因用户的过多请求而使任何服务器超载，通过两个或多个服务器进行的分布活动。负载均衡可以是静态的也可以是动态的。前者，负载是通过事先将不同组的用户分配到不同的服务器上进行均衡的。后者，软件根据运行时收到的请求来确定最适合处理请求的服务器。

2. In client-server network administration, the process of reducing heavy traffic flows either by dividing a busy network segment into multiple smaller segments or by using software to distribute traffic among multiple network interface cards working simultaneously to transfer information to a server. 在客户机服务器网络管理中，减轻繁重的通信流的过程，可以通过将繁忙的网络部分分成多个较小的部分或使用软件在同时工作的多个网络接口卡之间分配通信量，将信息传输给一个服务器。

3. In communications, the process of routing traffic over two or more routes rather than one. Such load balancing results in faster, more reliable transmissions. 在通信中，指为通信量选择两个或多个路由而不是一个的过程。这种负载均衡方法使传输更快、更可靠。

loaded line *n.* **负载线路**

A transmission cable fitted with loading coils, usually spaced about a mile apart, that reduce amplitude distortion in a signal by adding inductance (resistance to changes in current flow) to the line. Loaded lines minimize distortion within the range of frequencies affected by the loading coils, but the coils also reduce the bandwidth available for transmission. 安装有负载线圈的传输电缆，每个负载线圈相距约一英里，线圈通过在线路上增加电感(对电流变化的阻力)来减少信号的振幅畸变。负载线路可在加载线圈所及频率范围内将畸变减少到最小，但它同时也降低了传输时的有

效带宽。

loader *n.* 装入程序

A utility that loads the executable code of a program into memory for execution. On most microcomputers, the loader is an invisible part of the operating system and is automatically invoked when a program is run. *See also* loader routine, load module. 将程序的可执行代码读入内存以便执行的一种实用程序。在大多数微机中，装入程序是操作系统的不可见部分，当执行程序时它被自动调用。参阅 loader routine, load module。

loader routine *n.* 装入例程

A routine that loads executable code into memory and executes it. A loader routine can be part of an operating system or it can be part of the program itself. *See also* loader, overlay[1] (definition 1). 将可执行代码读入内存并执行的一种例程。它可以是操作系统的一部分，也可以是程序本身的一部分。参阅 loader, overlay[1] (第 1 个释义)。

load module *n.* 装入模块

An executable unit of code loaded into memory by the loader. A program consists of one or more load modules, each of which can be loaded and executed independently. *See also* loader. 由装入程序读入内存的一种可执行代码单元。程序可由一个或多个装入模块组成，每个模块均可单独装入并执行。参阅 loader。

load point *n.* 装入点

The beginning of the valid data area on a magnetic tape. 磁带上有效数据区的起点。

load sharing *n.* 分载，负载分配

A method of managing one or more tasks, jobs, or processes by scheduling and simultaneously executing portions of them on two or more microprocessors. 将一个或多个任务、作业或过程分给两台或多台微机并同时执行的一种管理方法。

load shedding *n.* 负载卸除

In electrical systems, the process of turning off power to some electronic equipment in order to maintain the integrity of the power supply to other connected devices. *See also* UPS. 在电气系统中，将一部分电子设备的电源关闭以保证对其他相连设备电源的完整供应的过程。参阅 UPS。

lobby page *n.* 介绍页

A page of information about the broadcast that is displayed in the viewer's browser before the broadcast begins. It can contain a title, subject, host's name, information about the broadcast, and a countdown to the time of the broadcast. 一种在广播开始前出现的关于将在用户浏览器中显示的广播内容的介绍页面。它可以包含标题、主题、主机名、关于广播的信息，以及广播开始的倒计时。

local *adj.* 【修】局部；本地[机]

1. In general, close at hand or restricted to a particular area. 在近处或被限制在特定范围内。

2. In communications, a device that can be accessed directly rather than by means of a communications line. 在通信技术中，无需通过通信线路而被直接存取的设备。

3. In information processing, an operation performed by the computer at hand rather than by a remote computer. 在信息处理中，由本地而非远程计算机所执行的操作。

4. In programming, a variable that is restricted in scope, that is, used in only one part (subprogram, procedure, or function) of a program. *Compare* remote. 在程序设计中，被限定在一定范围内的一种变量，即只在程序的一部分(子程序、过程、函数)中使用的变量。比较 remote。

local area network *n.* 局域网

See(见) LAN.

local bus *n.* 局部总线

A PC architecture designed to speed up system performance by allowing some expansion boards to communicate directly with the microprocessor, bypassing the normal system bus entirely. *See also* PCI local bus, VL bus. 一种用于提高系统性能的 PC 机体系结构，这种结构允许某些扩充适配器完全绕过正常系统总线而与微处理器直接通信。参阅 PCI local bus, VL bus。

local bypass *n.* 局部旁路

A telephone connection used by some businesses that links separate buildings but bypasses the telephone company. 某些商社采用的电话连接方式。它不通过电话公司而将独立的建筑物连接起来。

locale identifier *n.* 地域标识符

A 32-bit value that consists of a language identifier

and a sort identifier. In code, a locale identifier (LCID) identifies the primary language and any secondary language of a specific locale. *Acronym*: LCID. *See also* language identifier. 一种由语言标识符和类别标识符组成的 32 位值。在编码中，地域标识符(LCID)指示了指定地域的首要语言和次要语言。缩略为 LCID。参阅 language identifier。

localhost *n.* 本(主)机

The name that is used to represent the same computer on which a TCP/IP message originates. An IP packet sent to localhost has the IP address 127.0.0.1 and does not actually go out to the Internet. *See also* IP address, packet (definition 1), TCP/IP. 用于表示与发出 TCP/IP 信息的同一台计算机名称。送往本机的 IP 数据包的 IP 地址是 127.0.0.1，实际上此包并不发到因特网上。参阅 IP address, packet (第 1 个释义), TCP/IP。

localization *n.* 本地化

The process of altering a program so that it is appropriate for the geographic area in which it is to be used. Localization involves the customization or translation of the separated data and resources required for a specific region or language. For example, the developers of a word processing program must localize the sorting tables in the program for different countries or languages because the correct order of characters in one language might be incorrect in another. L10N is a common abbreviation for Localization, where the "L" in Localization is followed by 10 letters and ends with the letter "N." 改变程序使其适合被使用地区的过程本地化指客户化或对特定区域或语言需要的独立资源和数据的转换。例如，字处理程序的开发者必须为不同国家或语言将程序中的排序表本地化，因为在一个语言中的正确字符顺序，在另一个语言中有可能就不正确了。L10N 是 Localization 的通常缩写，表示 Localization 以 L 为开头，紧接着是 10 个字母，最后的字母是 N。

localized version *n.* 本地化版

A version of a program that has been translated into another language. *Also called*: international version. 一种已经把它翻译成为另一种语言的程序的版本。也称为 international version。

local loop *n.* 本地环路

The (end) portion of a telephone connection that runs from the subscriber to the local telephone exchange. *See also* last mile. 从用户到本地电话交换台的电话连接。参阅 last mile。

local memory *n.* 局部存储器

In multiprocessor systems, the memory on the same card or high speed bus as a particular processor. Typically, memory that is local to one processor cannot be accessed by another without some form of permission. 在多处理器系统中，与一特定处理器同处一块插件板或高速总线的存储器。一般而言，未经某种形式的许可，其他处理器不能访问某处理器的局部存储器。

local newsgroups *n.* 本地新闻组

Newsgroups that are targeted toward a geographically limited area such as a city or educational institution. Posts to these newsgroups contain information that is specific to the area, concerning such topics as events, meetings, and sales. *See also* newsgroup. 限定于某一地理区域(如一座城市或教育机构)的新闻组。这些新闻组的公告包含与此地区相关的信息，如有关各种事件、会议和商业的情况。参阅 newsgroup。

local reboot *n.* 本地[机]重启动

A reboot of the machine that one is directly working on, rather than of a remote host. *See also* reboot. 对直接工作的机器重启动，而不是对远程主机重启动。参阅 reboot。

LocalTalk *n.* AppleTalk 连接

An inexpensive cabling scheme used by AppleTalk networks to connect Apple Macintosh computers, printers, and other peripheral devices. *See also* AppleTalk. 一种 AppleTalk 网络所采用的廉价电缆方案，用于连接 Apple Macintosh 计算机、打印机和其他外围设备。参阅 AppleTalk。

local user profile *n.* 局部用户开工文件

A user profile that is created automatically on the computer the first time a user logs on to a computer. *See also* mandatory user profile, roaming user profile, user profile. 一种在计算机上自动创建的用户开工文件，当用户第一次(登录)进入该计算机时创建的。参阅 mandatory user profile, roaming user profile, user profile。

local variable *n.* 局部变量

A program variable whose scope is limited to a given block of code, usually a subroutine. *See also* scope (definition 1). *Compare* global variable.
其范围限于给定代码块(一般是子例程)的一种程序变量。参阅 scope (第 1 个释义)。比较 global variable。

location *n.* 存储单元

See(见) address[1](第 1 个释义).

location-based service *n.* 基于位置的服务

A service provided to a wireless mobile device based on the device's location. Locationbased services can range from simple services, such as listing nearby restaurants, to more complex features, such as connecting to the Internet to monitor traffic conditions and find the least congested route to a destination. 一种向无线移动设备提供的基于设备位置的服务。基于位置的服务范围包括了从简单的服务,如提供附近旅店列表,直至更复杂的服务,如连至因特网察看交通状况以找出至目的地最通畅的道路。

lock *n.* 锁定;锁

1. A software security feature that requires a key or dongle in order for the application to run correctly. *See also* dongle. 一种软件安全特性,为使应用程序正确运行需要密钥。参阅 dongle.

2. A mechanical device on some removable storage medium (for example, the write-protect notch on a floppy disk) that prevents the contents from being overwritten. *See also* write-protect notch.
可移动存储介质上的机械装置(例如软盘上的写保护凹槽),用来防止内容被覆盖。参阅 write-protect notch。

locked file *n.* 被锁文件

1. A file on which one or more of the usual types of manipulative operation cannot be performed typically, one that cannot be altered by additions or deletions. 不能对其进行一种或多种通常类型的操作的一种文件。一般而言,被锁文件无法通过增加或删除而改变文件。

2. A file that cannot be deleted or moved or whose name cannot be changed. 不能被删除、移动或改名的文件。

locked volume *n.* 被锁卷

On the Apple Macintosh, a volume (storage device, such as a disk) that cannot be written to. The volume can be locked either physically or through software. 在 Apple Macintosh 计算机中,不能对其执行写操作的卷(存储设备,如磁盘)。卷可通过物理手段或软件锁住。

lockout *n.* 封锁

The act of denying access to a given resource (file, memory location, I/O port), usually to ensure that only one program at a time uses that resource. 禁止访问给定资源(文件、存储器、输入输出端口)的作法,通常用于保证在某一时刻只有一个程序使用该资源。

lock up *n.* 锁住

A condition in which processing appears to be completely suspended and in which the program in control of the system will accept no input. *See also* crash[1]. 处理过程看上去完全挂起并且控制系统的程序拒绝接受任何输入的一种状态。参阅 crash[1]。

log *n.* 记录,日志

A record of transactions or activities that take place on a computer system. *See* logarithm. 计算机系统上运行的事务处理或活动的一种记录。见 logarithm。

logarithm *n.* 对数

Abbreviated log. In mathematics, the power to which a base must be raised to equal a given number. For example, for the base 10, the logarithm of 16 is (approximately) 1.2041 because $10^{1.2041}$ equals (approximately) 16. Both natural logarithms (to the base *e*, which is approximately 2.71828) and common logarithms (to the base 10) are used in programming. Languages such as C and Basic include functions for calculating natural logarithms. 缩写为 log。在数学中,对固定底数而言,一个给定数的对数是指一个幂数,使得底数按该幂数做乘方运算后等于给定的数。例如,给定底数为 10,那么 16 的对数是 1.2041,因为 10 的 1.2041 次方约等于 16。在程序设计中,既使用自然对数(以 e 为底,e 约等于 2.71828)也使用常用对数(以 10 为底)。程序设计语言(如 C 和 BASIC)皆提供计算自然对数的函数。

log files *n.* 日志文件

A computer file that records requests received by online applications or the number of hits a Web page receives. Log files are useful in analyzing the technical performance of a Web site, redesigning Web site navigation, and revising marketing strategies used by e-businesses. 一种记录联机应用程序收到的请求列表或网页点击率的计算机文件。日志文件有助于分析网站的技术性能，重新设计网站导航系统，以及修正电子商务的市场策略。

logic *n.* **逻辑**

In programming, the assertions, assumptions, and operations that define what a given program does. Defining the logic of a program is often the first step in developing the program's source code. *See also* formal logic. 在程序设计中，用于定义一个给定程序的行为的断言、假设和操作。定义程序的逻辑常常是开发程序源代码的第一步。参阅 formal logic。

logical *adj.* **【修】逻辑**

1. Based on true and false alternatives as opposed to arithmetic calculation of numeric values. For example, a logical expression is one that, when evaluated, has a single outcome, either true or false. *See also* Boolean algebra. *Compare* fuzzy logic. 描述基于二种选择(真或假)而不是数值的算术计算。例如，逻辑表达式就是这样一种表达式：求值以后有唯一结果：或者为真，或者为假。参阅 Boolean algebra。比较 fuzzy logic。

2. Conceptually true to a particular design or idea- for example, network transmissions travel in a circle around a logical ring, even though the ring shape itself is not physically apparent. *Compare* physical. 用于说明特定设计和概念上的真，例如环绕在一个逻辑环路上的网络传输，尽管该环的形状并不是物理上显示的那样。比较 physical。

logical block addressing *n.* **逻辑块编址(技术，方法)**

A technique in which the cylinder, head, and sector locations on a hard disk are converted to 24-bit addresses for data storage and retrieval. Logical block addressing is used with SCSI drives and is also a feature of Enhanced IDE (EIDE) disk drives, on which it breaks through the earlier 528 MB IDE limit and allows support for drives up to 8.4 GB in capacity if 24-bit logical address space is used. Address conversion is performed by an EIDE drive's disk controller, but also requires support from the BIOS and the computer's operating system. *Acronym*: LBA. *See also* EIDE, SCSI. 一种为了存储和读取数据，将硬盘的柱面、磁头和扇区位置转换成 24 位地址的技术。逻辑块编址用于 SCSI 驱动器，也用于增强型 IDE (EIDE)磁盘驱动器，使后者突破了早期 IDE 硬盘的 528MB 容量限制，在使用 24 位逻辑地址空间时能够达到8.4GB 的容量。地址转换由 EIDE 驱动器的磁盘控制器完成，但也需要 BIOS 和计算机操作系统的支持。缩略为 LBA。参阅 EIDE，SCSI。

logical decision *n.* **逻辑判定**

Any decision that can have one of two outcomes (true/false, yes/no, and so on). *Compare* fuzzy logic. 具有两种结果(真或假、是或否等)之一的判定。比较 fuzzy logic。

logical device *n.* **逻辑设备**

A device named by the logic of a software system, regardless of its physical relationship to the system. For example, a single floppy disk drive can simultaneously be, to the MS-DOS operating system, both logical drive A and drive B. 由软件系统的逻辑命名的设备，而不管其与系统的物理关系如何。例如，对 MS-DOS 操作系统而言，单软盘驱动器可以同时既是逻辑驱动器 A 又是逻辑驱动器 B。

logical drive *n.* **逻辑驱动器**

See(见) logical device.

logical error *n.* **逻辑错误**

See(见) logic error.

logical expression *n.* **逻辑表达式**

See(见) Boolean expression.

logical file *n.* **逻辑文件**

A file as seen from a conceptual standpoint, without reference to and as distinct from its physical realization in memory or storage. For example, a logical file might consist of a contiguous series of records, whereas the file might be physically stored in small pieces scattered over the surface of a disk or even on several disks. A logical file might also consist of some subset of columns

(fields) and rows (records) extracted from a database. In this case, the logical file (or view) is only that information required by a particular application program or user. 从概念角度而言，不管其在内存或存储器中的物理实现或与物理实现不同的文件。例如，一个逻辑文件或许由一系列相邻的记录组成，而在物理存储时，文件可能被分成若干小块存储在整张软盘甚至若干张软盘上。逻辑文件也可由从数据库中提取的列(域)或行(记录)的一些子集构成。这时逻辑文件(或表示)只是特殊应用程序或用户所需的信息。

Logical Link Control *n.* 逻辑链路控制

See(见) LLC.

logical memory *n.* 逻辑存储器

A correlation between physical memory of the computer system and an address range that is accessible to devices. The hardware abstraction layer (HAL) provides this correlation (or mapping). *See also* map. 在计算机系统的物理存储器和设备能够访问的地址范围之间的一种伴随关系或映射技术。由硬件抽象层提供这种关系(或映射技术)。参阅 map。

logical network *n.* 逻辑网络

A way to describe the topology, or layout, of a computer network. Referring to a logical (rather than physical) topology describes the way information moves through the network—for example, in a straight line (bus topology) or in a circle (ring topology). The difference between describing a network as logical or physical is sometimes subtle because the physical network (the actual layout of hardware and cabling) doesn't necessarily resemble the logical network (the path followed by transmissions). A logical ring, for example, might include groups of computers cabled octopus-like to hardware "collection points" which, in turn, are cabled to one another. In such a network, even though the physical layout of computers and connecting hardware might not visually resemble a ring, the logical layout followed by network transmissions would, indeed, be circular. *See also* bus network, ring network, star network, token ring network, topology. *Compare* physical network. 一种描述计算机网络拓扑结构或布局的方式。指逻辑(而不是物理)拓扑结构描述信息通过网络运动的方式，例如，以直线(总线拓扑结构)或以环形(环形拓扑结构)方式运动。因为物理网络(硬件和电缆的实际布局)没有必要像逻辑网络(传输路径)，将网络描述为逻辑的或物理的之间的区别有时很细微。例如，逻辑环路也许包括像章鱼一样链接到硬件"集点"上，而"集点"则相互连接。在这种网络中，尽管计算机的物理布局和网络硬件连接看起来并不像环形，但用于网络传输的逻辑布局真是环形的。参阅 bus network, ring network, star network, token ring network, topology。比较 physical network。

logical operator *n.* 逻辑运算符

An operator that manipulates binary values at the bit level. In some programming languages, logical operators are identical to Boolean operators, which manipulate true and false values. *See also* Boolean operator, mask. 在位级对二进制值进行操作的运算符。在某些程序设计语言中，逻辑运算符等价于处理真假值的布尔运算符。参阅 Boolean operator, mask。

logical record *n.* 逻辑记录

Any unit of information that can be handled by an application program. A logical record can be a collection of distinct fields or columns from a database file or a single line in a text file. *See also* logical file. 可由应用程序处理的任何信息单元。逻辑记录可以是数据库文件中不同域或列的集合，也可以是文本文件的单独一行。参阅 logical file。

logical schema *n.* 逻辑模式，逻辑图解

See(见) conceptual schema.

logic analyzer *n.* 逻辑(电路)分析器

A hardware device that facilitates sophisticated low-level debugging of programs. Typical features include the ability to monitor bus signals during execution, to halt execution when a given memory location is read or written to, and to trace back through some number of instructions when execution is halted for any reason. *See also* debugger. 为复杂的程序低层调试提供方便的一种硬件设备。其典型特征包括：在执行时监控总线信号的能力，当对给定存储单元读写时暂停执行的能力，及不论运行因何故暂停，可回溯若干

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条指令的能力。参阅 debugger。

logic array *n.* 逻辑(电路)阵列

See(见) gate array.

logic board *n.* 逻辑电路板

Another *name for* motherboard or processor board. The term was used in conjunction with older computers to distinguish the video board (*analog board*) from the motherboard. *See also* motherboard. 主板或处理器板的又一名称。此术语曾用在老式的计算机上,以将主板与显示板(模拟板)区分开来。参阅 motherboard。

logic bomb *n.* 逻辑炸弹

1. A logic error in a program that manifests itself only under certain conditions, usually when least expected or desired. The term *bomb* implies an error that causes the program to fail spectacularly. *See also* logic error. 只在某特定条件下(通常是最不期望或最无防备时)突然出现的程序中的一种逻辑错误。"炸弹"一词意味着它是一个能导致程序惨败的错误。参阅 logic error。

2. A type of Trojan horse that executes when certain conditions are met, such as when a user performs a specific action. 一种特洛伊马程序,当某些条件(例如用户执行某个特定的操作)满足时就执行。

3. *See*(见) Year 2000 problem.

4. *See*(见) fork bomb.

logic chip *n.* 逻辑芯片

An integrated circuit that processes information, as opposed to simply storing it. A logic chip is made up of logic circuits. 能处理信息而不仅仅是存储信息的芯片。逻辑芯片由逻辑电路组成。

logic circuit *n.* 逻辑电路

An electronic circuit that processes information by performing a logical operation on it. A logic circuit is a combination of logic gates. It produces output based on the rules of logic it is designed to follow for the electrical signals it receives as input. *See also* gate (definition 1). 可通过执行逻辑操作处理信息的电子线路。逻辑电路是逻辑门的组合,它基于所遵循的逻辑规则,根据作为输入的电子信号产生输出。参阅 gate(第 1 个释义)

logic diagram *n.* 逻辑框图,逻辑图

A schematic that shows the connections between computer logic circuits and specifies the expected outputs resulting from a specific set of inputs. 一种表明计算机逻辑电路间联系的示意图。它说明由特定的一组输入预计产生的输出。

logic error *n.* 逻辑错误

An error, such as a faulty algorithm, that causes a program to produce incorrect results but does not prevent the program from running. Consequently, a logic error is often very difficult to find. *See also* logic, semantics, syntax. 使程序产生不正确的结果但并不妨碍程序的运行的一种错误。例如,有错误的算法即是逻辑错误。因此,逻辑错误很难被人们发现。参阅 logic, semantics, syntax。

logic gate *n.* 逻辑门

See(见) gate (第 1 个释义).

logic operation *n.* 逻辑运算

1. An expression that uses logical values and operators. 一种使用逻辑值和逻辑运算符的表达式。

2. A bit-level manipulation of binary values. *See also* Boolean operator. 一种在位级对二进制值的操作。参阅 Boolean operator。

logic programming *n.* 逻辑编程

A style of programming, best exemplified by Prolog, in which a program consists of facts and relationships from which the programming language is expected to draw conclusions. *See also* Prolog. 一种程序设计的风格,Prolog 语言集中体现了该风格。Prolog 程序由事实和关系构成,程序设计语言期待能依据它们做出结论。参阅 Prolog。

logic-seeking printer *n.* 逻辑搜索打印机

Any printer with built-in intelligence that lets it look ahead of the current print position and move the print head directly to the next area to be printed, thus saving time in printing pages that are filled with spaces. 任何具有内在智能的打印机,即能从当前打印位置预测下一位置并能将打印头直接移到将打印的下一位置上。对于由空格组成的页,该功能可节省时间。

logic symbol *n.* 逻辑符号

A symbol that represents a logical operator such as AND or OR. For example, the symbol + in Boolean algebra represents logical OR, as in A + B (read, "A or B," not "A plus B"). 代表逻辑

运算符如 AND(与)或 OR(或)的一种符号。例如,在布尔代数中,符号"+"代表逻辑或(OR),如 A+B(读为 A 或 B,而不是 A 加 B)。

logic tree *n.* **逻辑树**

A logic specification method that uses a branching representation. Each of the tree's forks represents a decision point; the ends of the branches denote actions to be taken. 用分支表示的逻辑说明方法。每个树叉表示一种决策观点;树分支的末尾表示要采取的行动。

login *n.* **注册**

See(见) logon.

log in *vb.* **【动】注册**

See(见) log on.

Logo *n.* **Logo 语言,Logo 教学语言**

A programming language with features that are heavily drawn from LISP. Logo is often used to teach programming to children and was developed originally by Seymour Papert at MIT in 1968. Logo is considered an educational language, although some firms have sought to make it more widely accepted in the programming community. *See also* LISP, turtle, turtle graphics. 一种主要从 LISP 汲取功能的程序设计语言。Logo 常用于教儿童学习程序设计的程序设计语言,最初由 Seymour Papert 于 1968 年在美国麻省理工学院研制。尽管某些公司试图使程序设计界更广泛地接受Logo,然而 Logo 仍被看作是一种教学用语言。参阅 LISP, turtle, turtle graphics。

logoff *n.* **注销**

The process of terminating a session with a computer accessed through a communications line. *Also called*: logout. 与通过通信线路相连的计算机结束对话的过程。也称为 logout。

log off *vb.* **【动】注销**

To terminate a session with a computer accessed through a communications line usually a computer that is both distant and open to many users. *Also called*: log out. *Compare* log on. 与通过通信线路相连的计算机结束对话,该计算机一般是远程计算机并向许多用户开放。也称为 log out。比较 log on。

logon *n.* **注册**

The process of identifying oneself to a computer after connecting to it over a communications line. *Also called*: login. 与一台计算机通过通信线路相连之后确认自己的过程。也称为 login。

log on *vb.* **【动】注册**

To gain access to a specific computer, a program, or a network by identifying oneself with a username and a password. *Also called*: log in. *Compare* log off. 与一台计算机通过通信线路相连之后确认自己。在此过程中,计算机一般要询问用户的名字和口令。也称为 log in。比较 log off。

logon script *n.* **登录脚本,登录过程(程序)**

A file assigned to certain user accounts on a network system. A logon script runs automatically every time the user logs on. It can be used to configure a user's working environment at every logon, and it allows an administrator to influence a user's environment without managing all aspects of it. A logon script can be assigned to one or more user accounts. *Also called*: login script. *See also* user account. 一种指定用于确认网络系统上各个用户账号的文件。每次用户登录(即要进入系统)时,会自动运行登录脚本(登录过程)。它可用来在每次进入系统时配置用户的工作环境,还可以使管理员能够影响用户的环境,而不用进行全面设置。一个登录脚本可以指定给一个或多个用户账户。也称为 login script。参阅 user account。

logout *n.* **注销**

See(见) logoff.

log out *vb.* **【动】注销**

See(见) log off.

LOL *n.* **放声大笑**

Acronym for laughing out loud. An interjection used in e-mail, online forums, and chat services to express appreciation of a joke or other humorous occurrence. *See also* ROFL. 为 laughing out loud 的缩略语。用于电子邮件、网上论坛和闲聊服务程序中的一种感叹词,来表达对一个笑话或其他幽默事件的欣赏。参阅 ROFL。

Long data type *n.* **长[Long]数据类型**

A fundamental data type that holds large integers. A Long variable is stored as a 32-bit number ranging in value from −2,147,483,648 to 2,147,483,647. 一种基本的、可以容纳很大整数

的数据类型，Long(型)变量可以存放 32 个二进位的数，取值范围从 −2 147 483 648 到 2 147 483 647。

long filenames *n.* 长文件名

A feature of most current PC operating systems, including the Macintosh, Windows 9x, Windows NT, Windows 2000, and OS/2. Long filenames allow a user to assign a plain-text name to a file, rather than limiting possible names to just a few characters. Names can be over 200 characters long, include uppercase and lowercase letters, and have spaces between characters. *Compare* 8.3.

目前大多数个人机操作系统的一个特征，特别在 Windows 9x、Windows NT、windows 2000 和 OS/2 系统中。它们允许用户给文件起描述性的名字，而不再限制文件名的长度只能是几个字符。其名字长度可以超过 200 个字符，名中可使用大写和小写字母，并可在字符间加入空格。比较 8.3。

long-haul *adj.* 【修】长距离

Of, pertaining to, or being a type of modem that is able to transmit over long distances. *Compare* short-haul. 描述可以长距离传输的一种调制解调器或其他设备。比较 short-haul。

longitudinal redundancy check *n.* 纵向冗余码校验

See(见) LRC.

LonWorks *n.* LonWorks 标准

An open standard for network automation created by the Echelon Corporation and supported by the LonMark Interoperability Association. LonWorks, introduced in 1991, can be used in building, transportation, industrial, and home applications to implement a distributed control network.

一种关于网络自动化的开放标准，由 Echelon 公司建立，受到 LonMark 互操作性协会支持。1991 年制定出的 LonWorks 可以被应用于建筑、运输、工业以及家用行业以实现分布式控制网络。

lookup *n.* 查询，查找

A function, often built into spreadsheet programs, in which a previously constructed table of values called a lookup table is searched for a desired item of information. A lookup table consists of rows and columns of data. A lookup function examines the table either horizontally or vertically and then retrieves the data that corresponds to the argument specified as part of the lookup function.

一个函数，通常包含在电子数据表程序中，该程序从以前建成的表(查询表)中查找所需的信息项。查询表由各行各列的数据组成。查询函数按行或按列搜索该表，查找对应变元的数据，变元是查询函数的一部分。

loop[1] *n.* 循环

1. A set of statements in a program executed repeatedly, either a fixed number of times or until some condition is true or false. *See also* DO loop, FOR loop, infinite loop, iterative statement. 指程序中重复执行的一串语句。循环只在完成了固定次数或直到满足某些条件为真(或者假)时才结束。参阅 DO loop, FOR loop, infinite loop, iterative statement。

2. A pair of wires that runs between a telephone central office and customer premises. 在电话中心办公室和客户房间之间架设的一对线。

loop[2] *vb.* 【动】循环

To execute a group of statements repeatedly. 反复执行一串语句。

loop check *n.* 循环检测

See(见) echo check.

loop configuration *n.* 环形配置

A communications link in which multiple stations are joined to a communications line that runs in a closed loop. Generally, data sent by one station is received and retransmitted in turn by each station on the loop. The process continues until the data reaches its final destination. See the illustration. *See also* ring network. 一种通信链路，其中多个站连接在一条闭循环通信线路上(如图所示)。一般而言，一个站发送的信息依次由环路上的每个站点接收并重新传输，直到数据到达其最终目的地为止。参阅本条目的图例。参阅 ring network。

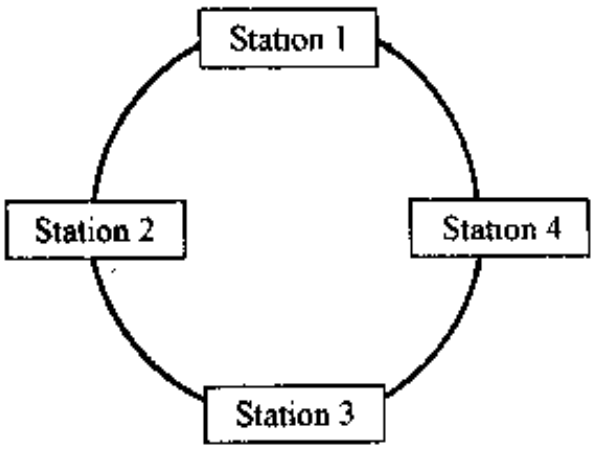
loophole *n.* 循环陷阱

In programming, a logical failure to account for all possible situations. *See also* bug (definition 1), logic error. 在程序设计中，一种可能导致各种情况发生的逻辑故障。参阅 bug (第 1 个释义), logic error。

loop invariant *n.* 循环不变量

A condition that remains true while a loop iterates. 在循环迭代中保持为真的一种条件。

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Loop configuration

loop structure *n.* 循环结构

See(见) iterative statement.

lo-res *adj.* 【修】低分辨率

See(见) low resolution.

loss balancing *n.* 损失平衡

Amplification of a signal or value to compensate for loss during a transmission or translation of a value. 将信号或值放大以补偿传输或转换过程中值的损失。

lossless compression *n.* 无损压缩

The process of compressing a file such that, after being compressed and decompressed, it matches its original format bit for bit. Text, code, and numeric data files must be compressed using a lossless method; such methods can typically reduce a file to 40 percent of its original size. *Compare* lossy compression. 经过压缩与解压缩后，文件与其原始文件格式位位对应的压缩过程。文本、代码或数字数据文件必须要用无损压缩方法压缩；这种压缩方法一般能将文件大小压缩至原文件的 40%。比较 lossy compression。

lossy compression *n.* 有损压缩

The process of compressing a file such that some data is lost after the file is compressed and decompressed. Video and sound files often contain more information than is apparent to the viewer or listener; a lossy compression method, which does not preserve that excess information, can reduce such data to as little as 5 percent of its original size. *Compare* lossless compression. 文件经过压缩和解压缩后损失一部分数据的压缩过程。图像和声音文件常含有比观众或听众所能感觉到的更多的信息；不保留过剩信息的有损压缩方法能将这种数据压缩为原来的 5%。比较 lossless compression。

lost cluster *n.* 丢失的簇

A cluster (disk storage unit) marked by the operating system as being in use but not representing any part of any chain of stored segments of a file. A lost cluster usually represents debris resulting from incomplete data "housekeeping," as might result from the ungraceful exit (messy or abrupt termination) of an application program. 被操作系统标记为正在使用，但不是存储的文件段中任意链的一部分的簇(磁盘存储单元)。丢失的簇通常指由于不完全的数据"内部管理"(如应用程序的非正常退出(胡乱地或突然中断))而引起的存储碎片。

Lotus 1-2-3 *n.* Lotus 1-2-3 电子表格(软件)

An electronic spreadsheet product introduced in 1983 by Lotus Development Corporation. Notable for its inclusion of graphing and data-management (database) capabilities in addition to spreadsheet functionality, Lotus 1-2-3 is important in the history of the personal computer because it was one of the first "killer apps" that convinced businesses to buy and use a PC. Lotus Development was purchased by IBM in 1995. *See also* killer app. 一种由美国 Lotus 公司于 1983 年开发出的电子表格软件。除了电子表格软件的功能，还以包含图像功能和数据管理(数据库)能力而著称的 Lotus 1-2-3，属于第一批推动商业公司购买、使用 PC 机的"杀手级应用程序"，因而在个人计算机史上占有重要的一席。Lotus 公司在 1995 年被 IBM 公司收购。参阅 killer app。

Lotus cc:Mail *n.* Lotus cc:Mail 电子邮[函]件系统

See(见) cc:Mail.

Lotus Domino *n.* Lotus Domino 群件

A groupware application that transforms Lotus Notes into an application and messaging server. *See also* Lotus Notes. 一种将 Lotus 公司的 Notes 群件转变为应用程序和消息服务器的组件式应用程序。参阅 Lotus Notes。

Lotus Notes *n.* Lotus Notes 群件

A groupware application introduced in 1988 by Lotus Development Corporation and now owned by IBM. Lotus Notes combines e-mail, calendar

management, group scheduling, contact and task management, newsgroup access, and Web browsing capability (through the integration of Microsoft Internet Explorer) in one client application. Lotus Notes also offers search capabilities across multiple formats and file types on a network or the Web. 一种由美国 Lotus 公司 1988 年开发出的组件式应用程序，现在被 IBM 拥有。Lotus 公司的 Notes 群件将电子邮件、日程管理、小组行程安排、联系和任务管理、新闻组访问以及网页浏览功能(通过集成微软的 IE 一因特网浏览器)组合进一个客户端应用程序。Lotus 公司的 Notes 群件还提供了兼容多种文件类型、格式，在网络或万维网上的搜索能力。

low-Earth-orbit satellite *n.* 近地轨道卫星

A communications satellite put into orbit no higher than 500 miles above the earth's surface. A low-Earth-orbit satellite, or LEO, circles the planet in 90 minutes to 2 hours. LEOs allow for use of smaller dishes and handheld devices, so they are wellsuited for interactive conferencing. However, because a LEO remains above the local horizon for about only 20 minutes, large numbers of these satellites, in several different orbits, are required to maintain service. *Acronym*: LEO. *Compare* geostationary orbit satellite. 一种发射到仅距离地球表面 500 英里的轨道的通信卫星。近地轨道卫星以 90 分钟到 2 小时一圈的速度环绕地球，LEO 允许使用较小的碟形卫星天线和手提装置，因此它们很好地适应交互式讨论。但是，由于 LEO 保持在本地地平线的时间仅有 20 分钟，因此要维持服务，就需要在若干不同轨道上有大量的这种卫星。缩略为 LEO。比较 geostationary orbit satellite。

lowercase *adj.* 【修】小写字母

In reference to letters, not capital --for example, *a*, *b*, *c*. *Compare* uppercase. 表示非大写字母——如 a,b,c。比较 uppercase。

low frequency *n.* 低频

The portion of the electromagnetic spectrum between 30 kilohertz (kHz) and 300 kHz. This range of frequencies is used for several types of radio communication, including the longwave broadcast band in Europe and Asia. 30 千赫至 300 千赫间的电磁频率。该频率范围用于几种类型的无线电通信，包括欧洲和亚洲的长波广播波段。

low-level language *n.* 低级语言

A language that is machine dependent or that offers few control instructions and data types. Each statement in a program written in a low-level language usually corresponds to one machine instruction. *See also* assembly language. *Compare* high-level language. 一种与机器有关的、或者能提供少量控制命令或数据类型的语言。用低级语言写的程序中的每一条语句一般都对应一条机器指令。参阅 assembly language。比较 high-level language。

low memory *n.* 低位存储器

On computers running MS-DOS, the first 640 kilobytes of RAM. This RAM is shared by MS-DOS, device drivers, data, and application programs. *Also called*: conventional memory. *Compare* high memory. 在运行 MS-DOS 系统的计算机中，RAM 的开始 640KB 字节。这段 RAM 由 MS-DOS 系统、设备驱动程序、数据和应用程序共享。也称为 conventional memory。比较 high memory。

low-order *adj.* 【修】低位

Carrying the least weight or significance; typically, the rightmost element in a group. For example, the rightmost bit in a group of bits is the low-order bit. *Compare* high-order. 形容具有最低权重或重要性最低的元素，通常指组中最右边的元素。例如，一组位中的最右位是低位。比较 high-order。

lowpass filter *n.* 低通滤波器

An electronic circuit that allows all frequencies below a specified frequency to pass through it. *Compare* bandpass filter, highpass filter. 一种允许低于特定频率的所有频率通过的电子线路。比较 bandpass filter, highpass filter。

low resolution *adj.* 【修】低分辨率

Abbreviated lo-res. Appearing in relatively coarse detail, used in reference to text and graphics in raster-oriented computer displays and printing. Lowresolution printing is comparable to draft-quality dotmatrix output printed at 125 dots per

inch or less. *See also* resolution. *Compare* high resolution. 缩写为 lo-res。指在面向光栅的计算机显示和打印中，文字或图形的细节相对而言比较粗糙。低分辨率打印相当于每英寸 125 点(或更少)的草稿质量点阵输出。参阅 resolution。比较 high resolution。

LPM *n.* 行(数)每分

See(见) lines per minute.

LPMUD *n.* 地牢游戏

A type of multiuser dungeon (MUD), typically combat related, that contains its own object-oriented programming language for the creation of new areas and objects in the virtual world. *See also* MUD. 一种多用户地牢游戏(MUD)，一般有互相格斗的场面，游戏中有自己的面向对象编程语言，用以在虚拟世界中创建新地区和对象。参阅 MUD。

LPT *n.* 行式打印机

Logical device name for a line printer, a name reserved by the MS-DOS operating system for up to three parallel printer ports designated LPT1, LPT2, and LPT3. The first port, LPT1, is usually the same as the primary MS-DOS hard-copy output device PRN (the logical device name for the printer). The letters LPT were originally used to stand for *line print terminal*. 表示行式打印机的逻辑设备名，一种 MS-DOS 操作系统保留的符号名，至多可有三个并行打印机端口分别命令为：LPT1，LPT2，LPT3。第一个并行口 LPT1 通常与 MS-DOS 主硬拷贝输出设备 PRN(专供打印机使用的逻辑设备名)相同。字母 LPT 开始时用来表示行式打印终端。

LRC *n.* 纵向冗余码校验

Acronym for longitudinal redundancy check. A procedure used to check the accuracy of data stored on magnetic tape or transmitted over a communications line. *See also* parity bit. *Compare* VRC. 为 longitudinal redundancy check 的缩略语。用于检验存储在磁带上或在通信线路上传输的数据的精确度的过程。参阅 parity bit 比较 VRC。

ls *n.* 列目录命令

A UNIX command that instructs the server to return a list of files and subdirectories in the current directory or the directory specified in the command. Because many FTP sites are built on UNIX systems, this command can also be used on those sites. *See also* FTP site, UNIX. UNIX 中的一条命令，它让服务器列出当前目录或指定目录下的子目录和文件。因为许多 FTP 站是建立在 UNIX 系统上，这条命令也可用于那些站上。参阅 FTP site, UNIX。

LS-120 *n.* 120 兆软驱

Acronym for Laser Storage-120. A floppy disk drive developed by Imation Corporation that uses proprietary laser storage 120-megabyte (MB) media as well as standard 1.44 MB 3.5-inch floppy media. The LS-120 disk drive is capable of storing 120 MB of data on a single 3.5-inch floppy disk and is compatible with other floppy disk formats. LS-120 drives are ATAPI (AT Attachment Packet Interface) compliant so several different drives can use the same EIDE controller. *Also called*: Super Disk. 为 Laser Storage -120 的缩略语。除了标准 1.44MB 3.5 英寸软盘媒质外，Imation 公司利用专用的激光存储 120MB 介质开发的一种软盘驱动。这种 LS-120 软驱能在单张 3.5 英寸的软盘上存储 120MB 数据，并且与其他的软盘格式兼容。LS-120 驱动是适应 ATAPI 的，所以不同的驱动可以使用同一个 EIDE 控制器。也称为 Super Disk。

LSB *n.* 最低有效位；Linux 标准库

1. *See*(见) least significant bit.

2. Acronym for Linux Standard Base. A standard developed to aid in Linux software development by providing a uniform foundation for all versions of the operating system. The Linux model provided by the LSB provides a stable platform for developers to create software that may be used with any version of the operating system, while leaving companies the ability to add other features on top of the base. 为 Linux Standard Base 的缩略语。一种用于辅助 Linux 软件开发的标准，提供了用于操作系统的各种版本一个统一的基础。由 Linux 标准库提供的 Linux 模型为开发者创建软件提供了一个标准平台，这种方式开发出来的软件或许可用于任意版本操作系统，但缺少在(标准)库之上增添其他特性的能力。

LSC *n.* **最低有效字符**

See(见) least significant character.

LSD *n.* **最低有效数字**

See(见) least significant digit.

LSI *n.* **大规模集成**

See(见) large-scale integration.

LSP *n.* **标记[签]交换路径**

See(见) MPLS.

LSR *n.* **标记[签]交换路由器**

See(见) MPLS.

LU *n.* **逻辑单元**

Acronym for logical unit. In an IBM SNA network, a point denoting the beginning or end of a communications session. *See also* SNA. 为 logical unit 的缩略语。IBM SNA 网络中,表示通信话路开始或结束的点。参阅 SNA。

Luddite *n.* **勒德分子,反对技术进步的人**

A person opposed to technological advances, especially those designed to replace human skill and experience with automated machinery. The first Luddites were bands of textile workers in Nottinghamshire, England, who protested the use of new large-scale machinery, which they blamed for low wages and high unemployment. The origin of the term has never been verified, but the most popular theory is that the name derives from Ned Ludd, an apprentice knitter who destroyed his knitting frame with a hammer to protest beatings by his master. *See also* technophobe. *Compare* technophile. 一类反对技术进步的人,尤指那些旨在反对用自动机器取代人类技能和经验的人。第一批勒德分子是英格兰诺丁汉郡的那伙纺织工人,他们抗议使用新的大规模机器,指责那些机器导致低工资和高失业率。该词的起源已经无从证实,但是最流行的一种说法是它来源于 Ned Ludd,他是一个编织学徒,他用锤子破坏了编织机以抗议雇主对他们的殴打。参阅 technophobe。比较 technophile。

LUG *n.* **Linux 用户集团[协会]**

Acronym for Linux Users Group. *See* user group. 为 Linux Users Group 的缩略语。见 user group.

luggable computer *n.* **便携式计算机**

The first portable computers, produced in the early to mid-1980s. These early units, all of which had built-in CRT-based displays, weighed over 20 pounds and were the size of a medium suitcase—hence their name. *See also* portable computer. 80 年代早期至中期出现的首批便携式计算机。由于这些早期机器均有下列特征:内装的基于阴极射线管(CRT)的显示器,重量在 20 磅以上,尺寸约为中等手提箱大小,因而得名。参阅 portable computer。

luminance *n.* **亮度**

1. A measure of the amount of light radiated by a given source, such as a computer display screen. 给定光源(如计算机屏幕)所发出的光辐射数量的测量单位。

2. The perceived brightness component of a given color, as opposed to its hue or its saturation. *See also* HSB. *Compare* illuminance. 与色调和饱和度对应,指一种给定颜色可察觉的明亮成分。参阅 HSB。比较 illuminance。

luminance decay *n.* **亮度衰减**

See(见) persistence.

luminosity *n.* **(发)光[亮]度**

The brightness of a color based on a scale from black to white on your monitor. 一种颜色的明亮程度,在显示器上的范围从黑到白。

Lunar calendar *n.* **阴[农]历**

Predominant calendar type used in Israel among Hebrew speakers, in Islamic cultures, and in most of Asia. Lunar calendars calculate months based on lunar phases. 在以色列希伯莱语人种、伊斯兰文化以及大部分亚洲地区中主要使用的历法,阴历根据月相(即月亮的状态)来计算月份。

lurk *vb.* **【动】收阅**

To receive and read articles or messages in a newsgroup or other online conference without contributing to the ongoing exchange. 在新闻组或其他网络会议上接收并阅读有关的文章或报文,而不对进行的过程作任何贡献。

lurker *n.* **收阅者**

A person who lurks in a newsgroup or other online conference. *See also* lurk. *Compare* netizen. 一种收阅新闻组或其他网络会议(有关信息)的人。参阅 lurk 比较 netizen。

LVS *n.* **Linux(系统)虚拟服务器**

Acronym for **Linux Virtual Server**. A high-performance open source server that handles connections from clients and passes them on to a cluster of real servers. LVS receives incoming packets and forwards them to the proper back-end server. LVS is typically used to build scalable Web, mail, or other network services. *Also called*: ipvs. *See also* layer 4 switching. 为 Linux Virtual Server 的缩略语。一种开放源码的高性能服务器，能够处理对各种客户的连接并将它们传送给一组真实的服务器。LVS 接收传入的数据包，将其转发给适当的后台服务器。LVS 一般用来构建可升级的万维网(页)、邮件或其他网络服务(软件)。也称为 ipvs。参阅 layer 4 switching。

Lycos *n.* **Lycos 搜索引擎**

A Web search engine and directory that provides summaries of pages matching search requests. In addition, the Lycos site offers categorized directories of sites, reviews of selected sites, and services for finding names, viewing maps, and so on. 一种 Web 搜索引擎和地址目录，它提供与搜索请求匹配的页面摘要。此外，Lycos 站点提供分类的站点地址目录，复查选中的站点并提供查找名称、浏览地图等服务。

Lynx *n.* **Lynx 浏览器**

A text-only Web browser program for UNIX platforms. 在 UNIX 平台上的文本方式的网络浏览器程序。

.lzh *n.* **.lzh 文件扩展名**

The file extension that identifies archive files compressed with the Lempel Ziv and Haruyasu algorithm. *See also* compressed file, Lempel Ziv compression, LHARC. 一种文件扩展名，标识由 Lempel Ziv 和 Haruyasu 算法压缩后的文件。参阅 compressed file, Lempel Ziv compression, LHARC。

LZW compression *n.* **LZW 压缩(方法)**

A compression algorithm named after Abraham Lempel and Jakob Ziv (creators of Lempel Ziv compression) and LZW designer Terry Welch that makes use of repeating strings of data in its compression of character streams into code streams. It is also the basis of GIF compression. *See also* GIF, Lempel Ziv compression. 一种以 Abraham Lempel 和 Jakob Ziv(Lempel Ziv 压缩方法创始人)以及 LZW 设计者 Terry Welch 命名的压缩算法，这种算法利用数据中的重复串将字符流压缩到代码流。它也是 GIF 压缩的基础。参阅 GIF, Lempel Ziv compression。

M

m *prefix* 【前缀】毫

See(见) milli-.

M *prefix* 【前缀】兆

See(见) mega-.

Mac- *prefix* 【前缀】Macintosh 标识

A prefix used to indicate a software product's applicability for the Macintosh computer, as in MacDraw. 一种前缀词,用于指明 Apple 公司 Macintosh 计算机可以使用的软件产品。比如 MacDraw(软件名)中所示。

Mac *n.* Macintosh 系列微机

See(见) Macintosh.

MAC *n.* 媒体访问控制,传输媒体接入[访问,存取]控制(子层,程序)

Acronym for Media Access Control. In the IEEE 802.x specifications, the lower of two sublayers that make up the ISO/OSI data link layer. The MAC manages access to the physical network, delimits frames, and handles error control. *See also* IEEE 802.x, LLC. 为 Media Access Control 的缩略语。在 IEEE 802.x 规范中,组成 ISO/OSI 数据链路层的两个子层中较低的子层。MAC 管理对物理网络的访问、定义帧格式以及处理差错控制。参阅 IEEE 802.x, LLC。

MacBinary *n.* MacBinary 协议

A file transfer protocol used to preserve coding for Macintosh-produced files stored in non-Macintosh computers, containing the file's resource fork, data fork, and Finder information block. *See also* data fork, Finder, resource fork. 一种文件传输协议,用于保存 Macintosh 系统产生的文件存储在非 Macintosh 计算机中时的编码,包括文件的资源分支、数据分支和查找器信息块。参阅 data fork, Finder, resource fork。

Mach *n.* Mach 操作系统

A variant of the UNIX operating system developed at Carnegie-Mellon University. Mach was designed to support advanced features such as multitasking, multiprocessing, and distributed systems. *See also* UNIX. 在卡内基—梅隆大学开发的 UNIX 操作系统的一种变体。设计 Mach 这种操作系统为的是支持多种高级功能部件,比如多任务子系统、多重处理子系统及分布式系统。参阅 UNIX。

Mach 3.0 *n.* Mach 3.0 微内核(程序)

The microkernel forming the lowest level of the Mac OS X operating system. Mach 3.0 provides basic services such as memory management, thread-handling, virtual memory, and address space management to the operating system kernel. 组成了 Mac OS X 操作系统最底层的微内核。Mach 3.0 微内核给操作系统核心提供了诸如内存管理、线程处理、虚拟内存和地址空间管理等基本服务功能。

mach 3 kernel *n.* Mach 3.0 微内核(程序)

See(见) Mach 3.0.

machine address *n.* 机器地址

See(见) absolute address.

machine code *n.* 机器代码

The ultimate result of the compilation of assembly language or any high-level language such as C or Pascal; sequences of 1s and 0s that are loaded and executed by a microprocessor. Machine code is the only language computers understand; all other programming languages represent ways of structuring human language so that humans can get computers to perform specific tasks. *Also called*: machine language. *See also* compiler (definition 2).

汇编语言或任何高级语言(如 C 语言和 Pascal 语言)经编译后产生的最终形式:由微处理器装入并执行的一串有序的 0 和 1。机器代码是计算机能够理解的唯一语言,所有其他编程语言都是结构化的人类语言,用于告诉计算机完成特定的任务也称为 machine language。参阅 compiler(第 2 个释义)。

machine cycle *n.* 机器周期

1. The time required for the fastest operation (usually a NOP, or no-op, which does nothing) a microprocessor can perform. 微处理器执行最快的一次操作(通常是 NOP 或 no-op,即空操作)所需的时间。

2. The steps taken for each machine instruction. These steps are, typically, fetch the instruction, decode it, execute it, and perform any necessary storing. 每一条机器指令执行的步数。一般为取指令、译出指令、执行指令和完成必须的存储。

machine-dependent *adj.* 【修】与机器相关,依赖机器

Of, pertaining to, or being a program or a piece of hardware that is linked to a particular type of computer because it makes use of specific or unique features of the equipment and that cannot easily be used with another computer, if at all. *Compare* machineindependent. 指程序或部件由于利用了设备特定的或唯一的特性而只能与相应类型计算机相连的属性,这种程序或部件不能轻易(或完全不能)应用于另一种类型的计算机。比较 machineindependent。

machine error *n.* 机器错误[故障]

A hardware error. Probably the most common type of machine error involves media, such as an error in reading a hard disk. 一种硬件错误。最常见的机器错误大都与媒体有关,如在读硬盘时的错误。

machine identification *n.* 机器标识(符)

A code by which an executing program can determine the identity and characteristics of the computer and other devices with which it is operating. 一种代码,执行程序用它来确定将运行的计算机和其他设备的身份和特征。

machine-independent *adj.* 【修】与机器无关

Of, pertaining to, or being a program or piece of hardware that can be used on more than one type of computer with little or no modification. *Compare* machine-dependent. 指程序或部件无需或只需很少修改即可应用于多种类型计算机的特性。比较 machine-dependent。

machine instruction *n.* 机器指令

An instruction (action statement) in machine code that can be directly executed by a processor or microprocessor. *See also* instruction, statement. 在机器代码中的一种指令(操作语句),可由处理器或微处理器直接执行。参阅 instruction, statement。

machine language *n.* 机器语言

See(见) machine code.

machine-readable *adj.* 【修】机器可读

1. Presented in a form that a computer can interpret and use as input. For example, bar codes that can be scanned and used directly as computer input contain machine-readable information. 指计算机可解释并可用作输入的表达形式。例如,能被扫描并直接用作计算机输入的条形码即含有机器可读信息。

2. Coded in the binary form used by computers and stored on a suitable medium such as magnetic tape. *See also* optical character recognition. 计算机使用的二进制格式的编码,存储在合适的介质(如磁带)上。参阅 optical character recognition。

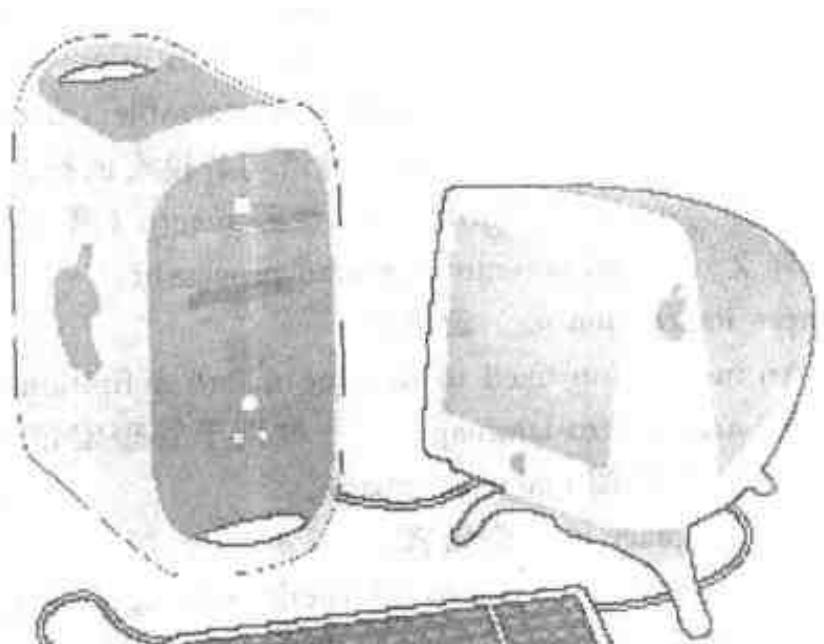
machine translation *n.* 机器翻译,机译

The use of computer software to translate large amounts of text from one natural language into another. Machine translation is usually used by corporations, publishers, and government agencies that need large amounts of documentation, news stories, or business data translated quickly. *See also* natural-language processing. 利用计算机软件将大规模的文本从一种自然语言翻译成另一种自然语言。机器翻译常常为企业团体、出版商和政府代理部门所用,因为这些机构需要将大量的文件、新闻或商业资料做快速地翻译。参阅 natural-language processing。

Macintosh *n.* Macintosh 系列微机

A popular series of personal computers introduced by the Apple Computer Corporation in January 1984. The Macintosh was one of the earliest personal computers to incorporate a graphical user

interface and the first to use 3.5-inch floppy disks. It was also the first to use the 32-bit Motorola 68000 microprocessor. Despite its user friendly features, the Macintosh lost market share to PC-compatible computers during the 1990s, but it still enjoys widespread use in desktop publishing and graphics-related applications. In late 1998, both Apple Computer and Macintosh gained increased visibility with release of the home-oriented iMac computer. See the illustration. *Also called*: Mac. *See also* graphical user interface, iMac, PC-compatible. 一种由 Apple 计算机公司于 1984 年 1 月推出的流行的个人计算机系列。Macintosh 机是最早的提供图形用户界面的个人计算机系统之一，并首先使用 3.5 英寸软盘，也是最早使用 32 位摩托罗拉 68000 微处理器的机型。尽管其具有友好的用户界面，但在 90 年代期间还是失去了部分市场份额，落后于 PC 机及其兼容机，不过它仍广泛应用在桌面出版和与图形有关的应用领域。到 1998 年后期，Apple 计算机公司和 Macintosh 系列微机在推出面向家庭的 iMac 计算机后，获得了显著的增长。参阅本条目的图例。也称为 Mac。参阅 graphical user interface, iMac, PC-compatible。



Macintosh

Macintosh Application Environment *n.* **Macintosh 应用环境**

A system shell for open RISC-based systems that provides a Macintosh interface within an X Window System window. The Macintosh Application Environment is compatible with both Mac and UNIX and will support all off-the-shelf products for the Macintosh. *Acronym*: MAE. *See also* RISC, X Window System. 一种开放式的基于 RISC 系统的系统命令解释程序，在 X Windows System 系统中提供 Macintosh 界面。Macintosh 应用环境兼容 Mac 系统和 UNIX 系统，且支持所有 Macintosh 家族现有的产品。缩略为 MAE。参阅 RISC, X Window System。

Macintosh File System *n.* **Macintosh 文件系统**

The early, flat file system used on the Macintosh before the Hierarchical File System was introduced. *Acronym*: MFS. *See also* flat file system. *Compare* Hierarchical File System. 在分层文件系统出现之前的用于 Macintosh 系统中的早期平面文件系统。缩略为 MFS。参阅 flat file system。比较 Hierarchical File System。

Mac OS *n.* **Mac 操作系统**

Short for **Mac**intosh **o**perating **s**ystem. The name given to the Macintosh operating system, beginning with version 7.5 in September 1994, when Apple started licensing the software to other computer manufacturers. *See also* Macintosh. 为 Macintosh operating system 的缩写。此名用于命名 Macintosh 操作系统，始于 1994 年 9 月推出的 7.5 版，即 Apple 公司开始授予其他计算机制造商软件许可证的时候。参阅 Macintosh。

Mac OS X *n.* **Mac OS X 操作系统**

The first complete revision of the Macintosh operating system. Mac OS X is BSD 4.4 UNIXbased, uses the Mach 3.0 microkernel, and is built around Apple's open-source Darwin. Mac OS X adds symmetric multiprocessing, multithreading, preemptive multitasking, advanced memory management, and protected memory to the Macintosh. The UNIX foundation of Mac OS X allows greater options for software development, networking, and update and expansion of the operating system. Mac OS X includes a graphical user interface and a command-line interface. Macintosh 计算机操作系统的第一个完全修订版本。Mac OS X 操作系统基于 BSD 4.4 版 UNIX，使用 Mach 3.0 微内核，在 Apple 公司的开放源代码操作系统 Darwin

的基础上设计开发出来。Mac OS X 操作系统为 Macintosh 计算机增添了对称多处理技术、多线程技术、抢占式多任务处理技术、高级的内存管理技术和受保护的内存功能。在 UNIX 系统基础上开发的 Mac OS X 操作系统给软件开发、网络建设以及操作系统的更新与扩展提供了更大的选择空间。Mac OS X 操作系统有一个图形用户界面和一个命令行界面。

macro *n.* 宏(命令,指令)

1. In applications, a set of keystrokes and instructions recorded and saved under a short key code or macro name. When the key code is typed or the macro name is used, the program carries out the instructions of the macro. Users can create a macro to save time by replacing an often-used, sometimes lengthy, series of strokes with a shorter version. 在应用程序中,被记录和存储在一个短关键字代码或宏名字下的一组击键和指令。当输入关键字代码或使用宏名字时,程序执行宏指令。用户可以建立一个宏指令,通过运行宏指令来替代经常使用的、有时是较长的击键串而节省时间。

2. In programming languages, such as C or assembly language, a name that defines a set of instructions that are substituted for the macro name wherever the name appears in a program (a process called *macro expansion*) when the program is compiled or assembled. Macros are similar to functions in that they can take arguments and in that they are calls to lengthier sets of instructions. Unlike functions, macros are replaced by the actual instructions they represent when the program is prepared for execution; function instructions are copied into a program only once. *Compare* function (definition 2). 在程序设计语言(如 C 或汇编语言)中,宏是一个名字,它定义了一串指令。当对程序进行编译或汇编时,该名字出现在何处,这串指令就在何处替代它,上述过程叫宏扩展。与函数相同的是,宏可带变量并可调用较长一串指令。与函数不同的是,当程序准备执行时,宏由其所代表的实际命令所替代,而函数命令只拷贝到程序中一次。比较 function(第 2 个释义)。

macro assembler *n.* 宏汇编程序

An assembler that can perform macro substitution and expansion. The programmer can define a macro that consists of several statements and then use the macro name later in the program, thus avoiding having to rewrite the statements. For example, a macro called *swap* exchanges the values of two variables; After defining swap, the programmer can then insert an instruction such as "swap a, b" in the assembly language program. While assembling, the assembler replaces the instruction with the statements within the macro that swap the values of the variables *a* and *b*. 一种可执行宏替换和宏扩展的汇编程序。程序员可以定义一个由几条语句组成的宏,随后在程序中使用宏名字,从而避免重复书写语句。例如,一条称为 swap 的宏指令可以交换两个变量的取值:在定义了一个名为 swap 的宏指令之后,程序员可在汇编语言程序中插入一条指令"swap a,b"。当汇编时,汇编程序则用宏中的语句代替该指令,从而交换了变量 *a* 和 *b* 的值。

macrocontent *n.* 特别显著内容

The primary text or other content of a Web page. *Compare* microcontent. 网页中(最)主要的文字或其他相关内容。比较 microcontent。

macro expansion *n.* 宏扩展

The act of replacing a macro with its defined equivalent. *Also called*: macro substitution. *See also* macro (definition 2), macro assembler, macro processor. 用所定义的等价语句替换宏的行为。也称为 macro substitution。参阅 macro(第 2 个释义),macro assembler,macro processor。

macro instruction *n.* 宏指令

An instruction used to manage macro definitions. *See also* macro language. 一种用于管理宏定义的指令。参阅 macro language。

macro language *n.* 宏语言

The collection of macro instructions recognized by a given macro processor. *See also* macro instruction, macro processor. 由一个指定宏处理程序可识别的宏指令的集合。参阅 macro instruction, macro processor。

macro processor *n.* 宏处理程序

A program that performs macro expansion. All programs that support macros have some form of macro processor, but macro processors differ

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from program to program and in the macro language they support. *See also* macro (definition 2), macro expansion, macro instruction. —种实现宏扩展的程序。所有支持宏功能的程序都有某种形式的宏处理程序，但宏处理程序随程序和它所支持的宏语言的不同而不同。参阅 macro（第 2 个释义），macro expansion，macro instruction。

macro program *n.* **宏程序**

See(见) keyboard enhancer.

macro recorder *n.* **宏记录器**

A program that records and stores keyboard macros. *See also* macro (definition 1). —种记录和存储键盘宏的程序。参阅 macro（第 1 个释义）。

macro substitution *n.* **宏替换**

See(见) macro expansion.

macro virus *n.* **宏病毒**

A virus that is written in a macro language associated with an application. The macro virus is carried by a document file used with that application and executes when the document is opened. 一种写进与应用程序有关的宏语言中的病毒。宏病毒由用于该应用程序的文档文件携带，并当打开该文档时执行。

MacTCP *n.* **MacTCP 扩展协议**

A Macintosh extension that allows Macintosh computers to use TCP/IP. *See also* TCP/IP. —种允许 Macintosh 计算机使用 TCP/IP 协议的 Macintosh 扩展协议。参阅 TCP/IP。

MADCAP *n.* **多播地址动态客户(机)分配协议**

See(见) multicast address dynamic client allocation protocol.

MAE *n.* **Macintosh 应用环境；城域交换(机)**

1. *See*(见) Macintosh Application Environment.

2. Acronym for Metropolitan Area Exchange. One of the Internet exchange points operated by MCI WorldCom, through which Internet service providers (ISPs) connect in order to exchange data. The two largest MAEs, MAE East (outside Washington, D. C.) and MAE West (near San Jose, California) are major national and international network interconnect points; more than half of all traffic through the Internet travels through one or both of these points. MCI WorldCom also operates smaller, regional MAEs in Chicago, Dallas, Houston, Los Angeles, New York, Paris, and Frankfurt. *See also* backbone (definition 1), ISP. 为 Metropolitan Area Exchange 的缩略语。由 MCI 世界通信公司运营的因特网交换点之一，因特网服务提供商通过它进行连接来交换数据。两个最大的 MAE 是 MAE East(华盛顿特区以外)和 MAE West(加利福尼亚的 San Jose 附近)，它们是主要的国内和国际网络相互连接点；通过因特网传输的半数以上的流量要经过这两个连接点中的一个或两个。MCI 世界通信公司也在芝加哥、达拉斯、休斯顿、洛杉矶、纽约、巴黎和法兰克福运营较小的、局域的 MAE。参阅 backbone（第 1 个释义）、ISP。

Magellan *n.* **Magellan 网络信息检索工具**

A Web directory. Named for the Portuguese explorer, Magellan reviews and rates all Web sites it lists. Published by the McKinley Group, Magellan is now owned by Excite, Inc. 一种 Web 目录。由葡萄牙语的资源管理器得名，Magellan 为它所列出的所有 Web 站点作了评定。Magellan 由 McKinley 集团发布，现在由 Excite 公司所有。

magic date *n.* **魔法[特定]日期**

A date or dates that in some computer systems resembles a reserved number or flag with a special significance. Examples are the numbers 00 and 99, which have been used in some systems or programs based on two-digit years. Magic dates indicate some special status—for example, that a system component or resource should never expire or should never be purged. Because 99 in particular has been used in this way in many systems, dates in the year 1999 had the potential to cause problems in those systems. 一个或多个日期，其表示形式在某些计算机系统中类似于具有特殊意义的保留数字或标志。例如数字 00 和 99，(在某些计算机系统中有特定的含义，但同时又)在一些以两位数表示年份的系统或程序里使用(表示年份)。魔法日期代表某些特定的情况——例如一个系统组件或资源永远不会超期或被清除。因为特别是 99 在许多系统中有这种用法，1999 年的日期在那些系统里有可能会产生问题。

magnetic bubble *n.* **磁泡**

A movable magnetic domain in a thin-film substrate. In bubble memory, magnetic bubbles

representing bits circulate past circuits that can read and write them. High costs and relatively long access times have relegated magnetic bubbles to specialized applications. *See also* bubble memory, magnetic domain. *Compare* core, RAM.
一种位于薄胶片层上的可移动的磁畴。在磁泡存储器中，表示二进制数的磁泡环流通过能读与写它们的电路。由于高成本和相对较长的存取时间，所以磁泡的应用被限制在特定的领域中。参阅 bubble memory, magnetic domain 比较 core, RAM

magnetic disk *n.* 磁盘

A computer disk enclosed in a protective case (hard disk) or jacket (floppy disk) and coated with a magnetic material that enables data to be stored in the form of changes in magnetic polarity (with one polarity representing a binary 1 and the other a 0) on many small sections (magnetic domains) of the disk surface. Magnetic disks should be protected from exposure to sources of magnetism, which can damage or destroy the information they hold. *See also* disk, floppy disk, hard disk. *Compare* compact disc, magneto-optic disc.
一种封装在保护盒(硬盘)或外套(软盘)内的计算机用盘片，其表面涂有磁性材料并确保数据在盘表面许多小扇面(磁畴)上以磁性改变的格式存储(一个极性代表二进制1，另一个表示0)。磁盘应避免暴露于磁性源中，否则易损坏其中的信息。参阅 disk, floppy disk, hard disk 比较 compact disc, magneto-optic disc。

magnetic domain *n.* 磁畴

A region of a ferromagnetic material in which the individual atomic or molecular magnetic particles are aligned in the same direction. *Also called*: ferromagnetic domain.
一种铁磁材料的区域，其中独立的原子或分子磁微粒以相同的方向排列 也称为 ferromagnetic domain。

magnetic field *n.* 磁场

The space around a magnetic object in which magnetic force acts. A magnetic field is conceived of as consisting of flux lines that originate at the north magnetic pole and terminate at the south magnetic pole.
磁性物体周围有磁力作用的空间。磁场被设想为由始于北磁极终于南磁极的磁力线组成。

magnetic head *n.* 磁头

See(见) head.

magnetic-ink character recognition *n.* 磁墨水字符识别

A form of character recognition that reads text printed with magnetically charged ink, determining the shapes of characters by sensing the magnetic charge in the ink. Once the shapes have been determined, character recognition methods are used to translate the shapes into computer text. A familiar use of this form of character recognition is to identify bank checks. *Acronym*: MICR. *See also* character recognition. *Compare* optical character recognition.
一种字符识别的方式，可阅读由磁化墨水打印的文本，通过检测墨水中的磁性物质来决定字符的形状。一旦确定了字符形状，它就使用字符识别方法将字符形状转换成计算机文本。与这种字符识别方式相似的一种应用是识别银行支票，缩略为 MICR。参阅 character recognition。比较 optical character recognition.

magnetic oxide *n.* 磁氧化物

See(见) ferric oxide.

magnetic storage *n.* 磁存储器

A generic term for non internalmemory computer data storage involving a magnetic medium, such as disk or tape.
一种与存储计算机数据的内部存储器相区别的通用术语，指像磁盘或磁带这类的磁介质

magnetic tape *n.* 磁带

See(见) tape (第1个释义).

magneto-optical recording *n.* 磁光记录(技术，方法)

A type of recording technology used with optical discs in which a laser beam heats a small portion of the magnetic material covering the disc. The heating enables a weak magnetic field to change the orientation of the portion, thus recording onto the disc. This technique can also be used to erase the disc, making the disc rewritable.
一种光盘使用的记录技术，其中，使用激光束对涂在磁盘表面磁性物质的微小区域进行加热，以使该区域的磁性走向在弱磁场下发生变化，从而在盘上记录信息。这项技术也可用于擦去盘中信息，使光盘具有可重写性。

magneto-optic disc *n.* **磁光盘**

An erasable or semi erasable storage disc, similar to a CD-ROM disc and of very high capacity, in which a laser beam is used to heat the recording surface to a point at which tiny regions on the surface can be magnetically aligned to store bits of data. *See also* CD-ROM, magneto-optical recording. 一种与 CD-ROM 盘相似且具有很大容量的可擦或半可擦存储盘。人们使用激光束加热盘面的微小区域，以使该区域磁化进而存储数据位。参阅 CD-ROM, magneto optical recording。

magnitude *n.* **值**

The size of a number, regardless of its sign (+ or −). For example, 16 and −16 have the same magnitude. *See also* absolute value. 一个数的大小，不考虑其符号(+或−)。例如，16 和−16 具有相同的值。参阅 absolute value。

mailbomb[1] *n.* **邮件炸弹**

An excessively large amount of e-mail data (a very large number of messages or one very large message) sent to a user's e-mail address in an attempt to make the user's mailer program crash or to prevent the user from receiving further legitimate messages. *See also* e-mail[1] (definition 1). *Compare* letterbomb. 一种发往用户电子邮件邮箱中的数量非常庞大的电子邮件数据(如大量的报文或一条非常长的报文)，其目的是试图破坏用户的邮递程序或阻止用户进一步正常接收报文。参阅 e-mail[1](第 1 个释义)。比较 letterbomb。

mailbomb[2] *vb.* **【动】邮炸，摧毁**

To send a mailbomb to a user. One person might mailbomb a user with a single enormous message; a large number of users might mailbomb an unpopular person by simultaneously sending messages of normal size. 将邮件炸弹发送给用户。个人使用一条非常长的报文可以摧毁一个用户；大量用户同时给一个邮箱发送正常大小的报文也可以摧毁那个不受欢迎的"人"(即那个邮箱)

mailbot *n.* **自动邮递程序**

A program that automatically responds to e-mail messages or performs actions based on commands within the messages. A mailing list manager is one example. *See also* mailing list manager. 一种自动响应电子邮件报文或执行报文中基于命令的操作的程序。邮递列表管理程序[器]就是其中一例。参阅 mailing list manager。

mailbox *n.* **邮箱**

A disk storage area assigned to a network user for receipt of e-mail messages. *See also* e-mail[1] (definition 1). 网络用户用于接收电子邮件信息的磁盘存储区。参阅 e-mail[1](第 1 个释义)。

mail digest *n.* **邮件摘要[列表]**

See(见) digest (第 2 个释义).

mailer-daemon *n.* **邮送监护程序**

A program used to transport e-mail between hosts on a network. *See also* daemon. 一种网络上用于主机间传输电子邮件的程序。参阅 daemon。

mail filter *n.* **邮件筛选**

See(见) e-mail filter.

mail header *n.* **邮件报头**

A block of text at the top of an e-mail message containing such information as the addresses of the sender and recipients, the date and time sent, the address to which a reply is to be sent, and the subject. The mail header is used by an e-mail client or program. *See also* e-mail[1] (definition 1). 一种电子邮件报文顶部的文本块，包含的信息有发送者和接收者的地址、发送日期和时间、回复信息应送到什么地址以及该报文的主题。邮件报头由电子邮件客户或程序使用。参阅 e-mail[1](第 1 个释义)

mailing list *n.* **邮递列表**

A list of names and e-mail addresses that are grouped under a single name. When a user places the name of the mailing list in a mail client's To: field, the client sends the message to the machine where the mailing list resides, and that machine automatically sends the message to all the addresses on the list (possibly allowing a moderator to edit it first). *See also* LISTSERV, mailing list manager, Majordomo, moderator. 一种把若干个名字和电子邮件地址组合成单一名字的列表。当用户将邮递列表名字放进邮件客户端发送到(即 To:)域中时，客户端将信息发送到邮递列表所在的机器，随后该机器自动将信息(可能允许调节器先编辑)发送到列表中所有的地址中。参阅 LISTSERV, mailing list manager, Majordomo, moderator

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mailing list manager *n.* 邮递列表管理器[程序]

Software that maintains an Internet or intranet mailing list. The mailing list manager accepts messages posted by subscribers; sends copies of the messages (which may be edited by a moderator) to all the subscribers; and accepts and processes user requests, such as to subscribe or to unsubscribe to the mailing list. The most commonly used mailing list managers are LISTSERV and Majordomo. *See also* LISTSERV, mailing list, Majordomo, moderator. 维护因特网或企业内部网邮递列表的软件。邮递列表管理器接收由订阅者邮寄的报文,然后将报文复制后(可能经由调节器的编辑)发送给所有订阅者,并接收和处理用户请求,如预订或不预订邮递列表。最常用的邮递列表管理器是 LISTSERV 和 Majordomo。参阅 LISTSERV, mailing list, Majordomo, moderator。

mail merge *n.* 邮件合并(程序)

A mass-mail facility that takes names, addresses, and sometimes pertinent facts about recipients and merges the information into a form letter or another such basic document. 一种大量邮件处理程序,可以把许多名字、地址,有时还有接收者情况取出来,然后合并成一种标准格式信件或其他一些类似的文档。

mail reflector *n.* 邮件反射组

A newsgroup that consists simply of the messages posted to a mailing list translated into newsgroup format. 一种仅由发往邮递列表并被转换成新闻组格式的消息构成的新闻组。

mailto *n.* "邮向"指示器

A protocol designator used in the HREF of a hyperlink that enables a user to send e-mail to someone. For instance, Anne E. Oldhacker has the e-mail address aeo@baz.foo.com and an HTML document contains the code E-mail Anne!. If a user clicks on the hyperlink "E-mail Anne!", the user's e-mail application is launched and the user can send e-mail to her without knowing her actual e-mail address. *See also* e-mail[1] (definition 1), HTML, hyperlink. 一种用于超链接中超文本引用(HREF)的协议指示器,能使用户将电子邮件发送给另外的用户。例如,Anne E. Oldhacker 有一个电子邮件地址 aeo@baz.foo.com 和一个代码为E-mail Anne!的 HTML 文档;如果用户点击超链接"E-mail Anne!",邮件应用程序则被启动,那么用户不必知道 AnneE. Oldhacker 确切的邮件地址也能将电子邮件发给她。参阅 e-mail[1](第 1 个释义),HTML, hyperlink。

mainboard *n.* 主板

See(见) motherboard.

main body *n.* 主体程序

The set of statements in a computer program at which execution of the program begins and that invokes the subroutines of the program. 计算机程序中的一组语句,程序从这里开始执行,并在这里方可激活该程序中的子例程。

mainframe *n.* 主机,大型机

A type of large computer system (in the past often water-cooled), the primary data processing resource for many large businesses and organizations. Some mainframe operating systems and solutions are over 40 years old and have the capacity to store year values only as two digits. 一种大型计算机系统(过去通常为水冷式),是许多大型商业和组织机构的主要数据处理资源。有些大型机的操作系统与解决方案已超过 40 年,且只具备存储 2 位数字年份的能力。

mainframe computer *n.* 大型机,主机

A high-level, typically large and expensive computer designed to handle intensive computational tasks. Mainframe computers are characterized by their ability to simultaneously support many users connected to the computer by terminals. The name is derived from "main frame," the cabinet originally used to house the processing unit of such computers. *See also* computer, super-computer. 一种高级的,通常为大型的而且昂贵的计算机,用于处理高强度的计算任务。大型机的特点在于它们能同时支持许多用户通过终端连接到该计算机。这个名词是从"main frame"派生而来,原指用于放置这类计算机处理装置的机柜。参阅 computer, supercomputer。

main function *n.* 主函数,主操作程序

The main body of a program written in a computer

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language that uses sets of functions to create an entire program. For example, the C language requires each program to contain a function called *main*, which C uses as the starting point of execution. *See also* main body. 用计算机语言编写的程序的主要部分，使用各种函数集来建立整个程序。例如，C语言要求每个程序都包含一个称作主函数(main)的函数，C语言用主函数作为程序执行的起点。参阅 main body。

main loop *n.* 主循环

A loop in the main body of a program that performs the principal function of the program over and over until termination is somehow signaled. In eventdriven programs, this loop checks for events received from the operating system and handles them appropriately. *See also* event-driven programming, main body. 在程序主体中的一种循环，用于重复执行程序的主要操作直至遇到终止信号。在事件驱动程序中，主循环检查从操作系统接收到的事件并对其做出适当处理。参阅 event-driven programming, main body。

main memory *n.* 主存(储器)

See(见) primary storage.

main segment *n.* 主段

On the Macintosh, the principal code segment of a program, which must remain loaded throughout the execution of the program. 在 Macintosh 系统中，某个程序中的主要代码段，该代码段在程序执行的整个过程中一直处在内存之中(即处于加载状态)。

maintenance *n.* 维护

The process of taking measures to ensure that a hardware, software, or database system is functioning properly and is up to date. 测试系统的过程，用以确保硬件、软件或数据库系统运行正常且是最新的。

Majordomo *n.* 大"驾么"程序，Majordomo 程序

The name of a popular software program that manages and supports Internet mailing lists. *See also* mailing list, mailing list manager. 一种管理和支持因特网邮递列表的流行软件程序的名字。参阅 mailing list, mailing list manager。

major geographic domain *n.* 地理主域名

A two-character sequence in an Internet domain name address that indicates the country/region in which a host is located. The major geographic domain is the last part of the domain name address, following the subdomain and domain codes; for example, uiuc.edu.us indicates a host at the University of Illinois in the United States, whereas cam.ac.uk indicates a host at the University of Cambridge in the United Kingdom. The code, us, which indicates a domain in the United States, is usually omitted. *Also called*: country code. *See also* DNS (definition 1), domain name address. 在因特网域名地址中，一种两字符的域名，用于指示主机所在的国家和地区。地理主域名是域名地址中的最后部分，紧随子域名和域代码之后。例如，uiuc.edu.us 表明主机在美国伊利诺斯大学，而 cam.ac.uk 则表示主机在英国剑桥大学。代码.us 表示位于美国的一个域，通常被省略。也称为 country code。参阅 DNS (第 1 个释义), domain name address。

major key *n.* 主关键字；主键

See(见) primary key.

Make Changes *n.* 修改权

The Macintosh-style permission that gives users the right to make changes to a folder's contents; for example, modifying, renaming, moving, creating, and deleting files. When AppleTalk network integration translates access privileges into permissions, a user who has the Make Changes privilege is given Write and Delete permissions. *See also* permission. Macintosh 系列计算机的一种许可权。它给予用户改变文件夹内容的权力，如修改、重命名、移动、新建和删除文件等。当 AppleTalk 综合网络协议将访问特权转换成访问许可权时，一个拥有修改权的用户就被赋予了写入和删除的许可权。参阅 permission。

make-table query *n.* 制表查询

In Microsoft Office, an action query that moves the resulting data to a new table in either the current database or another database. 在微软 Office 办公软件中，一种把结果数据移入新表中的动作查询，该新表无论是在当前数据库还是在其他数据库中皆可。

male connector *n.* 插针式连接器，插针式接插件，插头

M

A type of connector that has pins for insertion into receptacles. Male connector part numbers often include an *M*(male) or *P*(plug). For example, a male DB-25 connector might be labeled *DB-25M* or *DB-25P*. See the illustration. *Compare* female connector. 一种带可插入插座的带针的连接器。插针式连接器经常标有字母 M(male)或 P(plug)例如,一个插针式 DB-25 型连接器可以标为 DB-25M 或 DB-25P。参阅本条目的图例。比较 female connector。



Male connector

malicious mobile code *n.* 恶意移动(代码)病毒程序

A virus or other destructive program that takes advantage of security weaknesses in wireless transmission systems. Malicious mobile code may affect computers, PDAs, Internet-capable digital phones, and other wireless networking devices. 一种利用无线传输系统中安全性低的缺点的病毒程序或其他破坏性程序。恶意移动(代码)病毒程序能够侵害计算机、个人数字助理、因特网数字电话机和其他无线网络设备。

malware *n.* 恶意软件

Software created and distributed for malicious purposes, such as invading computer systems in the form of viruses, worms, or innocent seeming plug-ins and extensions that mask other destructive capabilities. *Also called*: malicious software. 一种为恶意目的制作和发布的软件,意在以病毒、蠕虫或表面无害却隐藏着其他破坏性程序的插件和扩充软件等形式侵入计算机系统。也称为 malicious software。

MAME *n.* 多种拱廊游戏机仿真器[模拟程序]

Acronym for Multiple Arcade Machine Emulator. MAME is software written in C that emulates the hardware and software of original arcade games, allowing them to run on PCs. *See also* arcade game, C. 为 Multiple Arcade Machine Emulator 的缩略语。MAME 是用 C 语言编写的软件,它模拟最初拱廊游戏的硬件和软件,使得它们能在个人计算机上运行。参阅 arcade game, C。

MAN *n.* 城域网

Acronym for metropolitan area network. A high-speed network that can carry voice, data, and images at up to 200 Mbps or faster over distances of up to 75 km. Based on the network architecture, the transmission speed can be higher for shorter distances. A MAN, which can include one or more LANs as well as telecommunications equipment such as microwave and satellite relay stations, is smaller than a wide area network but generally operates at a higher speed. *Compare* LAN, WAN. 为 metropolitan area network 的缩略语。一种传输速率可达到 200Mbps 或更快,传输距离最远可达到 75km 的用于传输声音、数据和图像的高速网络。基于这种网络体系结构,传输距离缩短,传输速度则会增高。城域网能包括一个或多个局域网及其通信设备,如微波和卫星中继站。与广域网相比,城域网覆盖的范围较小,但通常却有较高的传输速率。比较 LAN, WAN。

managed code *n.* 托管代码[程序]

Code that is executed by the common language runtime environment rather than directly by the operating system. Managed code applications gain common language runtime services such as automatic garbage collection, runtime type checking and security support, and so on. These services provide uniform platform- and language-independent behavior of managed-code applications. *See also* unmanaged code. 在通用语言运行库环境中执行而不是由操作系统直接执行的程序代码。托管代码程序可获得通用语言运行库提供的的服务,如自动碎片收集、运行期类型检查和安全支持等。这些服务给托管代码程序提供了统一的独立于平台—— 和语言——的特性。参阅 unmanaged code。

managed service provider *n.* 管理服务提供商

A business that supplies remote access services to individuals and enterprises. Managed service providers offer remote connections, network management, user support, security, and applications hosting. *Acronym*: MSP. *Compare* ISP. 向个人和企业提供远程访问服务的商业机构。管理服务提供商提供远程连接、网络管理、用户支持、安全

性和应用程序的托管[存放]，缩略为 MSP。比较 ISP。

Management and Monitoring Tools *n.* 管理监控工具(集)

Software components that include utilities for network management and monitoring, along with services that support client dialing and the updating of client phone books. Also included is the Simple Network Management Protocol (SNMP). *See also* SNMP. 一种软件组件，包括网络管理和监控程序，支持用户拨号和用户电话簿更新等服务项目。也包括简单网络管理协议(SNMP)。参阅 SNMP。

Management Information Base *n.* 管理信息库

A set of objects that represents various types of information about a device, used by a network management protocol (for example, SNMP) to manage the device. Because different network management services are used for different types of devices and protocols, each service has its own set of objects. *Acronym*: MIB. *See also* service, SNMP. 一组对象，描述了有关某个设备的各种不同信息，网络管理协议(如 SNMP)用它来管理某个设备。因为不同的网络管理服务针对不同类型的设备和协议，所以每一个服务都有它自己的对象集。缩略为 MIB。参阅 service, SNMP。

Management Information Services *n.* 管理信息服务(程序)

See(见) Information Services.

management information system *n.* 管理信息系统

A computer-based system for processing and organizing information so as to provide various levels of management within an organization with accurate and timely information needed for supervising activities, tracking progress, making decisions, and isolating and solving problems. *Acronym*: MIS. 一种基于计算机的处理和组织信息的系统，可向机构内不同层次的管理人员及时准确地提供有关监督管理、跟踪工作进程、决策、问题的分离与解决方面所需的信息。缩略为 MIS。

Management Information Systems *n.* 管理信息系统(程序)

See(见) Information Services.

manager *n.* 管理程序[器]

Any program that is designed to perform a certain set of housekeeping tasks related to computer operation, such as the maintenance of files. On the Macintosh, Manager (with a capital M) is used in the names of various separate portions of the computer's operating system that handle input, output, and internal functions (for example, File Manager and Memory Manager). 设计用于执行特定的、与计算机操作有关的管理任务的任何种程序，如文件维护。在 Apple 公司 Macintosh 系统中，Manager(以大写 M 开头)用在计算机操作系统各种独立部分的名字中，用于管理输入、输出和内部函数(例如文件管理器和内存管理器)。

Manchester coding *n.* 曼彻斯特编码法

A method of encoding data used in communications, such as on some LANs, that combines both data and timing signals in a stream of transmitted bits. *See also* phase encoding. 在通信技术(如在某些局域网)中使用的一种对数据进行编码的方法，用于在传输位流中将数据和定时信号结合起来。参阅 phase encoding。

mandatory user profile *n.* 必备用户配置[开工]文件

A user profile that is not updated when the user logs off. It is downloaded to the user's desktop each time the user logs on, and it is created by an administrator and assigned to one or more users to create consistent or job-specific user profiles. *See also* local user profile, roaming user profile, user profile. 用户注销后不再更新的一种用户配置文件。每次用户登录时它被下载到桌面，它由系统管理员创建并分配给一个或多个用户，以便创建一致的或特定任务的用户配置文件。参阅 local user profile, roaming user profile, user profile。

Mandelbrot set *n.* Mandelbrot 集

See(见) fractal.

man-in-the-middle attack *n.* 中间人攻击(法)

A form of attack in which the intruder intercepts messages between parties in a public key exchange. Each party's messages are diverted to the intruder, who may alter them before sending them on. The parties on each end of the exchange remain unaware that their messages are being intercepted and modified. *Also called*: bucket brigade

attack. 人侵者在两方利用公(开密)钥交换信息时,从中截取信息的一种攻击形式。每一方的信息都被先转送给入侵者,入侵者有可能改变内容之后才转发出去。交流信息的双方无法察觉到他们的信息被截取和修改过。也称为 bucket brigade attack。

man-machine interface *n.* 人机界面

The set of commands, displays, controls, and hardware devices enabling the human user and the computer system to exchange information. *See also* user interface. 使人类用户和计算机系统彼此交换信息的命令、显示设备、控件和硬件设备的集合。参阅 user interface。

man pages *n.* 联机资料,资料记录;操作说明

1. Online documentation for UNIX commands and programs and the UNIX library routines available for use in C programs. These documents, also found in the UNIX Programmer's Manual, can be displayed on a user's terminal or printed using the command *man*. 用于 UNIX 命令、程序以及可在 C 语言程序中使用的 UNIX 库例程的联机文档。这些文档也可在《UNIX 程序员手册》中查到,且能使用"man"命令在用户终端上显示或打印出来。

2. Short for **man**ual **pages**. A set of help files included with a Linux distribution. Man pages may come with the Linux distribution and be installed along with the operating system or may be available from online sources. 为 **man**ual **pages** 的缩写。Linux 系统所包含的一组帮助文件。操作说明可能来自 Linux 系统的发布并随操作系统一起被安装或者可以从联机资源获得。

mantissa *n.* 尾数,数值部分

1. In calculations that have logarithms, the positive decimal fraction of a common (base-10) logarithm. For example, the common logarithm of 16 is 1.2041; the characteristic, or whole-number portion, of the logarithm is 1 (the logarithm of 10); and the mantissa, or fractional portion, is .2041 (the logarithm of 1.6). *See also* characteristic, logarithm. 在对数计算中,常用对数(以 10 为底的)的正十进制小数部分。例如,16 的常用对数是 1.2041,对数的特征位或整数部分是 1(10 的对数),而尾数或小数部分是 .2041(1.6 的对数)。参阅 characteristic, logarithm。

2. In floatingpoint notation, the portion expressing the significant digits of a number. For example, the floating-point representation of 640,000 is 6.4E + 05. The mantissa is 6.4; the exponent (E--05) shows the power of 10 to which 6.4 is raised. *Also called*: significand. *See also* floatingpoint notation. 在浮点记数制[法]中,表示一个数的有效位部分。例如,640 000 的浮点表示为 6.4E+05,数值部分是 6.4,指数(E+05)表示 6.4 乘以 10 的幂次。也称为 significand。参阅 floatingpoint notation。

manual link *n.* 人工链接

A link that requires you to take action to update your data after the data in the source document changes. 一种需要用户采取行动的链接,在源文档中数据发生改变之后就会更新用户的数据。

many-to-many relationship *n.* 多对多关[联]系

A complex association between two sets of parameters in which many parameters of each set can relate to many others in the second set. A many-to-many relationship is most commonly used to describe an association between two tables in which one record in either table can relate to many records in the other table. 两组参数间一种复杂的联结关系,每组中的许多参数都跟另一组中的许多参数有关联。多对多关系最常用于描述两个表之间的关系,每一个表中的一条记录都能和另一表的许多条记录产生联系。

many-to-one relationship *n.* 多对一关[联]系

1. A server configuration in which several small servers replicate the abilities of one larger, more powerful server. *See also* key pair. 一种服务器配置法,用几个小的服务器来充当一个较大的、功能更强的服务器。参阅 key pair。

2. In reference to asymmetric key encryption, the idea that many individuals in possession of the public key can decrypt the digital signature of one individual in possession of the private key. 有关非对称密钥加密法的一种思想,多个拥有公(共密)钥的成员可以解密拥有专用密钥的某一个成员的数字签名。

map[1] *n.* 映像,映射(表)

Any representation of the structure of an object. For example, a memory map describes the layout

of objects in an area of memory, and a symbol map lists the associations between symbol names and memory addresses in a program. *See also* image map. 对象结构的任何一种表示方法。例如，内存映像描述了对象在内存区内的分布情况；而符号映射表则列出了符号名和程序内存地址间的联系。参阅 image map。

map[2] *vb.* 【动】映射

To translate one value into another. For example, in computer graphics one might map a three-dimensional image onto a sphere. In reference to virtual memory systems, a computer might translate (map) a virtual address into a physical address. *See also* virtual memory. 将一个值转换成另一个值。例如，在计算机图形学中，人们可将一个三维图像映射到球面上。对虚拟存储系统而言，计算机可将一个虚拟地址转换(映射)为物理地址。参阅 virtual memory。

MAPI *n.* 传报应用系统编程接口

Acronym for Messaging Application Programming Interface. The Microsoft interface specification that allows different messaging and workgroup applications (including e-mail, voice mail, and fax) to work through a single client, such as the Exchange client included with Windows 95 and Windows NT. *See also* application programming interface. 为 Messaging Application Programming Interface 的缩略语。微软接口规范，允许不同报文和工作组应用程序(包括电子邮件、语音信箱和传真)通过单一客户系统进行工作，如 Windows 95 和 Windows NT 系统中的 Exchange 客户系统。参阅 application programming interface。

mapped data field *n.* 映射数据字段

A field that represents commonly used information, such as "First Name." If a data source contains a "First Name" field or variation, such as "FName," the data source field automatically maps to the corresponding mapped data field. 描写通用信息(如"First Name"(名字))的字段。假若一个数据源包含了一个 "First Name"字段或其他形式(如"FName")时，数据源字段会自动地映射到相应的映射数据字段。

mapped drives *n.* 映射驱动器

1. In the Windows environment, network drives that have been assigned local drive letters and are locally accessible. 在 Windows 环境中，已分配了本地驱动器字符并可在本地访问的网络驱动器。

2. Under UNIX, disk drives that have been defined to the system and can be made active. 在 UNIX 系统中，已定义给系统并可被激活的磁盘驱动器。

MapPoint *n.* 地图指引软件

Business mapping software introduced by Microsoft as an Office-compatible product in 1999. Designed for use by business people, MapPoint consists of a database of United States maps showing detail down to the level of individual streets and demographic data broken out by state, county, zip code, and other regions. *See also* Office. 1999 年由微软公司推出的与 Office 办公软件兼容的商业地图软件产品。地图指引软件为商业人士设计，包括一个美国地图数据库，这个数据库显示了详细至街道一级的地图和各州、县、邮政编码和其他区划的人口数据。参阅 Office。

margin *n.* 页边距

In printing, those portions of a page—top, bottom, and sides—outside the main body of text. 在打印输出中，文本主体外的页的上边距、下边距及左右边距。

mark *n.* 标记，标志

1. In applications and data storage, a symbol or other device used to distinguish one item from others like it. 在应用系统和数据存储中，一种用于区别相似条目的符号或其他设置。

2. In digital transmission, the state of a communications line (positive or negative) corresponding to a binary 1. In asynchronous serial communications, a mark condition is the continuous transmission of binary 1s to indicate when the line is idle (not carrying information). In asynchronous error checking, setting the parity bit to 1 in each group of transmitted bits is known as mark parity. *See also* parity. *Compare* space. 在数字传输中，与二进制数 1 相对应的通信线路的状态(正或负)。在异步串行通信中，连续传输二进制 1 的标记情形意味着线路处于空闲状态(未载信息)。在

异步错误检测中，标记奇偶检验意思是在每一组传输位中将奇偶检验位设置为 1。参阅 parity。比较 space。

3. In optical sensing, a pencil line, as on a voting form or an IQ test, that can be recognized by an optical reader. 在光传感技术(如投票或智商测试)中，一种可由光阅读器识别的铅笔线

marker *n.* 标记

1. Part of a data communications signal that enables the communications equipment to recognize the structure of the message. Examples are the start and stop bits that frame a byte in asynchronous serial communications. 数据通信信号中能使通信设备识别信息结构的部分。异步串行通信中数据帧中的起始位和终止位就是这样的例子。

2. A symbol that indicates a particular location on a display surface. 一种在显示界面上用以指示特定位置的符号。

Mark I *n.* Mark I 型计算机

1. An electromechanical calculating machine designed in the late 1930s and early 1940s by Howard Aiken of Harvard University and built by IBM. *Also called*: Automatic Sequence Controlled Calculator, Harvard Mark I. 一种在 20 世纪 30 年代末、40 年代初由(美国)哈佛大学的 Howard Aiken 设计并由 IBM 公司制造的机电式计算机器。也称为 Automatic Sequence Controlled Calculator, Harvard Mark I。

2. The first fully electronic stored-program computer, designed and built at Manchester University in England. It successfully executed its first program in June 1948. 由英国曼彻斯特大学设计和制造的第一台全电子存储程序的计算机，并于 1948 年 6 月成功地运行了第一个程序。

3. The first commercial computer, which was based on the Manchester Mark I and released in 1951. 1951 年发布的第一台基于 Manchester Mark I 的商用计算机。

markup *n.* 标记

Comments and tracked changes such as insertions, deletions, and formatting changes that you can view or print. 用户可以看到或可打印出来的注释以及跟踪变化，例如插入、删除和格式(化)变化。

markup language *n.* 置标语言

A set of codes in a text file that instructs a computer how to format the file on a printer or video display or how to index and link its contents. Examples of markup languages are Hypertext Markup Language (HTML) and Extensible Markup Language (XML), which are used in Web pages, and Standard Generalized Markup Language (SGML), which is used for typesetting and desktop publishing purposes and in electronic documents. Markup languages of this sort are designed to enable documents and other files to be platform independent and highly portable between applications. *See also* HTML, SGML, XML. 一组位于文本文件中的代码，用于说明计算机如何在打印机或显示器上格式化文本文件、如何索引和链接其内容。如用在 Web 页中的超文本置标语言(HTML)和可扩展置标语言(XML)以及用在打印设置、桌面出版及电子文档中的标准通用化置标语言(SGML)。设计这种类型的置标语言是为了使文档和其他文件能与平台无关并且在应用程序之间可便利地移植。参阅 HTML, SGML, XML。

marquee *n.* 字幕，选取框

A nonstandard HTML extension that causes scrolling text to appear as part of a Web page. Currently, marquees are viewable only with Internet Explorer. *See also* HTML, Internet Explorer, Web page. 一种还未形成标准的 HTML 的扩展，用于滚动文本以使文本作为 Web 页的格式显示。当前，只有因特网资源管理器具有此功能。参阅 HTML, Internet Explorer, Web page。

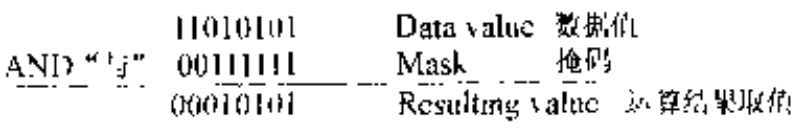
marquee component *n.* 字幕构件

A region on a page that displays a horizontally scrolling text message. 网页上的一种区域，其中水平方向显示一行滚动着的文字内容。

mask *n.* 掩码，屏蔽

1. A binary value used to selectively screen out or let through certain bits in a data value. Masking is performed by using a logical operator (AND, OR, XOR, or NOT) to combine the mask and the data value. For example, the mask 00111111, when used with the AND operator, removes (masks

off) the two uppermost bits in a data value but does not affect the rest of the value. See the illustration. *See also* logical operator, mask bit. 一种用于有选择地屏蔽数据值或允许其特定位通过的二进制数值。人们通过逻辑运算符(AND、OR、XOR 或 NOT)对掩码和数据值做逻辑运算(与、或、异或、非)来达到屏蔽的目的。例如,当对掩码 00111111 进行与 AND 运算时,数值中的最高两位将被移走(屏蔽)而其余位不变。参阅本条目的图例。参阅 logical operator, mask bit。



Mask

2. In television and display technology, a thin perforated sheet of metal or a close-set series of metal strips on the surface of the screen that helps create a clear, sharp image by ensuring that the electron beam for a particular color (red, blue, or green) strikes only the phosphor it is intended to illuminate, while the phosphors for the other colors are shadowed by the mask. Three types of masks are in use: a shadow mask, with round perforations; an aperture grill, with vertical stripes; and a slot mask, with elliptical openings. *See also* aperture mask, shadow mask, slot mask. 电视和显示技术中一种打有小孔的金属薄片或屏幕表面紧密固定的金属带系列,它通过保证特定颜色(红、蓝或者绿)的电子束只穿透要照亮的磷来帮助创建清晰、灵敏的图像,而其他颜色的磷则被屏蔽。通常使用的屏蔽有三种类型:阴影屏蔽,带有圆孔;窗孔栅网,带有垂直条纹;槽屏蔽,带有椭圆形开口。参阅 aperture mask, shadow mask, slot mask。

maskable interrupt *n.* 可屏蔽中断

A hardware interrupt that can be temporarily disabled (masked) during periods when a program needs the full attention of the microprocessor. *See also* external interrupt, hardware interrupt, interrupt. *Compare* nonmaskable interrupt. 当程序需要微处理器全力以赴期间,一种可暂时不予响应(被屏蔽)的硬件中断。参阅 external interrupt, hardware interrupt, interrupt。比较 nonmaskable interrupt。

mask bit *n.* 掩码位,屏蔽位

A given bit within a binary mask whose function is to screen out or let through the corresponding bit in a data value when the mask is used in an expression with a logical operator. *See also* mask (definition 1). 一个掩码中指定的位,当掩码与一个带有逻辑运算的表达式一起使用时,其功能是屏蔽数据值或允许其相应的位通过。参阅 mask(第 1 个释义)。

masking *n.* 屏蔽(法)

The process of using the *mask*operation to perform operations on bits, bytes, or words of data. *See also* mask (definition 1). 使用屏蔽运算以执行数据位、字节或字操作的过程。参阅 mask(第 1 个释义)。

mask off *vb.* 【动】屏蔽

To use a mask to remove bits from a byte of data. *See also* mask (definition 1). 使用掩码从数据的字节中去掉若干位。参阅 mask(第 1 个释义)。

massively parallel processing *n.* 大规模并行处理

A computer architecture in which each of a large number of processors has its own RAM, which contains a copy of the operating system, a copy of the application code, and its own part of the data, on which that processor works independently of the others. *Acronym*: MPP. *Compare* SMP. 一种计算机(体系)结构。其中,大量处理器中的每一个都有其自己的 RAM。RAM 中包含操作系统的复本、应用程序代码复本以及属于自己的数据,并且处理器彼此独立地工作。缩略为 MPP。比较 SMP。

massively parallel processor *n.* 大规模并行处理器

A computer designed to perform massively parallel processing. 一种设计成执行大规模并行处理(任务)的计算机。

mass storage *n.* 大容量存储器

A generic term for disk, tape, or optical disc storage of computer data, so called for the large masses of data that can be stored in comparison with computer memory capacity. *Compare* memory. 一种能够存储计算机数据的磁盘、磁带或光盘的统称。之所以称为大容量,是因为与计算机内存容量相比,此类存储器能存储大量数据。比较 memory。

M

Master Boot Record *n.* 主引导记录

The first sector of the first hard disk; a physically small but critical element in the startup process on an x86-based computer. When a computer is booted, it processes a series of self-tests and then reads the Master Boot Record, or MBR, into memory. The MBR contains instructions that locate the disk's system (startup) partition, read the contents of the first sector of the system partition into memory, and then carry out the instructions contained in that sector. If the sector represents what is known as a Partition Boot Sector, the instructions found there begin the process of loading and starting the operating system. In other words, the startup process on an x86-based computer is as follows: self-test to Master Boot Record; MBR to system partition and Partition Boot Sector; Partition Boot Sector to operating system; and, finally, a computer ready to go to work. *Acronym*: MBR. *See also* Partition Boot Sector. 位于第一个硬盘的第一扇区，物理上虽然很小但却是启动基于 x86 的计算机的关键部分。当计算机被引导启动时，先进行一系列的自检，然后再把主引导记录读到内存。主引导记录包含定位磁盘系统(启动)分区的指令，将系统分区的第一扇区的内容读入内存，然后执行该扇区中的指令。如果该扇区是"分区引导扇区"，那么该扇区中的指令开始装载和启动操作系统。换句话说，基于 x86 的计算机启动过程如下：从自我检测到"主引导记录"；从"主引导记录"到系统分区和"分区引导扇区"；从"分区引导扇区"到操作系统；最后计算机准备开始工作。缩略为 MBR。参阅 Partition Boot Sector。

master file *n.* 主文件

In a set of database files, the file containing more or less permanent descriptive information about the principal subjects of the database, summary data, and one or more critical key fields. For example, customers' names, account numbers, addresses, and credit terms might be stored in a master file. *See also* master record. *Compare* transaction file. 在数据库文件集中，或多或少包含一些永久性描述信息的文件，这些信息包括数据库的主要项目、综合数据、一个或多个关键字字段。例如，客户姓名、账号、地址及信用期限，均可存储在主文件中。参阅 master record。比较 transaction file。

master key *n.* 主关键字，主密钥

The server-based component of software or data protection. In some systems, data or applications are stored on a server and must be downloaded to the local machine for use. When a client requests the data, it presents a session key. If the session key supplied matches the master key, the key server sends the requested packet. *See also* client (definition 3), server (definition 2). 基于服务器的、软件或数据保护的组成部分。在一些系统中，数据和应用程序存储在服务器上，但必须下载到本地机器上才能使用。当客户端需要数据时，就提交一个话路密钥。如果话路密钥与主密钥相匹配，主服务器就发送客户端所请求的数据包。参阅 client (第 3 个释义)，server (第 2 个释义)。

master record *n.* 主记录

A record in a master file; typically, the descriptive and summary data related to the item that is the subject of the record. *See also* master file. 一种位于主文件中的记录，一般而言，指与记录的主题项有关的描述性和综合性数据。参阅 master file。

master reseller *n.* 主专售商

A status assigned by computer equipment manufacturers to dealers and distributors who meet certain qualifications, usually related to the number of pieces the reseller expects to sell. 一个计算机设备制造商委任给符合特定资格的经销商和分销商的身份，通常与转售者希望出售的设备有关。

master /slave arrangement *n.* 主从配置

A system in which one device, called the master, controls another device, called the slave. For example, a computer can control devices connected to it. 一种计算机系统，其中一个称为主设备的设备控制另一个称为从设备的设备。例如，计算机可以控制与之相连的设备。

matching *n.* 匹配(法)

The process of testing whether two data items are identical or of finding a data item that is identical to a key. *See also* pattern recognition. 测试两个数据项是否相等或查找一个与关键字完全相同的数据项的过程(或方法)。参阅 pattern

recognition.

Material Requirements Planning *n.* 物料需求计划

An approach to information management in a manufacturing environment that makes use of software to help monitor and control processes related to manufacturing, for example, managing schedules and determining when and in what quantities to order materials. *Acronym*: MRP. *Also called*: Material Resource Planning. *See also* Enterprise Resource Planning. 一种在制造环境中进行信息管理的途径，它使用软件来帮助监视和控制与制造有关的过程。例如，管理进度表和决定何时需要订购多少的原材料。缩略为 MRP。也称为 Material Resource Planning。参阅 Enterprise Resource Planning。

math coprocessor *n.* 数学协处理器

See(见) floating point processor.

mathematical expression *n.* 数学表达式

An expression that uses numeric values, such as integers, fixed-point numbers, and floating-point numbers, and operators, such as addition, subtraction, multiplication, and division. *See also* expression. 一种使用数字值(如整数、定点数、浮点数)和运算符(如加、减、乘、除)的表达式。参阅 expression。

mathematical function *n.* 数学函数

A function in a program that performs a set of mathematical operations on one or more values or expressions and that returns a numeric value. 在程序中的一种函数，用于对一个或多个数值或表达式执行一组数学运算并返回数字值。

mathematical model *n.* 数学模型

The mathematical assumptions, expressions, and equations that underlie a given program. Mathematical models are used to model "real-world" physical systems such as planets in orbit around a star or resource production and consumption within a closed system. 位于给定程序背后的数学假说、表达式或方程。数学模型是用于模拟"真实世界"的物理系统，如在轨道上绕恒星旋转的行星或在封闭系统内资源的再生和消耗等。

MathML *n.* 数学置标语言

Acronym for **Math**ematical **M**arkup **L**anguage. An XML application for describing mathematical notation and capturing both its structure and content. The goal of MathML is to enable mathematics to be served, received, and processed on the Web, just as HTML has enabled this functionality for text. 为 **Math**ematical **M**arkup **L**anguage 的缩略语。一种描述数学符号并记录其结构与内容的 XML 应用程序。数学置标语言的目的是促使数学能够在万维网上被应用、接收和处理，就像 HTML(超文本置标语言)对文本起到了相同的功用一样。

matrix *n.* 矩阵

An arrangement of rows and columns used for organizing related items, such as numbers, dots, spreadsheet cells, or circuit elements. Matrices are used in mathematics for manipulating rectangular sets of numbers. In computing and computer applications, matrices are used for the similar purpose of arranging sets of data in table form, as in spreadsheets and lookup tables. In hardware, matrices of dots are used in creating characters on the screen as well as in print (as by dot-matrix printers). In electronics, matrices of diodes or transistors are used to create networks of logic circuits for such purposes as encoding, decoding, or converting information. *See also* grid. 一种把相关项(如数、点、电子表格单元格、电子线路元件)用行列排列组织起来的表。在数学上，矩阵用来处理排成矩形的数字集合。在信息处理和计算机应用中，矩阵用于类似将成组的数据排成表格的用途，如电子表格和查询表。在硬件中，用点组成的矩阵用于在屏幕或打印机上产生字符(如点阵打印机)。在电子学中，指由二极管或晶体管组成的阵列产生的逻辑电路，用于编码、解码或信息交换。参阅 grid。

matrix line printer *n.* 点阵打印机

See(见) line printer.

MAU *n.* 多路存取设备

Acronym for **M**ultistation **A**ccess **U**nit. A hub device in a token-ring network that connects computers in a physical hub-and-spokes arrangement but uses the logical ring required in token ring networks. *Also called*: MSAU. *See also* hub, token-ring network. 为 Multistation Access Unit 的缩略语。一种令牌环形网络中的集线器装置，它将

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计算机按轴-辐条的排列方式进行物理连接，但是它使用令牌环形网络中所需的逻辑环。也称为 MSAU。参阅 hub, token-ring network.

maximize *vb.* 【动】最大化

In a graphical user interface, to cause a window to expand to fill all the space available within a larger window or on the screen. *See also* enlarge, graphical user interface, Maximize button, window. *Compare* minimize, reduce. 在图形用户界面中，使一个视窗扩展到充满整个可用的窗口或屏幕空间。参阅 enlarge, graphical user interface, Maximize button, window。比较 minimize, reduce.

Maximize button *n.* 最大化按钮

In Windows 3.*x*, Windows 9*x*, Windows NT, and Windows 2000, a button in the upper right hand corner of a window that, when cocked, maximizes a window to fill all the space available within a larger window or on the screen. *See also* graphical user interface, window. *Compare* Minimize button, zoom box. 在 Windows 3.*x*, Windows 9*x*, Windows NT 和 Windows 2000 系统中，一种位于视窗右上角的按钮。单击它，可以使视窗最大化到充满整个可用的视窗或屏幕空间。参阅 graphical user interface, window。比较 Minimize button, zoom box.

Maximum Transmission Unit *n.* 最大传输单元

See(见) MTU.

Mb *n.* 兆位

See(见) megabit.

MB *n.* 兆字节

See(见) megabyte.

MBONE 或 Mbone *n.* 多播主干网

Short for **multicast backbone**. A small set of Internet sites, each of which can transmit real-time audio and video simultaneously to all the others. MBONE sites are equipped with special software to send and receive packets at high speed using the IP one-to-many multicasting protocol. The MBONE has been used for video conferencing and even for a Rolling Stones concert in 1994. *See also* RealAudio. 为 **multicast backbone** 的缩写。一小组因特网站点，其中每一个站点可以给所有其他站点同步实时传送语音和视频信息。多播主干网站点装有专用软件，使用 IP 一对多的多点播送协议高速发送和接收数据包。多播主干网被用作视频会议，甚至于 1994 年被用于滚石音乐会。参阅 RealAudio.

Mbps *n.* 兆位每秒

Short for **mega bits per second**. One million bits per second. 为 **mega bits per second** 的缩写，即为位每秒。

MBR *n.* 主引导记录

See(见) Master Boot Record.

MC *n.* 兆周

See(见) megacycle.

MC68000 *n.* **MC68000 微处理器**

See(见) 68000.

MC68020 *n.* **MC68020 微处理器**

See(见) 68020.

MC68030 *n.* **MC68030 微处理器**

See(见) 68030.

MC68040 *n.* **MC68040 微处理器**

See(见) 68040.

MC68881 *n.* **MC68881 微处理器**

See(见) 68881.

MCF *n.* 元内容格式

See(见) Meta Content Format.

MCGA *n.* 多色图形阵列，彩色图形适配器

Acronym for **M**ulti **C**olor **G**raphics **A**rray. An older video adapter included in the IBM PS/2 Models 25 and 30. The MCGA was capable of emulating the CGA (Color Graphics Adapter) and provided two additional graphics modes: the first mode had 640 horizontal pixels by 480 vertical pixels with 2 colors chosen from a palette of 262,144 colors; the second had 320 horizontal pixels by 200 vertical pixels with 256 colors chosen from a palette of 262,144 colors. *See also* graphics mode (definition 2). 为 **Multi-Color Graphics Array** 的缩略语，一种包括在 IBM PS/2 系列微机 25 型和 30 型中的视频适配器。MCGA 可仿真 CGA(彩色图形适配器)，并提供两种附加的图形方式：第一种是从 262,144 色调色板中选出具有 2 色的 640×480 像素的方式；第二种是从 262,144 色调色板中选出具有 256 色的 320×200 像素的方式。参阅 graphics mode (第 2 个释义)。

MCI *n.* 媒体控制接口；微波通信公司

1. Acronym for Media Control Interface. Part of the Windows application programming interface that enables a program to control multimedia devices. 为 Media Control Interface 的缩略语。Windows 应用编程接口的一部分，用于使程序能控制多媒体设备。

2. A major long-distance telephone service carrier, originally Microwave Communications, Inc. 一种主要的长距离电话服务公司，起源于微波通信公司。

m-commerce *n.* **移动商务**

Short for **mobile commerce**. M-commerce involves the use of personal digital assistants (PDAs), digital phones, and other wireless handheld devices equipped with microbrowsers for the online buying and selling of goods. M-commerce is distinguished from other electronic commerce by the level of portability. Wireless Application Protocol (WAP) standards form the foundation of m-commerce technology, which takes advantage of smart phone capabilities with e-mail, fax, Internet, and phone in one mobile unit. *See also* microbrowser, Wireless Application Protocol. 为 **mobile commerce** 的缩写。移动商务指使用个人数字助理(PDA)、数字电话以及其他配备了微型浏览器的无线手持设备进行在线货物买卖。移动商务不同于其他电子商务之处在于它的便携程度。无线应用程序协议(WAP)标准构成了移动商务技术的基础，它充分利用了智能电话融电子邮件、传真、因特网和移动电话于一体的多功能优势。参阅 microbrowser, Wireless Application Protocol。

MCP *n.* **微软认证专家**

Acronym for **Microsoft Certified Professional**. A basic certification from Microsoft that verifies an individual's ability to successfully implement a Microsoft product or technology as part of a solution for an organization. The MCP certification is often used as a building block for acquiring additional certifications in specialized skill areas such as databases, programming languages, and Web development. 为 **Microsoft Certified Professional** 的缩略语。微软公司的一项基本认证，用来测试一个人成功运用作为某个组织机构解决方案一部分的某种微软产品或技术的能力。MCP 合格证书常常用作获取专业技术领域更多认证的基石，这些专业领域如数据库、程序设计语言和万维网开发等。

MCSA *n.* **微软认证系统管理员**

Acronym for **Microsoft Certified Systems Administrator**. A certification from Microsoft that verifies an individual's ability to implement, manage, and troubleshoot existing Microsoft Windows and Windows .NET network and system environments. *See also* MCP. 为 **Microsoft Certified Systems Administrator** 的缩略语。微软公司的一项认证，用来测试一个人运用、管理和检修现有的微软 Windows 操作系统和 Windows.NET 网络与系统开发环境的能力。参阅 MCP。

MCSD *n.* **微软认证方案开发专家**

Acronym for **Microsoft Certified Solution Developer**. A certification from Microsoft that verifies an individual's ability to use Microsoft development tools, technologies, and platforms to design and develop business solutions. *See also* MCP. 为 **Microsoft Certified Solution Developer** 的缩略语。微软公司的一项认证，用来测试一个人使用微软开发工具、技术和平台，设计、开发商业方案的能力。参阅 MCP。

MCSE *n.* **微软认证系统工程师**

Acronym for **Microsoft Certified System Engineer**. A certification from Microsoft that verifies an individual's ability to analyze business requirements and then design and implement business solutions with Microsoft Windows platforms and server software. *See also* MCP. 为 **Microsoft Certified System Engineer** 的缩略语。微软公司的一项认证，用来测试一个人分析商业需求，然后用微软 Windows 平台和服务器软件设计和实现商业方案的能力。参阅 MCP。

MD2 *n.* **MD2 算法**

A hashing algorithm that creates a 128-bit hash value used to verify data integrity. MD2 is an earlier, 8-bit version of the more common MD5. *See also* hashing algorithm. 一种散列算法，创建一个 128 位的哈希值用来检验数据的完整性。MD2 算法是更为通用的 MD5 算法的较早的 8 位版本。参阅 hashing algorithm。

MD4 *n.* **MD4 算法**

A hashing algorithm that creates a 128-bit hash value used to verify data integrity. Like the latest version, MD5, MD4 is optimized for 32-bit machines. *See also* hashing algorithm. 一种散列算法，创建一个 128 位的哈希值用来检验数据的完整性。MD4 算法跟近版的 MD5 算法一样是针对 32 位计算机设计的最优化的算法。参阅 hashing algorithm。

MD5 *n.* **MD5 算法**

An industry-standard, one-way, 128-bit hashing scheme, developed by MIT Laboratory for Computer Science and RSA Data Security, Inc., and used by various Point-to-Point Protocol (PPP) vendors for encrypted authentication. An extension of MD4, MD5 is slightly slower than the earlier version but offers improved data security. *See also* hashing algorithm. 一种符合工业标准的单向 128 位散列算法，由 MIT 计算机科学实验室和 RSA 数据安全公司开发，并由各点对点协议(PPP)服务商用来作加密鉴定。MD5 算法是 MD4 算法的一个扩充版本，比先前的版本稍慢但有更高的数据安全性。参阅 hashing algorithm。

MDA *n.* **单色显示适配器**

Acronym for **M**onochrome **D**isplay **A**dapter. The video adapter introduced with the earliest model of the IBM PC in 1981. MDA was capable of only one video mode: a character mode with 25 lines of 80 characters each, with underlining, blinking, and high-intensity characters. IBM did not use the name *Monochrome Display Adapter* or the acronym *MDA*. 为 Monochrome Display Adapter 的缩略语。1981 年 IBM PC 最早型号中使用的视频适配器。MDA 只有一种视频方式，即每页 25 行，每行 80 个字符的字符方式，并提供带有下划线、可闪烁及高亮度的字符。IBM 公司从没使用过 *Monochrome Display Adapter* 一词或其缩写 *MDA*。

MDI *n.* **多文档界面[接口]**

Acronym for **m**ultiple-**d**ocument **i**nterface. A user interface in an application that allows the user to have more than one document open at the same time. *See also* user interface. 为 multiple-document interface 的缩略语。一种应用程序中的用户界面，允许用户同时打开多个文档。参阅 user interface。

MDIS *n.* **元数据交换规范**

See(见) Metadata Interchange Specification.

mean time between failures *n.* **平均故障间隔时间**

See(见) MTBF.

mean time to repair *n.* **平均修复时间**

See(见) MTTR.

mechanical mouse *n.* **机械鼠标器**

A type of mouse in which the motion of a ball on the bottom of the mouse is translated into directional signals. As the user moves the mouse, the ball rolls, turning a pair of wheels mounted at right angles inside the mouse that have conductive markings on their surfaces. Because the markings permit an electric current to flow, a set of conductive brushes that ride on the surface of the conductive wheels can detect these conductive markings. The electronics in the mouse translate these electrical movement signals into mouse-movement information that can be used by the computer. *See also* mouse, trackball. *Compare* optical mouse, optomechanical mouse. 一种其底部圆球的运动可被转换成方向信号的鼠标器。当用户移动鼠标器时，圆球带动鼠标器内安装成直角的一对传导轮转动，并在其表面留下传导标记。由于该标记允许电流通过，在传导轮表面移动的一组传导刷就可以检测到这些传导标记。鼠标器内的电路则将这些电子运动信号转换成可为计算机所用的鼠标器运动信息。参阅 mouse, trackball。比较 optical mouse, optomechanical mouse。

mechatronics *n.* **机械电子学**

A term derived from the words *mechanical* and *electronics* to describe a field of engineering that applies mechanical, electrical, and electronic engineering concepts to product design and manufacture. A relatively new discipline, mechatronics is applicable to products in fields as diverse as medicine, robotics, manufacturing, and consumer electronics. 由单词 *mechanical* 和 *electronics* 派生出来的一个词条，用于描述应用机械、电学和电子工程概念进行设计和制造的工程领域。机械电子学是相对较新的一门学科，它可以应用于很多领域，如医药、机器人技术和消费者电子学等。

media *n.* **介质**

The physical material, such as paper, disk, and tape, used for storing computer based information. *Media* is plural; *medium* is singular. 用于存储计算机信息的物理媒介，如纸张、磁盘或磁带等。Media 是复数形式，medium 是单数形式。

Media Access Control *n.* **媒体存取控制**

See(见) MAC.

Media Control Interface *n.* **媒体控制接口**

See(见) MCI (第 1 个释义).

media conversion *n.* **媒体转换**

Transferring data from one storage medium to another -for example, from disk to tape. 将一个存储媒体中的数据转换到另一个中，如从磁盘到磁带。

media eraser *n.* **媒体擦除器**

A device that removes or obliterates data from a storage medium on a wholesale basis, usually by writing meaningless data (such as zeros) over it. *See also* bulk eraser. 一种删除或清除存储媒体中数据的设备，通常采用写入无意义数据(如零)覆盖它而实现。参阅 bulk eraser。

media filter *n.* **媒体过滤器**

1. A device used with local area networks (LANs) as an adapter between two different types of media. For example, an RJ-45 connector might be used between coaxial cable and unshielded twisted pair (UTP) cables. Media filters are similar in function to transceivers. As with many components to LANs, manufacturers often choose different names for similar products, so a LAN expert is needed to decide which media filters are required for a particular LAN. *See also* coaxial cable, connector (definition 1), LAN, transceiver, UTP. 一种用于局域网作为两种不同类型媒体间适配器的设备。例如，一个 RJ-45 连接器可用于同轴电缆和非屏蔽双绞线电缆(UTP)。媒体过滤器在功能上类似于收发器。由于局域网有许多部件，制造厂商常常对类似产品取不同的名字，因此局域网专家需要根据不同的局域网选择不同的媒体过滤器。参阅 coaxial cable, connector (第 1 个释义), LAN, transceiver, UTP。

2. A device added to data networks to filter out electronic noise from the environment. For example, a media filter might be added to an Ethernet network based on coaxial cabling to prevent data loss from interference by nearby electronic equipment. *See also* coaxial cable, Ethernet (definition 1). 一种加载在数据网上以便从环境中过滤掉电子噪音的设备。例如，媒体过滤器可以加载到基于同轴电缆的以太网上，防止数据受到临近的电子设备的干扰而丢失。参阅 coaxial cable, Ethernet (第 1 个释义)。

media stream *n.* **媒体流**

A continuous sequence of audio or audio and video through a network. 一种通过网络的连续的音频或音频-视频序列。

medium[1] *adj.* **【修】中，中型**

Of or relating to the middle part of a range of possible values. 指可能取值范围的中间部分。

medium[2] *n.* **媒体，介质**

A substance in which signals can be transmitted, such as a wire or fiber-optic cable. *See* media. 一种可以传输信号的物质，如电线、光缆。见 media。

medium model *n.* **中型(内存)模型[式]**

A memory model of the Intel 80x86 processor family. The medium model allows only 64 kilobytes for data but generally up to 1 megabyte for code. *See also* memory model. Intel 80x86 处理器系列的一种内存模型。中型(内存)模型只允许 64KB 用于数据，而用于代码的一般可达 1 兆字节。参阅 memory model。

medium-scale integration *n.* **中规模集成**

A concentration of circuit elements in the hundreds on a single chip. *Acronym*: MSI. *See also* integrated circuit. 在单个芯片上有几百个电路元件。缩略为 MSI。参阅 integrated circuit。

meg *n.* **兆字节**

See(见) megabyte.

mega- *prefix* **【前缀】兆**

One million (10^6). In computing, which is based on the binary (base-2) numbering system, *mega-* has a literal value of 1,048,576, which is the power of 2 (2^{20}) closest to one million. *Abbreviation*: M. 表示一百万(即 10^6)。在计算机计算中，由于是基于二进制(以 2 为底)的，所以兆的精确值为 1 048 576，它是最接近一百万的 2 的幂次

(2^{20})。缩写为 M。

megabit *n.* 兆位

Usually 1,048,576 bits (2^{20}); sometimes interpreted as 1 million bits. *Abbreviation*: Mb, Mbit. 一般指 1 048 576 位(2^{20}),有时也解释成一百万位。缩写为 Mb, Mbit。

megabyte *n.* 兆字节

Usually 1,048,576 bytes (2^{20}); sometimes interpreted as 1 million bytes. *Abbreviation*: MB. 一般指 1 048 576(2^{20})字节,有时也解释成一百万字节。缩写为 MB。

megacycle *n.* 兆周

A term for 1 million cycles usually used to mean 1 million cycles per second. *Abbreviation*: MC. *See also* megahertz. 一种表示一百万周的术语,一般指一百万周每秒。缩写为 MC。参阅 megahertz。

megaflops *n.* 百万次浮点运算每秒

See(见) MFLOPS.

megahertz *n.* 兆赫(兹)

A measure of frequency equivalent to 1 million cycles per second. *Abbreviation*: MHz. 频率单位,等价于一百万周每秒。缩写为 MHz。

megapel display *n.* 兆像素显示器

See(见) megapixel display.

megapixel *adj.* 【修】兆像素

A reference to image resolution of one million pixels or more. The term is used in reference to devices such as digital cameras, scanners, and computer monitors and display adapters. 指一百万像素或更高的图像分辨率。这个术语用于指诸如数字[码]相机、扫描仪以及计算机显示器和显示适配器等设备(的分辨率)。

megapixel display *n.* 兆像素显示器

A video display capable of displaying at least 1 million pixels. For example, a video display with a screen size of 1024 horizontal pixels and 1024 vertical pixels is a megapixel display. *Also called*: megapel display. 一种至少可显示一百万个像素点的视频显示器。例如,一个屏幕尺寸为横向 1024 点、纵向 1024 点的视频显示器即是兆像素显示器。也称为 megapel display。

Melissa *n.* 梅利莎病毒(程序),美丽杀

A macro virus that affects Word files in Microsoft Office 97 and Office 2000 and first appeared in the spring of 1999. Melissa is delivered as an attachment to an e-mail with the subject line "An Important Message From <*user name*>," a message beginning "Here is that document you asked for ," or both. When the attachment is opened, the virus propagates (if Microsoft Outlook is installed) by sending itself to the first 50 e-mail addresses in the user's Outlook address book. On the infected machine, the virus also changes the registry, infects the Normal.dot Word template (which, in turn, infects new documents), and, in Office 2000, disables the Word macro virus warning. Although the Melissa virus does not destroy data, it can affect e-mail performance through the increased volume of messages. If an infected document is open at a time when the day of the month is the same as the minute value of the current time, the virus inserts the text "Twenty-two points, plus triple-word-score, plus fifty points for using all my letters. Game's over. I'm outta here" at the current location of the cursor. The virus was named after an acquaintance of the hacker who developed it.
一种宏病毒,感染微软公司 Office 97 和 Office 2000 文件,首现于 1999 年春季。Melissa 病毒通过电子邮件附件传播,邮件主题是"An Important Message From <*user name*>"("来自<用户名>的重要信息"),邮件正文是"Here is that document you asked for"("这是你要的文档"),(有的只有邮件主题或正文,)有的两者都有。附件被打开后,病毒复制自身并发送给用户 Outlook 地址簿(如果安装了微软 Outlook 的话)中的前 50 个地址。在被感染的计算机上,Melissa 病毒还会修改注册表,感染 Word 通用模板文件 Normal.dot(进而感染新文档),并且使 Office 2000 中的 Word 宏病毒预警功能失效。尽管 Melissa 病毒不破坏数据,但它造成邮件数量剧增,因而影响邮件系统的性能。如果一个染毒文件的打开日期和当前时间的分钟数值相等,病毒就会在文本的当前光标处插入如下文字:"Twenty-two points, plus triple-word-score, plus fifty points for using all my letters. Game's over. I'm outta here"。该病毒以编写它的一个知名黑客命名。

meltdown *n.* (网络)灾难;击垮,垮台

1. The complete collapse of a computer network caused by a higher level of traffic than the network can support. The term refers, by analogy, to the accidental melting down of a nuclear reactor core. 由于通信量超过了网络可以支持的量而导致计算机网络的彻底瘫痪。依次类推，该词条可指因偶然因素导致核反应堆的核心彻底瘫痪。

2. Colloquially, the breakdown of a person, usually in a job situation, caused by overwork, stress, or failure. 一种通俗用语，一般指工作状况，由于过度工作、压力和失败而击垮一个人

member *n.* 成员

1. In object-oriented programming, a variable or routine that is part of a class. *See also* C++, class. 在面向对象的程序设计中，一种作为类的一部分的变量或例程。参阅 C++，class。

2. A value that is part of a set data structure. *See also* set[2] (definition 1). 一种是数据结构集的一部分的值。参阅 set[2]（第 1 个释义）。

membrane keyboard *n.* 薄膜键盘

A keyboard in which an unbroken plastic or rubber shell (a membrane) covers keys that have little or no travel (movement). Rather than use normal, full-travel keys, membrane keyboards use pressuresensitive areas that are sometimes, but not always, defined by small bumps under the membrane. 一种给键（盘上所有的键）覆盖上一层完整塑料或橡皮壳（薄膜）的键盘，其中键很少或没有行程（运动）。薄膜键盘使用压敏区而不是常规的全行程键，这些区域有时（但不总是）由薄膜下的一小块范围来规定。

memo field *n.* 备注字段

A field in a database file that can contain unstructured text. 在数据库文件中的一种字段，该字段可包含非结构化的文本。

memo pad *n.* 记事簿[本]程序[功能部件]

A note-taking feature offered by many personal digital assistants and other handheld computing devices. Memo pad allows for the entry of short notes via typing or handwriting recognition applications. The notes can be categorized, organized, and edited later. 一种记事程序（功能部件），多种个人数字助理或其他手持计算设备都有此功能（部件）。记事簿程序可以通过键盘或手写识别软件输入一些简短的文字，以后可以对这些文字进行分类、组织或编辑。

memory *n.* 存储器，内存

A device where information can be stored and retrieved. In the most general sense, memory can refer to external storage such as disk drives or tape drives; in common usage, it refers only to a computer's main memory, the fast semiconductor storage (RAM) directly connected to the processor. *See also* core, EEPROM, EPROM, flash memory, PROM, RAM, ROM. *Compare* bubble memory, mass storage. 一种可以存储和检索信息的设备。广义而言，存储器可指外部存储器（如磁盘或磁带）；一般而言，它仅指计算机的主存，即直接与处理器相连的高速半导体存储器（RAM）。参阅 core，EEPROM，EPROM，flash memory，PROM，RAM，ROM。比较 bubble memory，mass storage。

memory bank *n.* 存储器插槽，内存插槽

The physical location on a motherboard where a memory module can be inserted. *See also* bank (definition 1). 在主板上可插入内存模块的物理位置。参阅 bank（第 1 个释义）。

memory board *n.* 存储板

A plug in printed circuit board that contains one or more memory chips. *See also* memory chip. 一个包含一个或多个存储芯片的插入式印刷电路板。参阅 memory chip。

memory cache *n.* 存储器高速缓存

See（见）CPU cache.

memory card *n.* 存储器卡，内存卡

A memory module that is used to extend RAM storage capacity or in place of a hard disk in a portable computer, such as a laptop, notebook, or handheld PC. The module is usually the size of a credit card and can be plugged into a PCMCIA-compliant portable computer. The module can be composed of EPROM, RAM, or ROM chips or flash memory. *Also called*: RAM card, ROM card. *See also* EPROM, flash memory, handheld PC, hard disk, memory cartridge, module (definition 2), PCMCIA, RAM, ROM. 一种用于扩展 RAM 存储能力或替代便携式计算机（如膝上型、笔记本或手提式 PC）硬盘的存储器模块。这种模

块通常只有一张信用卡大小，可以插入 PCMCIA 兼容的便携式计算机中，由 EPROM、RAM、ROM 芯片或闪存组成。也称为 RAM card、ROM card。参阅 EPROM, flash memory, handheld PC, hard disk, memory cartridge, module（第 2 个释义）, PCMCIA, RAM, ROM。

memory cartridge *n.* **盒式存储器**

A plug-in module containing RAM (random access memory) chips that can be used to store data or programs. Memory cartridges are used primarily in portable computers as smaller, lighter (but more expensive) substitutes for disk drives. Memory cartridges typically use either a nonvolatile form of RAM, which does not lose its contents when power is turned off, or batterybacked RAM, which maintains its contents by drawing current from a rechargeable battery within the cartridge. *Also called*: RAM cartridge. *See also* memory card, RAM. *Compare* ROM cartridge.
一种包含可用作存储数据或程序的 RAM（随机存取存储器）的插入式模块。盒式存储器一般用于便携式计算机，作为比硬盘驱动器体积更小、重量更轻但也更昂贵的替代品。盒式存储器一般要么使用非易失性 RAM，当电源关闭时其内容不会丢失；要么使用带后继电池的 RAM，通过从存储器盒中的可充电电池中获得电流而保持存储内容。也称为 RAM cartridge。参阅 memory card, RAM。比较 ROM cartridge。

memory cell *n.* **存储单元**

An electronic circuit that stores one bit of data. *See also* bit. 一种存储一位数据的电子电路。参阅 bit。

memory chip *n.* **存储[内存]芯片**

An integrated circuit devoted to memory storage. The memory storage can be *volatile* and hold data temporarily, such as RAM, or *nonvolatile* and hold data permanently, such as ROM, EPROM, EEPROM, or PROM. *See also* EEPROM, EPROM, integrated circuit, memory board, nonvolatile memory, PROM, RAM, volatile memory.
一种用作存储器存储的集成电路。存储器存储可以是易失的和临时保持数据的，如 RAM；也可以是非易失的和永久地保持数据的，如 ROM、EPROM、EEPROM 或 PROM。参阅 EEPROM, EPROM, integrated circuit, memory board, nonvolatile memory, PROM, RAM, volatile memory。

memory management *n.* **内存管理**

1. In operating systems for personal computers, procedures for optimizing the use of RAM (random access memory). These procedures include selectively storing data, monitoring it carefully, and freeing memory when the data is no longer needed. Most current operating systems optimize RAM usage on their own; some older operating systems, such as early versions of MS-DOS, required the use of third-party utilities to optimize RAM usage and necessitated that the user be more knowledgeable about how the operating system and applications used memory. *See also* memory management unit, RAM. 在个人计算机操作系统中，优化 RAM（随机存取存储器）使用的过程。这些过程包括有选择地存储数据、仔细地监控数据，当数据不再需要时释放内存。目前，大部分操作系统自己就能优化 RAM，一些老的操作系统如 MS-DOS 早期的版本需要使用第三方实用程序优化 RAM，这使得用户要掌握有关操作系统和应用程序如何使用内存方面的知识。参阅 memory management unit, RAM。

2. In programming, the process of ensuring that a program releases each chunk of memory when it is no longer needed. In some languages, such as C and C++, the programmer must keep track of memory usage by the program. Java, a newer language, automatically frees any chunk of memory that is not in use. *See also* C, C++, garbage collection, Java. 在程序设计中，当程序不再需要内存时，释放内存碎片的处理过程。在一些语言（如 C 和 C++）中，程序员必须通过程序追踪内存使用情况。而较新的语言 Java 会自动释放不再使用的内存碎片。参阅 C, C++, garbage collection, Java。

memory management program *n.* **内存管理程序**

1. A program used to store data and programs in system memory, monitor their use, and reassign the freed space following their execution. 一种用于在系统内存中存储数据和程序、监控其使用状况和重新分配自由内存空间的程序。

2. A program that uses hard disk space as an

extension of the random access memory (RAM). 一种使用硬盘空间作为随机存取存储器(RAM)扩展的程序。

memory management unit *n.* 内存管理部件[器]

The hardware that supports the mapping of virtual memory addresses to physical memory addresses. In some systems, such as those based on the 68020, the memory management unit is separate from the processor. In most modern microcomputers, however, the memory management unit is built into the CPU chip. In some systems, the memory management unit provides interfacing between the microprocessor and memory. This type of memory management unit is typically responsible for address multiplexing and, in the case of DRAMs, the refresh cycle. *Acronym*: MMU. *See also* physical address, refresh cycle, virtual address. 支持将虚拟内存地址映射成物理内存地址的硬件。在某些系统(如基于 68020 的系统)中,内存管理部件与处理器是分离的。然而在大多数现代微型计算机中,内存管理部件做在 CPU 芯片里。在一些系统中,内存管理部件提供了微处理器与内存之间的接口,这种类型的内存管理部件一般负责地址多路传输,在动态随机存储器(DRAM)中负责刷新周期。参阅 physical address, refresh cycle, virtual address。

memory model *n.* 内存模型[式]

The approach used to address the code and the data that are used in a computer program. The memory model dictates how much memory can be used in a program for code and how much for data. Most computers with a flat address space support only a single memory model. Computers with a segmented address space usually support multiple memory models. *See also* compact model, flat address space, large model, medium model, segmented address space, small model, tiny model. 对由计算机程序使用的代码和数据进行寻址的方法。内存模型指定有多少内存归程序中代码使用,有多少归数据使用。大多数具有单一[绝对]地址空间的计算机仅支持单内存模型,而带有段地址空间的计算机通常支持多内存模型。参阅 compact model, flat address space, large model, medium model, segmented address space, small model, tiny model。

memory module *n.* 内存模块

A removable circuit board, cartridge, or other carrier that contains one or more RAM memory chips. *See also* memory card, memory cartridge, RAM. 一种可移动的电路板、盒和其他载体,它包含一个或多个 RAM 内存芯片。参阅 memory card, memory cartridge, RAM。

memory-resident *adj.* 【修】常驻内存

Permanently located in a computer's memory, rather than swapped in and out of memory as needed. *See also* memory, TSR. 用于修饰或说明持久位于计算机内存中,而不是按需要换进换出(的程序)。参阅 memory, TSR。

memory scrubbing *n.* 内存整理(技术;过程)

1. In mainframe computers, the process of a computer reading its own memory during idle periods in order to find and fix errors. 大型计算机在空闲时期读取它自己内存以查找并修复错误的过程。

2. The process of examining and correcting errors as data is transferred from memory to the CPU of a computer. 计算机中数据从内存传送到 CPU 时检查并更正错误的过程。

memory size *n.* 存储器[内存]大小

The memory capacity of a computer, usually measured in megabytes. *See also* megabyte, memory. 计算机存储器[内存]的容量,通常以兆字节来度量。参阅 megabyte, memory。

memory typewriter *n.* 存储器[内存]打字机

An electric typewriter with internal memory and typically a one line liquid crystal display for viewing the contents of that memory. Memory typewriters can usually hold one page of text at a time, to which small modifications can be made. Memory typewriters usually do not retain the contents of memory when power is turned off. 一种具有内部存储器的电打字机,通常还带有可以浏览该存储器中的内容的单行液晶显示器。存储器打字机通常一次能保留一页文本,且能做些小的修改。当关闭电源时,存储器打字机不能保留存储器的内容

MEMS *n.* 微(型)电子机械系统

Acronym for micro-electromechanical systems. A

technology combining computers with extremely tiny mechanical devices. MEMS devices contain microcircuitry on a tiny silicon chip onto which a mechanical device such as a sensor or an actuator is attached. MEMS devices are used in switches, pacemakers, games, GPS tracking, data storage, and for accelerometers in air bags. Because MEMS devices have the potential to be manufactured in large quantities for little cost, many additional MEMS products are being planned or studied. 为 micro-electromechanical systems 的缩略语。一种将计算机和极其微小的机械设备结合起来的技术。微电子机械系统设备包含一个微型硅片，上面有一个微电路和一个机械设备(如传感器或制动器)。微电子机械系统设备用于开关、心脏起搏器、游戏、GPS(全球定位系统)跟踪、数据存储以及(安全)气囊的加速计。由于微电子机械系统设备具有低成本规模生产的可能性，因此很多种微电子机械系统产品都在计划和研制中。

menu *n.* 选[菜]单，选项单

A list of options from which a user can make a selection in order to perform a desired action, such as choosing a command or applying a particular format to part of a document. Many application programs, especially those that offer a graphical interface, use menus as a means of providing the user with an easily learned, easyto- use alternative to memorizing program commands and their appropriate usage. 一种选项列表，用户可从中选择某个选项用于执行所希望的动作。例如，选择一条命令或对文档的某个部分进行格式编排。许多应用程序，尤其是那些提供图形界面的程序，都将选单作为一种手段，使程序好学、易用，用户不必再记忆那些程序命令和合适的用法。

menu bar *n.* 选单栏[条]，选择栏

A rectangular bar displayed in an application program's on-screen window, often at the top, from which menus can be selected by the user. Names of available menus are displayed in the menu bar; choosing one with the keyboard or with a mouse causes the list of options in that menu to be displayed. 一种显示在应用程序屏幕视窗中的长方形栏目，一般位于视窗顶部。各种可用选单名显示在选单栏中，用户可从中选择。当用键盘或鼠标选中某个选单时，该选单中的选项列表将显示出来。

menu-driven *adj.* 【修】选单驱动

Using menus to present choices of commands and available options. Menu-driven programs are usually considered friendlier and easier to learn than programs with a command line interface. *Compare* command- line interface. 指使用选单来选择命令和可用选项的特性。对用户来说，通常选单驱动程序比命令行界面程序更友好、更易学。比较 command line interface。

menu item *n.* 选(单)项

A choice on a menu, selectable by either the keyboard or a mouse. In some instances, a menu item that is not available (that is, not appropriate) for a given situation is "grayed" (dimmed in comparison to the valid menu choices). 选单上的一个选择项，可以用键盘也可以用鼠标操作。在某些情形下，某个选单项变成"灰色"(跟可用的选单项相比，是模糊不清的)，即表明在当前状态下，该选单项不可用。

Merced *n.* Merced 微处理器

Former code name for the next-generation 64- bit microprocessor designed by Intel and Hewlett-Packard and released in 2000. Based on the IA-64 architecture, the 64-bit microprocessor contains upwards of 10 million transistors and is used primarily in servers and high-performance workstations. *See also* IA-64. 由英特尔公司和惠普公司设计并于 2000 年发布的新一代 64 位微处理器的原来的名字。这种 64 位微处理器基于 IA-64 体系结构，内含多达 1000 万个晶体管，主要用于服务器和高性能工作站。参阅 IA-64。

Mercury *n.* Mercury 语言

A logic/functional programming language that combines the clarity and expressiveness of declarative programming with advanced static analysis and errordetection features. 一种逻辑-功能性程序设计语言，结合了声明性程序设计的条理清晰与表达能力强的特点，以及高度的静态分析和错误检查功能。

merge *vb.* 【动】合并，拼接

To combine two or more items, such as lists, in an ordered way and without changing the basic

structure of either. *Compare* concatenate. 将两个或多个项目(如列表),以一种排序方式组合起来而不改变其基本结构。比较 concatenate。

merged transistor logic *n.* **合并晶体管逻辑(电路)**

See(见) integrated injection logic.

merge sort *n.* **合并排序法**

A sorting technique that combines several sorted (input) lists into a single sorted (output) list. *See also* bubble sort, insertion sort, quicksort, sort algorithm. 一种排序的方法或技术,可以把几个经过排序的列表(作为输入)组合成单一排好序的列表(产生的输出)。参阅 bubble sort, insertion sort, quicksort, sort algorithm。

mesa *n.* **台地[面]**

An area of a germanium or silicon wafer that was protected during the etching process and is therefore higher than the surrounding etched areas. *See also* photolithography. 锗或硅大圆片上的一个区域。该区域在蚀刻期间受到保护,因此高出其周围蚀刻区域。参阅 photolithography。

mesh network *n.* **网状网络**

A communications network having two or more paths to any node. 一种对任何网点都有两条或多条路径的通信网络。

message *n.* **报文;消息,信息**

1. In communications, a unit of information transmitted electronically from one device to another. A message can contain one or more blocks of text as well as beginning and ending characters, control characters, a software-generated header (destination address, type of message, and other such information), and error-checking or synchronizing information. A message can be routed directly from sender to receiver through a physical link, or it can be passed, either whole or in parts, through a switching system that routes it from one intermediate station to another. *See also* asynchronous transmission, block (definition 4), control character (definition 1), frame (definition 1), frame (definition 2), header (definition 2), message switching, network, packet (definition 1), packet switching, synchronous transmission. 在通信中,一种可从一个设备传输到另一个设备的信息单位。报文含有一个或多个文本块、开始和结束标识符、控制字符、软件生成的报[标]头(内含目的地址、报文类型和其他有关的信息)、错误检查或同步信息,它能通过物理链路直接从发送者邮送到接收者;报文还能通过交换系统完整地或部分地被传输,即通过路由从一个中间站点传输到另一个站点。参阅 asynchronous transmission, block (第 4 个释义), control character (第 1 个释义), frame (第 1 个释义), frame (第 2 个释义), header (第 2 个释义), message switching, network, packet (第 1 个释义), packet switching, synchronous transmission。

2. In software, a piece of information passed from the application or operating system to the user to suggest an action, indicate a condition, or inform that an event has occurred. 在软件中,一种从应用程序或操作系统传递给用户的信息[消息],建议用户需要采取某种操作,或指明一种状态,或通知用户某个事件已发生。

3. In message-based operating environments, such as Windows, a unit of information passed among running programs, certain devices in the system, and the operating environment itself. 在基于消息的操作环境中,如微软 Windows 系统,一种在当前运行的程序间、系统特定的设备间、操作环境自身间传递的信息单位。

message header *n.* **信息标题[首标],报头**

A sequence of bits or bytes at the beginning of a message that usually provides a timing sequence and specifies such aspects of the message structure as its length, data format, and block identification number. *See also* header (definition 2). 在报文开始处的比特位或字节的序列。通常包括时标(即同步)序列并规定信息结构的某些方面,如长度、数据格式和块标识号。参阅 header (第 2 个释义)。

message of the day *n.* **每日问候消息**

A daily bulletin for users of a network, multiuser computer, or other shared system. In most cases, users are shown the message of the day when they log into the system. *Acronym*: MOTD. 一种为网络、多用户计算机或共享系统用户提供的每日告示(实为欢迎词一类的文字——译者注)。在大多数情形下,当用户登录进系统时,就会看到这种问候性的消息。缩略为 MOTD。

Message Passing Interface *n.* 消息传递接口(规范,标准)

See(见) MPI.

message queue *n.* 消息[报文]队列

An ordered list of messages awaiting transmission, from which they are taken up on a first in, first out (FIFO) basis. 一种等待要传输出去的报文[消息]的有序队列。队列按先进先出(FIFO)的原则进行传输。

Message Queuing *n.* 消息排队机制

A message queuing and routing system for Microsoft Windows that enables distributed applications running at different times to communicate across heterogeneous networks and with computers that may be off line. Message Queuing provides guaranteed message delivery, efficient routing, security, and prioritybased messaging. Message Queuing was formerly known as MSMQ. 微软公司 Windows 操作系统的消息队列和路由选择系统,可使分布于不同计算机、在不同时间运行的多个应用程序通过不同的网络互相通信,这些通信可在计算机离线的情况下进行。消息队列机制提供可靠的消息传输、高效路由选择、安全性和基于优先权的消息发送。消息队列机制就是原来的 MSMQ。

message reflection *n.* 消息反射

In object oriented programming environments, such as Visual C++, OLE, and ActiveX, a function that allows a control to handle its own message. *See also* ActiveX controls, control (definition 2), OCX, VBX. 在面向对象的程序设计环境,如 Visual C++、OLE 和 ActiveX 中,一种允许控件处理自身消息的功能。参阅 ActiveX controls, control (第 2 个释义), OCX, VBX。

Message Security Protocol *n.* 报文[消息]安全协议

A protocol for Internet messages that is based on the use of encryption and verification to ensure security. It also allows for permissions at the server level for delivery or rejection of e-mail. *Acronym*: MSP. 一种基于使用加密和验证来确保因特网报文安全的协议。它也允许在服务器级上为电子邮件的传递或禁止传递安排许可。缩略为 MSP。

message switching *n.* 报文交换技术

A technique used on some communications networks in which a message, with appropriate address information, is routed through one or more intermediate switching stations before being sent to its destination. On a typical message-switching network, a central computer receives messages, stores them (usually briefly), determines their destination addresses, and then delivers them. Message switching enables a network both to regulate traffic and to use communications lines efficiently. *Compare* circuit switching, packet switching. 一种用于某些通信网络的技术。其中带有适当地址信息的报文,往往要经过一个或多个中间交换站的路由选择,才能到达目的地。在典型的报文交换网络中,一台中央计算机接收报文,存储报文(通常短暂地),确定它们的目的地址,然后再传递它们。报文交换技术使网络既减少了网路的拥挤又提高了通信线路的使用效率。比较 circuit switching, packet switching。

message transfer agent *n.* 消息传送代理(程序,软件)

See(见) MTA.

messaging *n.* 报文[消息]传送,传报

The use of computers and data communication equipment to convey messages from one person to another, as by e-mail, voice mail, or fax. 使用计算机和数据通信设备将报文从一个人传递到另一个人那儿去的过程,如通过电子邮件、语音信箱或传真。

messaging application *n.* 传报应用(程序)

An application that enables users to send messages (such as e-mail or fax) to each other. 一种能使用户彼此发送消息(如电子邮件或传真)的应用程序。

Messaging Application Programming Interface *n.* 传报应用系统编程接口

See(见) MAPI.

messaging client *n.* 客户传报程序

An application program that enables its user to send or receive messages (such as e-mail or fax) to and from other users with the help of a remote server. 一种能使用户借助远程服务器彼此发送和接收消息或报文(如电子邮件或传真)的应用程序。

messaging-oriented middleware *n.* 面向传报的中间程序

See(见) MOM.

meta- *prefix* 【前缀】元

Literally, a prefix that describes a process or characteristic beyond the normal meaning of the word without the prefix. For example, metaphysics is "beyond physics." In computing, meta- is usually attached to a word to indicate that the "metaterm" describes, defines, or acts upon objects or concepts of the same type as itself. So, for example, metadata is data about data and a metatool is a tool for working on tools. 按照原义,该前缀描述超过单词在无前缀时常规意义的过程或特征。例如,metaphysics(形而上学,宇宙哲学)指超越物理。在计算机技术中,meta-通常放在单词上,表明该"meaterm"对与自己类型相同的对象或概念的描述、定义或行动。例如,metadata(元数据)是指有关于数据的数据,而 metatool 是指对工具进行工作的工具。

metacharacter *n.* 元字符

A character embedded in a program source or a data stream that conveys information about other characters, rather than itself representing a character. A simple example is the backslash (\) character, which, when used in strings in the C programming language, indicates that the letter following the backslash is part of an escape sequence that enables C to display a nongraphic character. *See also* escape character. 一种嵌入在程序源或数据流中的字符,用于传递有关其他字符的信息,而不仅仅只是作为一个字符。一个简单的例子是在 C 程序设计语言中,字符串中的反斜杠(\)表示跟随其后的字符是能使 C 语言显示非图形字符的换码序列的一部分。参阅 escape character。

metacompiler *n.* 元编译程序[器]

A compiler that produces compilers. The UNIX utility *yacc*(Yet Another Compiler-Compiler) is a metacompiler. If it is given a language specification, yacc produces a compiler for that language. *See also* compiler (definition 2). 一种产生编译程序的编译程序。UNIX 实用程序 yacc 就是一种元编译程序,yacc 的全称是 Yet Another Compiler-Compiler。如果给定了一种语言规范,yacc 就能产生那种语言的编译程序。参阅 compiler (第 2 个释义)。

Meta-Content Format *n.* 元内容格式

An open format for describing information about content of a structured body of data such as a Web page, a set of files on a Windows desktop, or a relational database. Meta-Content Format might be used for indexes, data dictionaries, or price lists. *Acronym*: MCF. 一种描述有关数据结构体内容信息的开放式格式,如 Web 页、一组在 Windows 桌面中的文件或关系数据库。元内容格式可被用于索引、数据词典或价格列表。缩略为 MCF。

metadata 或 **meta data** *n.* 元数据

1. Data about data. For example, the title, subject, author, and size of a file constitute metadata about the file. *See also* data dictionary, repository. 有关数据的数据。例如,文件的标题、主题、作者和大小就构成了该文件的元数据。参阅 data dictionary, repository。

2. In the Microsoft .NET Framework, information that describes every element managed by the runtime: an assembly, loadable file, type, method, and so on. This can include information required for debugging and garbage collection, as well as security attributes, marshaling data, extended class and member definitions, version binding, and other information required by the runtime. 在微软公司的.NET 框架中,描述运行时系统管理的每个元素的信息,这些元素有:汇编程序、可装入文件类型和方法(实为"过程")等等;还可能包括调试和垃圾信息汇集所需的信息,安全属性、调配数据、扩展类以及成员定义、版本绑定和其他运行时系统所必需的信息。

Metadata Interchange Specification *n.* 元数据交换规范

A set of specifications dealing with the exchanging, sharing, and managing of metadata. *Acronym*: MDIS. *See also* metadata (definition 1). 一组涉及交换、共享和管理元数据的规范。缩略为 MDIS。参阅 metadata (第 1 个释义)。

metafile *n.* 元文件

A file that contains or defines other files. Many operating systems use metafiles to contain

directory information about other files on a given storage device. 一种含有或定义其他文件的文件。许多操作系统在给定的存储设备上使用元文件来包含有关其他文件的目录信息。

metaflow *n.* 元流程

One of the four stages of the data warehousing process, during which metadata (data about data) is tracked and managed: the business modeling stage. During metaflow, the operational environment is mapped to the data warehouse environment. *See also* data warehouse (definition 2), downflow, inflow, metadata (definition 1), upflow. 在元数据(关于数据的数据)被跟踪和管理期间,数据仓储过程四个阶段中的一个,即事务建模阶段。在元流程期间,操作的环境被映射到了数据仓库环境中。参阅 data warehouse (第 2 个释义), downflow, inflow, metadata (第 1 个释义), upflow。

metalanguage *n.* 元语言

A language used to describe other languages. Backus-Naur form (BNF) is a metalanguage commonly used to define programming languages. *Also called*: language-description language. *See also* Backus-Naur form. 一种用于描述其他语言的语言。巴科斯范式(BNF)就是一种元语言,通常用于定义程序设计语言。也称为 language description language。参阅 Backus-Naur form。

metal-oxide semiconductor *n.* 金属氧化物半导体

See(见) MOS.

metal-oxide semiconductor field-effect transistor *n.* 金属氧化物半导体场效应晶体管

See(见) MOSFET.

metaoperating system *n.* 总控操作系统

An operating system under which several other operating systems are active. *Also called*: supervisor. 一种操作系统,其下还有其他几个处于活动状态的操作系统。也称为 supervisor。

metatag 或 meta tag *n.* 元标签

A tag in an HTML or XML document that allows a Web-page creator to include such information as the author's name, keywords identifying content, and descriptive details (for example, non-text objects on the page). The information that is marked with metatags does not appear on the Web page when a user views it in a browser, but it can be viewed in the HTML or XML source. Metatags are included in the head of a document and are often used to assist search engines in indexing the page. *See also* HTML, source, tag, XML. 一种 HTML 或 XML 文档中的标签,它允许 Web 页创作者包括诸如作者姓名、关键词识别内容和描述性的细节(如该页中的非文本对象)等信息。用户在浏览器中浏览 Web 页时,用元标签标出的信息不显示在 Web 页中,但是可以在 HTML 或 XML 源中看见。元标签包括在文档的标题中,并且通常用于帮助搜索引擎索引该页面。参阅 HTML, source, tag, XML。

method *n.* 过程,程序

In object-oriented programming, a process performed by an object when it receives a message. *See also* object (definition 2), object-oriented programming. 在面向对象的程序设计中,一种当对象接收到某个消息时就要执行的进程。参阅 object (第 2 个释义), object-oriented programming。

Metropolitan Area Exchange *n.* 城域交换(机)

See(见) MAE (第 2 个释义).

metropolitan area network *n.* 城域网

See(见) MAN.

MFC *n.* 微软基础类(库)

See(见) Microsoft Foundation Classes.

MFLOPS *n.* 百万次浮点运算每秒

Acronym for **m**illion **f**loating-point **o**perations **p**er **s**econd. A measure of computing speed. *Also called*: megaflops. 为 million floating-point operations per second 的缩略语。计算机处理速度的一种度量单位。也称为 megaflops。

MFM encoding *n.* 改进调频制编码法

See(见) modified frequency modulation encoding.

MFP *n.* 多功能外围设备

See(见) multifunction peripheral.

MFS *n.* Macintosh 文件系统

See(见) Macintosh File System.

mget *n.* 取多个文件命令

Short for **m**ultiple **get**. A command in most FTP clients with which a user can request the transfer of several files at once. *See also* FTP[1] (definition 1). 为 multiple get 的缩写。一种在 FTP 客户端

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最经常使用的命令，用户藉此一次能够请求多个文件的传递。参阅 FTP¹（第 1 个释义）。

MHTML *n.* **MHTML 语言，多用途因特网邮件扩展协议的超文本置标语言**

Acronym for Multipurpose Internet Mail Extension Hypertext Markup Language, or MIME HTML. A standard method for sending an HTML document encapsulated with inline graphics, applets, linked documents, and other items referred to in the HTML document. *See also* HTML, MIME. 为 Multipurpose Internet Mail Extension Hypertext Markup Language, or MIME HTML 的缩略语。一种标准的 HTML 文档发送方法，所发送的 HTML 文档封装了其中包含的各种内嵌图形、小程序、链接文档以及其他相关项目。参阅 HTML，MIME。

MHz *n.* **兆赫(兹)**

See(见) megahertz.

MI *n.* **多(重)继承性**

See(见) multiple inheritance.

MIB *n.* **管理信息库**

See(见) Management Information Base.

mickey *n.* **空间单位**

A unit of measure for mouse movement. One mickey is typically equal to 1/200th of an inch. 一种衡量鼠标移动距离的单位。一个空间单位通常等于 1 英寸的 1/200。

MICR *n.* **磁墨水字符识别**

See(见) magnetic-ink character recognition.

micro- *prefix* **【前缀】微(型)；小**

1. In nonexact measurements, small or compact, as in *microprocessor* or *microcomputer*. 在非精确测量中，指很小或很紧密的意思，如在术语"microprocessor"或"microcomputer"中表示"微"处理器，"微型"计算机。

2. Metric prefix meaning 10^{-6} (one millionth). 公制度量单位前缀，表示 10^{-6}（百万分之一）。

microbrowser *n.* **微型浏览器**

An application for mobile phones that allows users to access the Internet to send and receive e-mail and browse the Web. Microbrowsers don't have the full functionality of a Web browser on a PC. For instance, microbrowsers are capable of loading only stripped-down text versions of Web pages. Most microbrowser products are built to utilize the Wireless Application Protocol (WAP) standard. *See also* Wireless Application Protocol. 移动电话上的一种应用程序(功能部件)，允许用户访问因特网，发送、接收电子邮件，浏览万维网。微型浏览器不具备个人计算机上万维网浏览器的全部功能。例如，微型浏览器只能装载万维网网页的纯文本版本。大部分微型浏览器产品使用的是无线应用程序协议(WAP)标准。参阅 Wireless Application Protocol。

microcapsule *n.* **微囊体，微传感器**

In an electronic paper display, millions of tiny beads filled with dark dye and light pigment that, in response to an electrical charge, change color to create images and text. *See also* electronic paper. 电子纸张显示器上数以百万计的微小颗粒。它们含有明暗色素，响应电子电荷而改变颜色以生成图像和文本。参阅 electronic paper。

Micro Channel Architecture *n.* **微通道(体系)结构**

The design of the bus in IBM PS/2 cosmputers (except Models 25 and 30). The Micro Channel is electrically and physically incompatible with the IBM PC/AT bus. Unlike the PC/AT bus, the Micro Channel functions as either a 16-bit or a 32-bit bus. The Micro Channel also can be driven independently by multiple bus master processors. 在 IBM PS/2 计算机(除了 25 和 30 型之外)中的总线设计(方案)。微通道结构和 IBM PC/AT 总线在电气上和物理上都是不兼容的。和 PC/AT 总线不一样，微通道或者是 16 位，或者是 32 位。微通道也能被多总线主处理器独立地驱动。

microchip *n.* **微芯片**

See(见) integrated circuit.

microcircuit *n.* **微电路**

A miniaturized electronic circuit etched on a semiconductor chip. A microcircuit is made up of interconnected transistors, resistors, and other components. However, it is fabricated as a unit, rather than as a set of vacuum tubes, discrete transistors, or other elements that have to be wired together. *See also* integrated circuit. 一种蚀刻在半导体芯片上的微型电子电路。微电路由相互连接的晶体管、电阻和其他元件构成。然而，它是被封装成一个单元的，而不是像一组真空管、分立

的晶体管或其他元器件，必须用金属导线把它们连接起来才行。参阅 integrated circuit。

microcode *n.* 微(代)码

Very low-level code that defines how a processor operates. Microcode is even lower in level than machine code; it specifies what the processor does when it executes a machine-code instruction. *See also* machine code, microprogramming. 一种非常低级的代码，用于定义处理器如何操作。微码甚至比机器码级别还低，当它在执行一条机器码指令时，规定处理器将做什么。参阅 machine code, microprogramming。

microcomputer *n.* 微(型计算)机

A computer built around a single chip microprocessor. Less powerful than minicomputers and mainframes, microcomputers have nevertheless evolved into very powerful machines capable of complex tasks. Technology has progressed so quickly that state-of-the-art microcomputers essentially, in today's terms, a desktop PC-are as powerful as mainframe computers of only a few years ago, at a fraction of the cost. *See also* computer. 一种只有单片微处理器的计算机。微机比小型机和大型机耗能少，且渐渐发展成能够处理复杂任务的功能很强的机型。技术进步是如此之快，以至于现在的微机已经具有了大型机仅仅是几年前才具有的功能，且成本只是大型机的几分之一。参阅 computer。

microcontent *n.* 提要内容

Short pieces of text on a Web page that help provide an overview of the page's contents. Microcontent introduces, summarizes, or enhances the macrocontent of a Web page, and includes headings, page titles, ALT text, links, and subheads. *Compare* macrocontent. 万维网网页上的短小文本块，用以提供本页内容的概览。提要内容对万维网网页的详细内容进行介绍、摘要或解释，包括文章标题、页标题、ALT 文本、链接和副标题等。比较 macrocontent。

microcontroller *n.* 微型控制器

A special-purpose, single-chip computer designed and built to handle a particular, narrowly defined task. In addition to the central processing unit (CPU), a microcontroller usually contains its own memory, input/output channels (ports), and timers. When part of a larger piece of equipment, such as a car or a home appliance, a microcontroller is an embedded system. *See also* embedded system. 一种专门用途的单芯片计算机，为解决特定的、精确定义的任务而设计制造。除了中央处理器(CPU)之外，微型控制器通常有它自己的存储器、输入输出通道(端口)和计时器。当作为某个大型装置(如汽车或家用电器)的一个部件时，微型控制器总是被做成一个嵌入式系统。参阅 embedded system。

microdisplay *n.* 微型显示器

A tiny monitor screen that provides a full-size view when magnified. Microdisplays work by magnifying a screen as small as one-tenth of an inch to fill the user's field of vision. Microdisplays may be used with computers, DVD players, or handheld devices, in headsets and viewfinders, or anywhere a full-size monitor is impractical or undesirable. 一种很小的显示器，放大后能显示全视野的画面。微型显示器的作用是将只有十分之一英寸大小的屏幕放大到用户的整个视野。微型显示器可用于计算机、DVD 播放机、手持设备、头戴式耳机和取景器上，或任何全幅面显示器不适用的场合。

Microdrive *n.* 微型驱动器

A 1-inch disk drive, introduced in 1998 by IBM. The Microdrive is designed for use in handheld computers and special-purpose devices such as digital cameras and cellular telephones. 一种 1 英寸的磁盘驱动器，由 IBM 公司在 1998 年推出。微型驱动器用于手持式计算机和特殊用途的设备，如数码照相机和移动电话等。

micro-electromechanical systems *n.* 微(型)电子机械系统

See(见) MEMS.

microelectronics *n.* 微电子学[技术]

The technology of constructing electronic circuits and devices in very small packages. The most significant advance in microelectronics technology has been the integrated circuit. Circuits that 40 years ago required a roomful of power-hungry vacuum tubes can now be fabricated on a silicon chip smaller than a postage stamp and require only a few milliwatts of power. *See also* integrated circuit.

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将电子电路和元[器]件建在非常小的包中的技术。微电子技术最显著的进步在于集成电路。10年前需要一屋子能耗很大的真空管才能建立的电路，现在却能被封装在比邮票还要小的硅芯片上，且仅需要几毫瓦的能量。参阅 integrated circuit。

microfiche *n.* 缩微(照相)胶片

A small sheet of film, about 4 by 6 inches, used for recording photographically reduced images, such as document pages, in rows and columns forming a grid pattern. The resulting images are too small to read with the naked eye, and a microfiche reader is required to view the documents. *Compare* microfilm. 一种较小的胶片，其尺寸约为4×6英寸，用于记录缩影图像，如文档页，每页都放在胶片上行列交叉形成的网格内 形成的图像由于太小肉眼看不见，必须使用缩微照相胶片阅读器才能浏览文档。比较 microfilm。

microfilm *n.* 缩微胶片[卷]

A thin strip of film stored on a roll and used to record sequential data images. As with microfiche, a special device magnifies the images so that they can be read. *See also* CIM (definition 2), COM (definition 4). *Compare* microfiche. 一种绕在一个卷轴上的带状胶片，用于记录顺序数据图像。和缩微照相胶片一样，需要一种专用的图像放大设备，才能阅读那些图像。参阅 CIM（第2个释义），COM（第4个释义）。比较 microfiche。

microfloppy disk *n.* 微型软(磁)盘

A 3.5-inch floppy disk of the type used with the Macintosh and with IBM and compatible microcomputers. A microfloppy disk is a round piece of polyester film coated with ferric oxide and encased in a rigid plastic shell equipped with a sliding metal cover. On the Macintosh, a single-sided microfloppy disk can hold 400 kilobytes (KB); a double-sided (standard) disk can hold 800 KB; and a double-sided high-density disk can hold 1.14 megabytes (MB). On IBM and compatible machines, a microfloppy can hold either 720 KB or 1.44 MB of information. *See also* floppy disk. 一种3.5英寸的软盘，用在 Apple 公司 Macintosh 机和 IBM PC 及其兼容微机中。微型软盘是一种圆的聚酯软[胶]片，其上涂有氧化铁粉并封装在带有滑动金属保护盖的硬质塑料壳内。在 Macintosh 系统中，单面微型软盘的容量为400KB，双面(标准)软盘的容量为800KB，双面高密度软盘的容量为1.44MB。在 IBM 及其兼容机中，微型软盘存储信息的容量是720KB或1.44MB。参阅 floppy disk。

microfluidics *n.* 微流体学[技术]

Technology for control and manipulation of fluids on a microscopic scale using microscopic pumps and valves placed on a chip. Microfluidics devices have implications for a number of medical, pharmaceutical, genomics, and other biotechnology applications. 在微观量级上控制和操纵流体的技术，用的是安装在芯片上的显微镜可见的泵和阀门。微流体学设备对多种医学、药学、基因科学以及其他生物工程学等应用具有重要意义。

microform *n.* 缩微印刷品

The medium, such as microfilm or microfiche, on which a photographically reduced image, called a *microimage*, is stored. A microimage usually represents text, such as archived documents. *See also* microfiche, microfilm, micrographics. 一种媒体，像缩微胶片或缩微照相胶片，其上可以存储用照相的方法缩小的图像(又称为缩微图像)。缩微图像通常用于展示文本，如归档文件。参阅 microfiche, microfilm, micrographics。

micrographics *n.* 缩微照相术，缩微技术

The techniques and methods for recording data on microfilm. *See also* microform. 指将数据记录在缩微胶片上的技术和方法。参阅 microform。

microimage *n.* 缩微图像

A photographically reduced image, usually stored on microfilm or microfiche, that is too small to be read without magnification. *See also* microform, micrographics. 一种用照相的方法缩小的图像，通常存储在缩微胶片或缩微照相胶片上，需要经过放大才可以阅读。参阅 microform, micrographics。

microinstruction *n.* 微指令

An instruction that is part of the microcode. *See also* microcode. 一种指令，是微(代)码的一部分。参阅 microcode。

microjustification *n.* 微间隔[距]调整

See(见) microspace justification.

microkernel *n.* 微内核

1. In programming, the strictly hardwaredependent part of an operating system that is intended to be portable from one type of computer to another. The microkernel provides a hardware independent interface to the rest of the operating system, so only the microkernel needs to be rewritten to port the operating system to a different platform. *See also* kernel, operating system. 在程序设计时，指操作系统中完全与硬件有关的部分，这部分可从一种类型的计算机移植到另一种类型的计算机中。对操作系统而言，微内核提供了一种与硬件无关的接口，因此在将操作系统移植到不同的平台时，只需要改写微内核即可。参阅 kernel, operating system。

2. A kernel that has been designed with only the basic features and typically in a modular fashion. 一种以典型的模块方式设计的、仅具有基本功能部件的内核。

micrologic *n.* 微逻辑(程序，电路)

A set of instructions, stored in binary form, or a set of electronic logic circuits that defines and governs the operation within a microprocessor. 一组以二进制形式存储的指令，或一组定义和管理微处理器内部操作的电子逻辑电路。

microminiature *n.* 超小型，微型

An extremely small circuit or other electronic component, especially one that is a refinement of an already miniaturized element. 一种极小的电路或其他电子元[器]件，尤指对那些已经小型化的元件的进一步改进。

microphone *n.* 麦克风，话筒

1. A device that converts sound waves into analog electrical signals. Additional hardware can convert the microphone's output into digital data that a computer can process, for example, to record multimedia documents or analyze the sound signal. 一种将声波转变成模拟电信号的设备。附加的硬件再将麦克风的输出信号转变成计算机能够处理的数字数据。例如，记录多媒体文档或分析声音信号。

2. A communications program that runs on the Macintosh computer. 一种能够运行在 Apple 公司 Macintosh 机上的通信程序。

microphotonics *n.* 微光子学[技术]

Technology for directing light on a microscopic scale. Microphotonics employs tiny mirrors or photonic crystals to reflect and transmit specific wavelengths of light, which can carry digital signals. Microphotonics technology has implications for optical networks under development for the telecommunications industry. *See also* MEMS, optical switching. 在微观量级上控制光线的技术。微光子学技术使用微型镜面和光子晶体反射和传输特殊波长的光，藉以传输数字信号。微光子学技术对远程通信产业中正在发展的光网络有重要意义。参阅 MEMS, optical switching。

microprocessor *n.* 微处理器

A central processing unit (CPU) on a single chip. A modern microprocessor can have several million transistors in an integrated-circuit package that can easily fit into the palm of one's hand. Microprocessors are at the heart of all personal computers. When memory and power are added to a microprocessor, all the pieces, excluding peripherals, required for a computer are present. The most popular lines of microprocessors today are the 680x0 family from Motorola, which powers the Apple Macintosh line, and the 80x86 family from Intel, which is at the core of all IBM PC-compatible computers. *See also* 6502, 65816, 6800, 68000, 68020, 68030, 68040, 80286, 80386DX, 80386SX, 8080, 8086. 一种置于一块芯片上的中央处理器。现代微处理器在手掌大小的集成电路组件上能集成几百万个晶体管。微处理器是所有个人计算机的心脏，再加上存储器和电源，一部计算机(除了外围设备之外)所需要的所有部件就都齐了。今天，最流行的微处理器是支持 Apple 公司 Macintosh 机型的 Motorola 680x0 系列和 Intel 公司开发的 80x86 系列。80x86 系列微处理器是 IBM PC 及其兼容机的核心。参阅 6502, 65816, 6800, 68000, 68020, 68030, 68040, 80286, 80386DX, 80386SX, 8080, 8086。

microprogramming *n.* 微编程(技术)，微程序设计(技术)

The writing of microcode for a processor. Some systems, chiefly minicomputers and mainframes, allow modification of microcode for an installed processor. *See also* microcode. 一种为处理器编

写微(代)码的技术。某些系统,主要是小型机和大型机,允许修改已安装处理器的微(代)码。参阅 microcode。

microsecond *n.* 微秒

One millionth (10^{-6}) of a second. *Abbreviation*: μs. 1 秒的百万分之一,即 10^{-6} 秒。缩写为 μs。

microsite *n.* 微型站点;小型网站[址]

1. A small Web site targeted to a single message or topic and nested within a larger site. Microsites geared to promotional and sales of specific products and services may be integrated into popular Web sites by advertisers. 一种专为单个报文或主题而做的内嵌于较大网站的小型万维网站点。对某种产品或服务进行广告宣传和销售的微型站点可由广告商集成到流行的万维网站点中。

2. A small Web site with a single focus. *Also called*: minisite. 只有一个主题的小型万维网站点。也称为 minisite。

Microsoft Access *n.* 微软(公司的)Access 关系数据库管理系统

See(见) Access.

Microsoft Active Accessibility *n.* 微软(公司的)有效可及性(倡议)

See(见) Active Accessibility.

Microsoft DOS *n.* 微软(公司的)磁盘操作系统

See(见) MS-DOS.

Microsoft Excel *n.* 微软(公司的)Excel 表格软件

See(见) Excel.

Microsoft Foundation Classes *n.* 微软基础类(库)

A C++ class library developed by Microsoft. The Microsoft Foundation Class library, or MFC, provides the framework and classes that make it easier and faster for programmers to build Windows applications. MFC supports ActiveX and is bundled with several C++ compilers, including Microsoft Visual C++, Borland C++, and Symantec C++. *Acronym*: MFC. *See also* ActiveX, C++. *Compare* Application Foundation Classes. 一种由微软公司开发的 C++ 类库。微软基础类库,或称作 MFC,为编程人员提供了使创建 Windows 应用程序更方便快捷的框架和类。MFC 支持 ActiveX 并且与几个 C++ 编译器(包括 Microsoft Visual C++, Borland C++ 和 Symantec C++)绑在一起。缩略为 MFC。参阅 ActiveX, C++。比较 Application Foundation Classes。

Microsoft FrontPage *n.* 微软(公司的)FrontPage 网页制作工具[软件]

A program you can use to create and manage Internet and intranet sites without programming; FrontPage is available as part of one of the Microsoft Office suites or as a stand alone product. 一种无需编程就可以使用它来创建并管理因特网和内联网网站的程序;FrontPage 属于微软 Office 办公套件中的一部分,也可以作为独立的程序产品来使用。

Microsoft intermediate language *n.* 微软(公司的)中间语言

The CPUindependent instruction set into which .NET Framework programs are compiled. It contains instructions for loading, storing, initializing, and calling methods on objects. Combined with metadata and the common type system, Microsoft intermediate language allows for true cross language integration. Prior to execution, MSIL is converted to machine code. It is not interpreted. *Acronym*: MSIL. 一种独立于 CPU 的指令集,其中编译了.NET 构架的程序设计语言。它包括有关对象装载、存储、初始化和调用等方法的指令。微软中间语言合成了元数据和通用类型系统,能够实现真正的跨语言集成。微软中间语言在执行之前被转换为机器代码。它不被翻译。缩略为 MSIL。

Microsoft Internet Explorer *n.* 微软(公司的)因特网浏览器

See(见) Internet Explorer.

Microsoft Knowledge Base *n.* 微软(公司的)知识库

See(见) KB(第 2 个释义).

Microsoft Management Console *n.* 微软(公司的)管理控制台(程序,软件)

See(见) MMC.

Microsoft MapPoint *n.* 微软(公司的)MapPoint 软件

See(见) MapPoint.

Microsoft Money *n.* 微软(公司的)家庭金融管理程序[软件]

See(见) Money.

Microsoft MSN Explorer *n.* 微软(公司的)网络浏

览器

See(见) MSN Explorer.

Microsoft MSN Messenger Service *n.* **微软(公司的)网络信使服务(程序,软件)**

See(见) .NET Messenger Service.

Microsoft .NET Messenger Service *n.* **微软(公司的).NET 信使服务(程序,软件)**

See(见) .NET Messenger Service.

Microsoft Network *n.* **微软网络**

See(见) MSN.

Microsoft Office *n.* **微软(公司的)Office 办公套件**

See(见) Office.

Microsoft Operations Manager *n.* **微软运行[操作]管理器[软件]**

A server and application management solution developed by Microsoft Corporation to deliver event and performance management for the Windows 2000-based environment and .NET Enterprise Server applications. Operations management features include enterprise event log reports from across the corporate network, proactive monitoring and alert messaging, and reporting and trend analysis for problem tracking. Microsoft Operations Manager provides flexibility through sophisticated management rules, which can be customized to meet the needs of individual businesses. Microsoft Operations Manager support for management technology standards permits easy integration with other enterprise management systems. 由微软公司开发的一种服务器和应用程序管理方案(软件),为基于 Windows 2000 的系统环境和.NET 企业版服务器应用程序发送事件和执行管理。其操作管理功能包括来自跨企业网络的企业事务日志报告功能、主动式监测和预警信息功能、问题跟踪报告和趋势分析功能。微软操作管理器管理规则精密复杂且具有高度适应性,可针对不同企业的需求进行定制。微软操作管理器支持管理技术标准,很容易与其他企业管理系统结合使用。

Microsoft Outlook *n.* **微软(公司的)Outlook 电子邮件管理程序[软件]**

See(见) Outlook.

Microsoft PowerPoint *n.* **微软(公司的)PowerPoint 演示图形程序[软件]**

See(见) PowerPoint.

Microsoft Project *n.* **微软项目管理软件**

A software application developed by Microsoft Corporation to simplify the planning and management of projects. Microsoft Project includes features that help you build and manage projects, set schedules and milestones, and communicate and share ideas with team members. 微软公司开发的旨在简化项目规划和管理的一种应用软件。微软的 Project 软件帮助用户创建和管理项目,设定日程表和里程碑,跟团队成员交流和分享思想。

Microsoft Reader *n.* **Microsoft Reader 软件,微软阅读器**

A software application developed by Microsoft for downloading electronic books and other publications onto any personal computer, laptop computer, or Pocket PC handheld device. Additional features allow users to bookmark pages, highlight text, write notes, and look up definitions. 微软公司开发的一种应用软件,可将电子书和其他出版物下载到任一个人计算机、膝上型计算机或袖珍个人计算机手持设备。另外还有标记书签、高亮显示文本、作笔记和查找定义等功能。

Microsoft Tech · Ed *n.* **微软技术教育大会**

An annual training conference held by Microsoft Corporation to educate engineers and businesses using Microsoft technology. The conference provides attendees with access to information, experts, and training labs on Microsoft's latest technologies. 微软公司举办的培训年会,利用微软公司的技术进行工程师和商务人员培训。大会给参加者提供有关微软最新科技的信息、专家和培训实验室。

Microsoft Visual InterDev *n.* **微软(公司的)可视集成环境**

See(见) Visual InterDev.

Microsoft Visual Studio *n.* **微软(公司的)Visual Studio 软件开放工具**

See(见) Visual Studio.

Microsoft Visual Studio .NET *n.* **微软(公司的)Visual Studio .NET 软件开放环境**

A complete development environment for building on the Microsoft .NET technology. Using Visual

Studio .NET, developers can create secure, scalable applications and Web services quickly in the language of their choice, leveraging existing systems and skills. 以微软的.NET 技术构建的完全开发环境。使用 Visual Studio .NET 软件开放环境,开发者能够用所选择的语言创建安全、可扩展的应用程序和快速的 Web 服务,并与现存的系统和功能平衡。

Microsoft Windows *n.* **微软(公司的)Windows 操作系统**
See(见) Windows.

Microsoft Windows 2000 *n.* **微软(公司的)Windows 2000 操作系统**
See(见) Windows 2000.

Microsoft Windows 95 *n.* **微软(公司的)Windows 95 操作系统**
See(见) Windows 95.

Microsoft Windows 98 *n.* **微软(公司的)Windows 98 操作系统**
See(见) Windows 98.

Microsoft Windows CE *n.* **Microsoft Windows CE 操作系统**
See(见) Windows CE.

Microsoft Windows Messenger *n.* **微软(公司的)Windows 系统信使(程序,软件)**
See(见) .NET Messenger Service.

Microsoft Windows NT *n.* **微软(公司的)Windows NT 操作系统**
See(见) Windows NT.

Microsoft Word *n.* **微软(公司的)字处理软件**
See(见) Word.

Microsoft XML *n.* **微软(公司的)可扩展置标语言**
See(见) MSXML.

microspace justification *n.* **微间隔[距]调整**
The addition of thin spaces between characters within words to fill out a line for justification, instead of relying only on adding space between words. Good microspace justification gives justified text a more polished, professional look; excessive microspace justification causes words to lose visual coherence. *Also called*: microjustification. *See also* justify (definition 2), microspacing. 通过增加词内字符与字符之间,而不仅仅是词与词之间的微细间隔来添满一行从而对行进行调整的方法。合理的微间隔调整会形成更优美、更专业的视觉效果,但调整过度则会使词看起来失去连贯性。也称为 microjustification。参阅 justify(第 2 个释义),microspacing。

microspacing *n.* **微间隔(化),微间距(化)**
In printing, the process of adjusting character placement by very small increments. 在打印时,通过微小增量调节字符位置的过程。

microtransaction *n.* **微(型)交易[业务]**
A business transaction that involves a very small amount of money, typically under about $5. *See also* millicent technology. 一种商业交易,交易涉及的金额非常微小,一般都在 5 美元以下。参阅 millicent technology。

microwave relay *n.* **微波中继**
A communications link that uses point-to-point radio transmissions at frequencies higher than approximately 1 gigahertz (1000 megahertz). 一种使用点对点无线电发射的通信链路,其发射的频率高于 1 吉赫兹(1000 兆赫兹)。

middleware *n.* **中间件**
1. Software that sits between two or more types of software and translates information between them. Middleware can cover a broad spectrum of software and generally sits between an application and an operating system, a network operating system, or a database management system. Examples of middleware include CORBA and other object broker programs and network control programs. *See also* CORBA. 介于两种或多种软件之间并能在其间传递信息的软件。中间件能够覆盖较广范围的软件功能,一般位于一种应用程序与一种操作系统、一种网络操作系统或与一种数据库管理系统之间。中间件的例子有 CORBA 程序、其他对象代理程序和网络控制程序。参阅 CORBA。
2. Software that provides a common application programming interface (API). Applications written using that API will run in the same computer systems as the middleware. An example of this type of middleware is ODBC, which has a common API for many types of databases. *See also* application programming interface, ODBC. 能提供公共应用程序编程接口(API)的软件。使用 API 编写的应用程序将作为中间件运行在相同的计算机系

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统中。这种类型中间件的例子是 ODBC 程序。ODBC 具有供多种数据库使用的通用的 API。参阅 application programming interface, ODBC.

3. Software development tools that enable users to create simple programs by selecting existing services and linking them with a scripting language. *See also* scripting language. 软件开发工具，能够使用户通过选择已有的服务和用脚本语言对其链接建立简单的程序。参阅 scripting language.

MIDI *n.* 迷笛，(电子)乐器数字化接口

Acronym for **M**usical **I**nstrument **D**igital **I**nterface. A serial interface standard that allows for the connection of music synthesizers, musical instruments, and computers. The MIDI standard is based partly on hardware and partly on a description of the way in which music and sound are encoded and communicated between MIDI devices. The information transmitted between MIDI devices is in a form called a *MIDI message*, which encodes aspects of sound such as pitch and volume as 8- bit bytes of digital information. MIDI devices can be used for creating, recording, and playing back music. Using MIDI, computers, synthesizers, and sequencers can communicate with each other, either keeping time or actually controlling the music created by other connected equipment. *See also* synthesizer. 为 Musical Instrument Digital Interface 的缩略语。一种串行接口标准，允许将音乐合成器、乐器和计算机连接起来。MIDI 标准一部分基于硬件，一部分基于对音乐和声音编码方式的描述以及 MIDI 设备间的通信状况。在 MIDI 设备间传输的信息被称为 MIDI 消息，它将音调和音量等声音成分编码成 8 位字节的数字信息。MIDI 设备能被用于建立、记录和演奏音乐。借助 MIDI，计算机、合成器和定序器能相互通信，或保持时间同步，或实际控制通过其他连接设备创建的音乐。参阅 synthesizer

MIDL *n.* MIDL 语言，微软接口定义语言

Acronym for **M**icrosoft **I**nterface **D**efinition **L**anguage. Microsoft implementation and extension of the Interface Definition Language (IDL). *See also* IDL. 为 Microsoft Interface Definition Language 的缩略语。经微软实现并扩展了的接口定义语言(IDL)。参阅 IDL。

midrange computer *n.* 中型(计算)机

A medium-size computer. The term is used interchangeably with *minicomputer*, except midrange computers do not include single-user workstations. *See also* minicomputer. 一种中等级别[规模]的计算机。该术语除了不包括单用户工作站的情形之外，与术语"小型机"可互用。参阅 minicomputer。

migration *n.* 迁移

The process of making existing applications and data work on a different computer or operating system. 使现有的应用程序和数据可以在不同的计算机或操作系统上运行的过程。

.mil *n.* (美国)军方机构的域名

In the Internet's Domain Name System, the toplevel domain that identifies addresses operated by U. S. military organizations. The designation, mil appears at the end of the address. *See also* DNS (definition 1), domain (definition 3). *Compare* .com, .edu, .gov, .net, .org. 在因特网域名系统中，用于标识由美国军方机构操作的因特网地址的顶级域名。在因特网地址中，mil 出现在最后。参阅 DNS (第 1 个释义)，domain (第 3 个释义)。比较 .com, .edu, .gov, .net, .org。

Military Network *n.* 军用网

See(见) MILNET.

millennium bug *n.* 千年虫

See(见) Year 2000 problem.

millennium-compliant *adj.* 【修】千年适应

See(见) Year 2000-compliant.

millennium computer bug *n.* 计算机千年虫问题

See(见) Year 2000 problem.

millennium transition *n.* 千年过渡

See(见) Year 2000 rollover.

milli- *prefix* 【前缀】毫

Metric prefix meaning 10^{-3} (one thousandth). *Abbreviation*: m. 公制度量前缀，即 10^{-3} (千分之一)。缩写为 m。

millicent technology *n.* 毫分技术

A set of protocols for smallscale commercial transactions over the Internet, developed by Digital Equipment Corporation. Millicent technology is intended to handle purchases of items of information at prices less than a cent. 一组由(美国)数

字设备公司开发的、用于因特网上小规模商品交易的协议集。毫分技术用于处理价格低于 1 美分的购买信息。

millions of instructions per second *n.* 百万条指令每秒

See(见) MIPS.

millisecond *n.* 毫秒,10^{-3}秒

One thousandth of a second. *Abbreviation*: ms or msec. 1 秒的千分之一。缩写为 ms 或 msec。

millivolt *n.* 毫伏

One thousandth of a volt. *Abbreviation*: mV. 伏的千分之一。缩写为 mV。

MILNET *n.* 军用网

Short for **Mil**itary **Net**work. A wide area network that represents the military side of the original ARPANET. MILNET carries nonclassified U. S. military traffic. *See also* ARPANET. *Compare* NSFnet. 为 **Mil**itary **Net**work 的缩写。一种起源于 ARPANET 的展示军方情况的广域网 MILNET 载有非分类的美国军用通信信息。参阅 ARPANET。比较 NSFnet。

MIMD *n.* 多指令多数据流处理技术

Acronym for **m**ultiple **i**nstruction, **m**ultiple **d**ata stream processing. A category of computer architecture engaged in parallel processing in which central processing units independently fetch instructions and operate on data. *See also* architecture (definition 1), central processing unit, instruction, parallel processing. *Compare* SIMD. 为 **m**ultiple **i**nstruction, **m**ultiple **d**ata stream processing 的缩略语。一种从事并行处理的计算机体系结构类型。其中,中央处理单元独立地取指令和操作数据。参阅 architecture (第 1 个释义), central processing unit, instruction, parallel processing。比较 SIMD。

MIME 或 mime *n.* 多用途[通用]因特网邮件扩展(标准)

Acronym for **M**ultipurpose **I**nternet **M**ail **E**xtensions. A protocol widely used on the Internet that extends the SMTP (Simple Mail Transfer Protocol) to permit data, such as video, sound, and binary files, to be transmitted by Internet e-mail without having to be translated into ASCII format first. This is accomplished by the use of MIME types, which describe the contents of a document. A MIME-compliant application sending a file, such as some e-mail programs, assigns a MIME type to the file. The receiving application, which must also be MIME-compliant, refers to a standardized list of documents that are organized into MIME types and subtypes to interpret the content of the file. For instance, one MIME type is *text*, and it has a number of subtypes, including *plain* and *html*. A MIME type of *text/html* refers to a file that contains text written in HTML. MIME is part of HTTP, and both Web browsers and HTTP servers use MIME to interpret e-mail files they send and receive. *See also* HTTP, HTTP server, Simple Mail Transfer Protocol, Web browser. *Compare* BinHex1 (definition 1). 为 **M**ultipurpose **I**nternet **M**ail **E**xtensions 的缩略语。因特网上广泛应用的一种协议,这种协议将简单邮件传输协议(SMTP)扩展成允许数据(像视频、声音和二进制文件)在因特网上直接传输,而不必先转变成 ASCII 格式文件的标准。这是通过使用 MIME 类型来描述文档内容而完成的。一个支持 MIME 标准的应用程序在发送文件(如某些电子邮件程序)时,会将 MIME 类型安排进文件中。接收程序也必须要支持 MIME 标准,且参照已经被组织成 MIME 类型和子类型的标准化文档列表来解释文件的内容。例如,一个 MIME 类型可能是文本型式,且具有许多子类型,包括纯文本和超文本。一种文本-超文本的 MIME 类型是指含有用超文本置标语言(HTML)书写的文本的文件。MIME 是超文本传输协议(HTTP)的一部分。Web 浏览器和 HTTP 服务器都能使用 MIME 来解释它们发送和接收的电子邮件文件。参阅 HTTP, HTTP server, Simple Mail Transfer Protocol, Web browser。比较 BinHex1 (第 1 个释义)。

mindshare *n.* 精神占有率

The presence and familiarity of a product, service, or company in the minds of users or consumers. Unlike *market share*, which is the percentage of the market won by a particular product, service, or company, mindshare is a less quantifiable but

still important factor in engaging customer attention and generating sales. The term is used frequently by, but is not limited to, the computer industry. 指产品、服务或公司在用户或消费者心中的真实感和亲密感。与市场占有率不同，精神占有率是由特定产品、服务或公司赢得的市场百分比。它难以计算，但仍然是吸引消费者注意力和促进销售的重要因素。该词经常由计算机行业使用，但不仅限与此。

miniaturization *n.* 小型化

In the development of integrated circuits, the process of reducing the size and increasing the density of transistors and other elements on a semiconductor chip. In addition to providing the benefits of small size, miniaturization of electronic circuits also lowers power requirements, reduces heat, and shortens delays in the propagation of signals from one circuit element to the next. *See also* integrated circuit, integration (definition 2). 在集成电路的开发中，指减小半导体基片上晶体管和其他元[器]件的尺寸同时增加其密度的过程或工艺。除了体积的好处以外，电子电路的小型化还可以降低功耗、减少发热并缩短信号从一个电路元件到另一个的传输延迟。参阅 integrated circuit, integration (第 2 个释义)。

minicomputer *n.* 小型(计算)机

A mid-level computer built to perform complex computations while dealing efficiently with a high level of input and output from users connected via terminals. Minicomputers also frequently connect to other minicomputers on a network and distribute processing among all the attached machines. Minicomputers are used heavily in transaction-processing applications and as interfaces between mainframe computer systems and wide area networks. *See also* computer, mainframe computer, microcomputer, supercomputer, wide area network. *Compare* midrange computer, workstation (definition 2). 一种中等级别的计算机，用于执行复杂计算，同时能有效地处理来自终端的用户的高级输入和输出。小型机之间也常常通过网络相互连接起来，进而能在所有相连的机器中进行分布式处理。小型机主要用于业务处理应用系统和作为大型机系统与广域网之间的中介。参阅 computer, mainframe computer, microcomputer, supercomputer, wide area network。比较 midrange computer, workstation (第 2 个释义)。

mini-driver architecture *n.* 小型驱动程序[器]体系结构

An architecture in Windows 3.1, Windows 95, Windows 98, Windows NT, and Windows 2000 that uses a relatively small and simple driver, containing any additional instructions needed by a specific hardware device, to interface with the universal driver for that class of devices. *See also* driver. 在 Windows 3.1、Windows 95、Windows 98、Windows NT 和 Windows 2000 系统中，一种使用相对较小和较为简单的驱动程序的体系结构。其中，含有特定硬件设备需要的任何附加指令，以便与通用设备驱动程序连接。参阅 driver。

minifloppy *n.* 小型软(磁)盘

A 5.25-inch floppy disk. *See also* floppy disk. 一种 5.25 英寸的软磁盘。参阅 floppy disk。

minimize *vb.* 【动】最小化

In a graphical user interface, to hide a window without shutting down the program responsible for the window. Usually an icon, a button, or a name for the window is placed on the desktop; when the user clicks on the button, icon, or name, the window is restored to its previous size. *See also* graphical user interface, Minimize button, taskbar, window. *Compare* maximize. 在图形用户界面(程序)中，隐藏一个视窗，但不关闭管理该视窗的应用程序。通常，视窗被最小化成图标、按钮或名字而置于桌面上。当用户单击该图标、按钮或名字时，视窗又恢复成原先的大小。参阅 graphical user interface, Minimize button, taskbar, window。比较 maximize。

Minimize button *n.* 最小化按钮

In Windows 3.*x*, Windows 9x, Windows NT, and Windows 2000, a button in the upper right-hand corner of a window that when clicked hides the window. In Windows 3.*x* and Windows NT 3.5 and earlier, an icon appears on the desktop that represents the window; in Windows 95, Windows NT 4, and later versions, the name of

the window appears on the taskbar at the bottom of the desktop screen. When the icon or the name is clicked, the window is restored to its previous size. *See also* graphical user interface, taskbar, window. 在 Windows 3.*x*、Windows 9x 、Windows NT 和 Windows 2000 系统中，一种位于视窗右上角的按钮，单击它时可以隐藏视窗。在 Windows 3.x 和 Windows NT 3.5 及更低的版本中，单击最小化按钮时，视窗会最小化成桌面上的一个图标；而在 Windows 95 和 Windows NT 4.0 中，单击最小化按钮时，在桌面屏幕底部的任务栏上会出现视窗的名字。当在上述图标或名字上单击时，视窗又恢复成原先的尺寸。参阅 graphical user interface, taskbar, window。

mini-notebook *n.* 小型笔记本计算机

A portable computer in a case smaller than that of a standard laptop computer. Most mini-notebook computers have small keyboards, LCD screens built into folding cases, Pentium processors, and built-in hard drives. They are designed to run on standard operating systems, such as Windows 98, rather than on the Windows CE operating system used by the even smaller handheld computers. 一种装在小于标准膝上型计算机的机箱中的便携式计算机。大多数小型笔记本计算机带有小键盘、内置于可折叠机箱中的液晶(LCD)显示屏、奔腾处理器和内置式硬盘驱动器。它们被指定运行标准的操作系统，如 Windows 98，而不是更小的手提式计算机所使用的 Windows CE 操作系统。

miniport driver *n.* 小型端口驱动程序[器]

A kernel-mode driver that is specific to a device. A miniport driver is linked to a port driver that provides an interface between the port driver and the operating system. This is typically implemented as a dynamiclink library. 一种用于特定设备的核心驱动程序。小型端口驱动程序被链接到在端口驱动器和操作系统间提供接口的端口驱动器上。最典型的实现是作为一个动态链接库。

minisite *n.* 小型网站[址]

See(见) microsite.

minitower *n.* 小型塔式机箱

A vertical floor-standing computer cabinet that is about half the height (13 inches) of a tower case (24 inches). *See also* tower. 一种立式的计算机机箱，其高度大约是塔式机箱(24 英寸)的一半(13 英寸)。参阅 tower。

minor key *n.* 辅助键

See(见) alternate key (第 1 个释义).

MIP mapping *n.* 小中见大映射

Short for **mul**tum **i**n **p**arvo (Latin, "much in little") **mapping**. A form of mapping in which the appearance of a bitmapped image is precalculated from a distance and used in a texture mapper. This allows for smoother texture-mapped images calculated in the distance, since pixel conversion may alter colors relative to human perception. 为 **mul**tum **i**n **p**arvo (Latin, "much in little") **mapping** 的缩写。一种映射的形式。其中，位图图像的外观依据距离(即图像的大小)被预先计算且被用在纹理映射表中。这就允许在大小尺寸上计算出平滑的纹理映射图像，因为像素换算可以更细地改变人类视觉所能感知到的颜色变化。

MIPS *n.* 百万条指令每秒

Acronym for **m**illions of **i**nstructions **p**er **s**econd. A common measure of processor speed. *See also* central processing unit, MFLOPS. 为 **m**illions of **i**nstructions **p**er **s**econd 的缩略语。一种测量处理器运行速率的度量单位。参阅 central processing unit, MFLOPS。

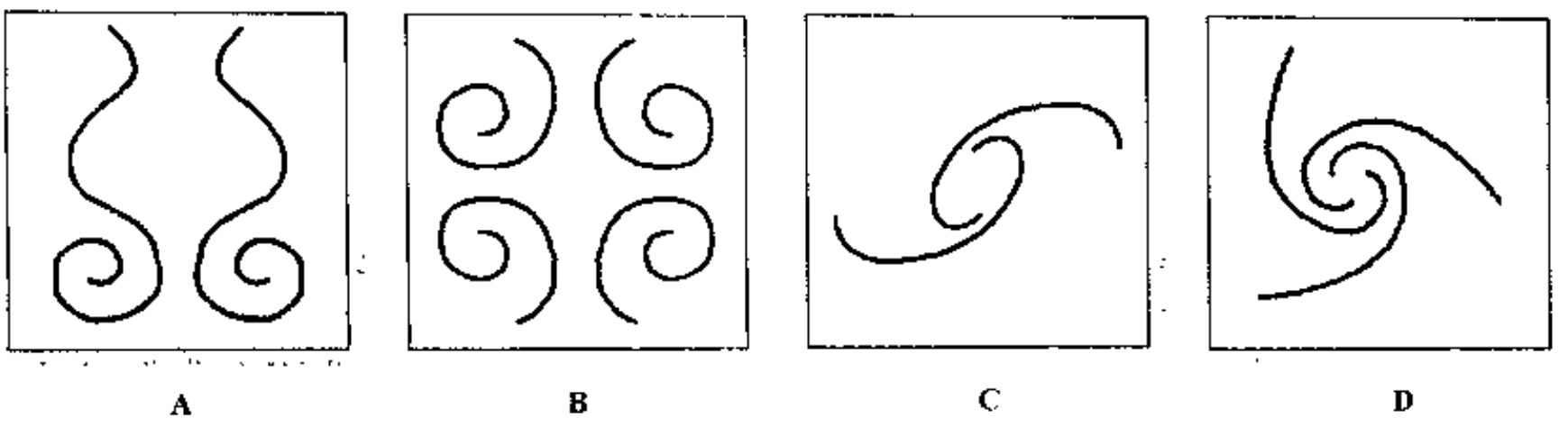
mirror image *n.* 镜像(图像)

An image that is an exact duplicate of the original with the exception that one dimension is reversed. For example, a right-pointing arrow and a left-pointing arrow of the same size and shape are mirror images. 一种除了在一个维度上图像方向相反外，其他均完全相同的复制图像。例如，"<"和">"是镜像图像。

mirroring *n.* 镜像(力)

1. In computer graphics, the ability to display a mirror image of a graphic—a duplicate rotated or reflected relative to some reference such as an axis of symmetry. See the illustration. 在计算机图形学中，指能够显示图形镜像图像的能力，即一种以对称轴为参考的旋转或反射复制的能力。参阅本条目的图例。

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Mirroring

(A) *Twofold symmetry with vertical axis*; (B) *fourfold symmetry with vertical and horizontal axes*; (C) *twofold radial symmetry*. (D) *threefold radial symmetry*

(A) 相对于纵轴的二重对称; (B) 相对于横轴和纵轴的四重对称; (C) 二重径向对称; (D) 三重径向对称

2. In a network, a means of protecting data on a network by duplicating it, in its entirety, on a second disk. Mirroring is one strategy implemented in RAID security. 在网络中，指通过在第二张磁盘中完全复制网络中的数据来保护它们的一种手段。镜像是 RAID 安全性中执行的一种策略。

3. On the Internet, replicating a Web site or an FTP site on another server. A site is often mirrored if it is frequently visited by multiple users. This eases the network traffic to the site, making it easier for users to gain access to the information or files on it. A site may also be mirrored in different geographic locations to facilitate downloading by users in various areas. *See also* RAID. 在因特网中，指在另外一个服务器中复制 Web 站点或 FTP 站点。如果站点经常被多种用户访问，该站点就经常被镜像。这缓解了到该站点的网络通信量，使用户可以更方便地访问该站点中的信息或文件。站点也可以在不同的地理位置被镜像以方便不同区域的用户进行下载。参阅 RAID.

mirror site *n.* **镜像站点**

A file server that contains a duplicate set of files to the set on a popular server. Mirror sites exist to spread the distribution burden over more than one server or to eliminate the need to use high demand international circuits. 一种备份有公用服务器中的许多文件集的文件服务器。镜像站点用于扩大服务器的分布范围，同时还能节省对国际线路的占有率。

MIS *n.* **管理信息系统[服务]**

See(见) IS.

misc. newsgroups *n.* **新闻组中的杂项**

Usenet newsgroups that are part of the misc. hierarchy and have the prefix *misc*. These newsgroups cover topics that do not fit into the other standard Usenet hierarchies (comp., news., rec., sci., soc., talk.). *See also* newsgroup, traditional newsgroup hierarchy, Usenet. "友思网"新闻组之一，是杂项分层中的一部分，具有杂项(misc.)前缀。这些新闻组包括那些不能纳入其他标准电子新闻层次(comp.,news.,rec.,sci.,soc.,talk.)中的主题。参阅 newsgroup, traditional newsgroup hierarchy, Usenet。

mission critical *adj.* **【修】关键任务；重要，关键**

Pertaining to information, equipment, or other assets of a business or project that are essential to the successful operation of the organization. For example, accounting data and customer records are often considered mission critical information. 用于修饰对于组织的成功运作起关键作用的信息、设备、业务或工程的其他固定资产。例如，财务数据和客户记录通常是关键任务信息。

misuse detection *n.* **误用检测**

See(见) IDS.

mixed cell reference *n.* **混合单元格引用**

In spreadsheets, a cell reference (the address of a cell needed to solve a formula) in which either the

row or the column is relative (automatically changed when the formula is copied or moved to another cell) and the other is absolute (not changed when the formula is copied or moved). *See also* cell (definition 1). 在电子表格中，一种单元格引用(单元格的地址需要通过解公式来获得)，其中，某行或某列是相对引用(当公式被拷贝或移动到其他单元格时自动改变)，而其他的则是绝对引用(当公式被拷贝或移动时不变化)。参阅 cell (第 1 个定义)。

MMC *n.* **微软(公司的)管理控制台**

Acronym for Microsoft Management Console. A framework for hosting administrative tools called snapins. A console might contain tools, folders or other containers, World Wide Web pages, and other administrative items. These items are displayed in the left pane of the console, called a console tree. A console has one or more windows that can provide views of the console tree. The main MMC window provides commands and tools for authoring consoles. The authoring features of MMC and the console tree itself might be hidden when a console is in User Mode. *See also* snap-in. 为 Microsoft Management Console 的缩略语。一种名为嵌入式管理单元的主机管理工具框架。一个控制台可以包含工具、文件夹或其他容器、万维网网页以及其他管理项目。这些项目显示在控制台的左窗格，叫做控制台树。一个控制台有一个或多个窗口显示控制台树。微软管理控制台的主窗口内有创建控制台的命令和工具。当控制台处于"用户模式"时，微软管理控制台的创建功能部件以及控制台树本身可能会隐藏起来。参阅 snap-in。

MMDS *n.* **多通道多点分布式服[业]务**

Short for multichannel multipoint distribution service. A fixed wireless service proposed for use as an alternative when DSL or cable modem options are not practical or desirable. The MMDS spectrum was originally used for distance learning and wireless cable video services before attracting interest for fixed broadband wireless services. *See also* broadband. 为 multichannel multipoint distribution service 的缩写。一种固定的无线(网络接入)服务，作为当 DSL (digital subscriber line，数字用户线路)或有线调制解调器不可用或不被接受时的一种替代。MMDS 频段最初用于远程教育和无线有线视频服务，后来固定带宽无线接入服务吸引了人们的兴趣。参阅 broadband。

MMU *n.* **内存管理单元[部件]**

See(见) memory management unit.

MMX *n.* **多媒体扩展(技术)**

Short for Multimedia Extensions. An enhancement to the architecture of Intel Pentium processors that improves the performance of multimedia and communications applications. 为 Multimedia Extensions 的缩写。一种 Intel 奔腾处理器体系结构增强的技术或方案，主要改善了多媒体技术和通信技术应用方面的性能。

mnemonic *n.* **助记符**

A word, rhyme, or other memory aid used to associate a complex or lengthy set of information with something that is simple and easy to remember. Mnemonics are widely used in computing. Programming languages other than machine language, for example, are known as *symbolic languages* because they use short mnemonics, such as *ADD*(for *addition*) and *def*(for *define*) to represent instructions and operations. Similarly, operating systems and applications based on typed commands use mnemonics to represent instructions to the program. MSDOS, for example, uses *dir*(for *directory*) to request a list of files. 一个单词、同韵词或其他帮助记忆的辅助符号，用于使复杂的或长的信息集和某些简单易记的东西建立联系。助记符被广泛用于计算机信息处理技术中。例如，除了机器语言之外的程序设计语言之所以被称为符号语言，是因为使用了短的助记符，如 ADD(加)和 def(定义)用于表示指令和运算操作。与此类似，基于命令的操作系统和应用程序也使用助记符来表示程序指令。如 MS-DOS 使用 dir(目录和文件显示)来显示文件列表。

MNP10 *n.* **第 10 类微通信网络协议**

Short for Microcom Networking Protocol, Class 10. An industry-standard communication protocol used for modem connections over analog cellular telephone connections. The most recent version of MNP10 is MNP 10EC (EC stands for Enhanced

Cellular). *See also* communications protocol. 为 Microcom Networking Protocol, Class 10 的缩写，一种属于行业标准的通信协议，用于在模拟蜂窝电话网中的调制解调器之间的连接。MNP10 最新的版本是 MNP10EC，其中 EC 表示增强型蜂窝电话标准。参阅 communications protocol。

mobile computing *n.* 移动计算机处理技术

The process of using a computer while traveling. Mobile computing usually requires a portable computer that is battery powered, rather than a desktop system. 指在旅行中使用计算机的过程或方法。移动计算机处理技术通常需要的是一部用电池供电的手提式计算机，而不是台式机。

Mobile Explorer *n.* 移动电话浏览器

A modular wireless applications and services platform designed by Microsoft to power Wchenabled wireless telephones. When connected to a wtreless network, Mobile Explorer provides secure mobile access to corporate or personal e-mail, corporate networks, and the Internet. It includes a multimode microbrowser, which can display Web content coded in a variety of markup languages used for small, handheld devices, including cHTML, HTML, WAP 1.1, and WML. *See also* microbrowser. 微软公司设计开发的一种模块化无线应用程序和服务平台，适用于可访问万维网的无线电话。连通无线网络后，移动电话浏览器能够提供安全的移动访问，包括收发公司或个人电子邮件、登录公司网络及因特网。它包括一个多模式微型浏览器，可以显示各种置标语言编写的万维网内容。这些用于小型手持设备的语言包括 cHTML、HTML、WAP 1.1 和 WML 等。参阅 micro browser。

Mobile Information Server *n.* 移动信息服务器

A software application developed by Microsoft to allow telecommunications carriers, enterprise customers, and business partners to securely extend Microsoft Exchange Server information, corporate intranet applications, and services to users of wireless handheld computing devices. Microsoft Information Server provides mobile users with access to personal services and data stored on the intranet, such as e-mail, document files, appointment calendars, and contacts. 微软公司开发的一种软件应用系统，有了该系统，电信公司、企业客户、商业伙伴就能够安全地给无线手持计算设备用户提供微软交换服务器的信息、企业内联网应用系统和服务。微软信息服务器能让移动用户访问存储在内联网上的个人服务信息、数据，诸如电子邮件、文档文件、预约、联系地址等。

mobile IP *n.* 移动因特网协议

Acronym for **mobile** Internet Protocol. An Internet protocol designed to support host mobility. Mobile IP enables a host to remain connected to the Internet with the same IP address (called the home address) while moving to different locations. Mobile IP tracks a moving host by registering the presence of the host with a foreign agent; the home agent then forwards packets to the remote network. *See also* IP. 为 **mobile** Internet Protocol 的缩略语。一种因特网协议，使主机更具灵活性。即使主机移动到不同的地方，移动因特网协议也能使主机使用同一个 IP 地址(即主地址)与因特网保持连接。通过记录外部代理机的出现地址，移动因特网协议追踪到一个移动主机，然后，本地代理把包转发到远程网络。参阅 IP。

mobile telephone switching office *n.* 移动电话交换局系统

Computer that controls wireless phone calls. The mobile telephone switching office controls the operation of wireless cell sites, tracks calls, and transfers signals between wireless networks and traditional wired telephone systems. *Acronym*: MTSO. 控制无线电话呼叫的计算机。移动电话交换局控制无线电话站的操作、跟踪呼叫以及在无线网络和传统有线电话系统之间传送信号。缩略为 MTSO。

mode *n.* 方式，模式，状态

The operational state of a computer or a program. For example, edit mode is the state in which a program accepts changes to a file. *See also* address mode, compatibility mode, safe mode, video mode, virtual real mode. 指计算机或程序运行的状态。例如，编辑方式就是程序允许改变文件的状态。参阅 address mode, compatibility mode, safe mode, video mode, virtual real mode。

modec *n.* 调制解调-编码解码器

In telecommunications, a device that generates

analog modem signals digitally. The term *modec* is a combination of the terms *modem* and *codec*. *See also* codec (definition 1), modem (definition 2). 在远程通信技术中,一种以数字方式产生模拟调制解调信号的设备。*modec* 短语是 *modem* 和 *codec* 短语的组合。参阅 codec (第 1 个释义), modem (第 2 个释义)。

model *n.* 模型

A mathematical or graphical representation of a real-world situation or object-for example, a mathematical model of the distribution of matter in the universe, a spreadsheet (numeric) model of business operations, or a graphical model of a molecule. Models can generally be changed or manipulated so that their creators can see how the real version might be affected by modifications or varying conditions. *See also* modeling, simulation. 一种对现实世界状况或对象的数学或图形表示,如宇宙中物质分布的数学模型、业务状况的电子表格(数字)模型或分子的图形模型等。模型的建立者们通常对模型及建立模型的条件加以改变,以便观察这些修改对模型所模拟的现实情况所产生的影响。参阅 modeling, simulation。

modeling *n.* 建模,造型

1. The use of computers to describe the behavior of a system. Spreadsheet programs, for example, can be used to manipulate financial data representing the health and activity of a company, to develop business plans and projections, or to evaluate the impact of proposed changes on the company's operations and financial status. *See also* simulation, spreadsheet program. 指使用计算机来描述系统的行为。例如,电子表格程序,能被用于处理表示公司经营状况和活力的财务数据、制定业务计划和项目或评估将采取的变动对公司运转和财务状况可能产生的影响和效果。参阅 simulation, spreadsheet program。

2. The use of computers to describe physical objects and the spatial relationships among them mathematically. CAD programs, for example, are used to create on-screen representations of such physical objects as tools, office buildings, complex molecules, and automobiles. These models use equations to create lines, curves, and other shapes and to place those shapes accurately in relation to each other and to the two-dimensional or three-dimensional space in which they are drawn. *See also* CAD, rendering, solid model, surface modeling, three-dimensional model, two-dimensional model, wire-frame model. 指使用计算机以数学方法来描述物理对象及其空间关系。例如,CAD 程序可被用于建立下述物理对象的屏幕显示:工具、办公楼、复杂分子结构和汽车等。这些模型使用方程来建立直线、曲线和其他形状并按其相互关系及所处的二维或三维空间关系来准确地安置它们。参阅 CAD, rendering, solid model, surface modeling, three-dimensional model, two-dimensional model, wire-frame model。

modem *n.* 调制解调器

1. Short for **mo**dulator/**dem**odulator. A communications device that converts between digital data from a computer or terminal and analog audio signals that can pass through a standard telephone line. Because the telephone system was designed to handle voice and other audio signals and a computer processes signals as discrete units of digital information, a modem is necessary at both ends of the telephone line to exchange data between computers. At the transmit end, the modem converts from digital to analog audio; at the receiving end, a second modem converts the analog audio back to its original digital form. In order to move a high volume of data, high-speed modems rely on sophisticated methods for "loading" information onto the audio carrier-for example, they may combine frequency shift keying, phase modulation, and amplitude modulation to enable a single change in the carrier's state to represent multiple bits of data. In addition to the basic modulation and demodulation functions, most modems also include firmware that allows them to originate and answer telephone calls. International standards for modems are specified by the International Telecommunications Union, or ITU. Despite their capabilities, modems do require communications software in order to function. *See also* amplitude modulation, frequency modulation, quadrature amplitude modulation. *Compare* digital modem. 为 **mo**dulator/

demodulator 的缩写。一种通信设备，在发自计算机或终端的数字数据和可通过标准电话线传送的模拟声频信号之间进行转换。由于原先设计的电话系统是处理话音和其他声频信号，而计算机处理的信号是离散型的数字化信息单位，所以在电话线的两端都需要有调制解调器来交换各计算机之间的数据。在发送端，调制解调器把数字声频(信号)转换成模拟声频信号；在接收端，第二个调制解调器再将模拟声频信号转换为其初始的数字形式。为了传送大量的数据，高速调制解调器依赖很复杂的方法把信息"加载"到声频载波上——例如，它们可以组合(使用)频移键控法、相位调制法与幅度调制法(从而)使载波状态的单一变化(可)表示多个数据位。除基本的调制与解调功能外，绝大多数的调制解调器还包括允许它们发出与应答电话呼叫的固件。调制解调器的国际标准由国际电信联盟(ITU)来制造。不管其功能(即能力)如何，调制解调器确实需要通信软件才能(正常地)操作。参阅 amplitude modulation, frequency modulation, quadrature amplitude modulation。比较 digital modem。

2. Any communications device that acts as an interface between a computer or terminal and a communications channel. Although such a device may not actually modulate or demodulate analog signals, it may be described as a modem because a modem is perceived by many users to be a black box that connects a computer to a communications line (such as a high-speed network or a cable TV system). *See also* digital modem. 指在计算机或者终端与通信信道之间充当接口的任何通信设备。尽管这类设备或许不能实际调制或者解调模拟信号，但是它可以被描述作为一个调制解调器，因为用户认为调制解调器就是连接计算机到通信线路(例如高速网络或者有线电视系统)上的一个黑盒子。参阅 digital modem。

modem bank *n.* 调制解调器组[池]

A collection of modems connected to a server maintained by an ISP or the operator of a BBS or remote-access LAN. Most modem banks are configured to allow a remote user to dial a single phone number that routes calls to an available phone number on the bank. *See also* BBS (definition 1), ISP, LAN. 指连接到一台服务器上的多个调制解调器的集合，由一家 ISP、BBS 或远程访问局域网(LAN)的操作员进行维护。大多数调制解调器组[池]都被设置成允许远程用户只拨一个电话号码，就可呼叫该组中所有可用的电话号码。参阅 BBS (第 1 个释义)，ISP，LAN。

modem eliminator *n.* 调制解调消除器

A device that enables two computers to communicate without modems. *See also* null modem. 一种使两台计算机在没有调制解调器时也能通信的设备。参阅 null modem。

modem port *n.* 调制解调器(端)口

A serial port used for connecting an external modem to a personal computer. *See also* modem (definition 1), serial port. 一种串行端口，用于将外部的调制解调器连接到个人计算机上。参阅 modem (第 1 个释义)，serial port。

modem ready *n.* 调制解调器就绪(指示灯)

See(见) MR.

moderated *adj.* 【修】调节，适度，温和

Subjected to review by a moderator, who may remove irrelevant or inflammatory articles or messages before redistributing them through a newsgroup, mailing list, or other messaging system. 指经过调节者再检查的特性。调节者可以将不切题的或带有煽动性的文章或消息删除后再通过新闻组、邮递列表或消息系统对外发布。

moderated discussion *n.* 调节[剪辑]讨论

Communication taking place on a mailing list, newsgroup, or other online forum that is edited by a moderator. When a user submits a message to a moderated discussion, the moderator decides if the message is relevant to the discussion topic. If so, it is forwarded to the discussion group. The content of a moderated discussion is often perceived as more valuable than that of an unmoderated one because the information has been read and approved by a "gatekeeper," who has (presumably) filtered out irrelevant submissions. Some moderators also filter submissions for obscene or pornographic material or material that is potentially offensive. *See also* mailing list, moderator, newsgroup. 一种发生在邮递列表、新闻组或其他在线论坛中的经过调节者编辑的通信。当有人向调节讨论论坛提出一条看法时，调节者将确定该看法对所讨论的主

题是否中肯、切题。如果是，则将其传送给讨论组。调节讨论的内容比未经调节更有价值，因为调节讨论中的信息已经过"守门员"的筛选和过滤，不相干的部分已经被删除掉了，有些调节者也会筛去淫书或色情或其他令人讨厌的材料。参阅 mailing list，moderator，newsgroup。

moderator *n.* **调节者，剪辑人员**

In some Internet newsgroups and mailing lists, a person through whom all messages are filtered before they are distributed to the members of the newsgroup or list. The moderator discards or edits any messages that are not considered appropriate. *See also* mailing list，newsgroup. 在某些因特网新闻组和邮递列表中，指那种对所有消息进行过滤的人。过滤后的消息，才可发布给新闻组或邮递列表中的成员。剪辑人员可以删除或编辑任何他们认为不恰当的消息。参阅 mailing list，newsgroup。

modified frequency modulation encoding *n.* **改进调频制编码法**

An older method of storing data on disks. Modified frequency modulation encoding is based on an earlier technique called frequency modulation encoding but improves on its efficiency by reducing the need for synchronizing information and by basing the magnetic coding of each bit on the status of the previously recorded bit. This method of encoding stores more information on a disk than does frequency modulation encoding. It is not, however, as efficient a space saver as the technique known as *runlength limited encoding*, or RLL. *Abbreviation*: MFM encoding. *Compare* frequency modulation encoding，run-length limited encoding. 一种用于在磁盘上存储数据的旧方法。改进调频制编码法基于早先的调频制编码技术，但通过减少所需的同步信息和使每一位的磁代码基于先前记录位的状态的方法提高了编码效率。该编码法比调频制编码法在磁盘上能存储更多的信息，但在节省磁盘空间上，还不如行程受限编码(RLL)技术有效。缩写为 MFM encoding。比较 frequency modulation encoding，run-length limited encoding。

modifier key *n.* **修改键**

A key on the keyboard that, when held down while another key is pressed, changes the meaning of the keystroke. *See also* Alt key，Command key，Control key，Shift key. 键盘中的一种键。当和别的键联合使用时(即按住修改键的同时再按别的键)，可以改变那个键本来的含义。参阅 Alt key，Command key，Control key，Shift key。

modify structure *n.* **修改结构**

An operator available in some database management systems that permits fields (columns) to be added or deleted without the need to rebuild the entire database. 一种用于某些数据库管理系统的操作，允许在不重建整个数据库的情况下，增加或删除若干字段(即列)。

MO disk *n.* **磁光盘**

See(见) magneto-optic disc.

MO disk drive *n.* **磁光盘驱动器**

See(见) magneto-optic disc.

Modula-2 *n.* **Modula-2 语言**

A modular high-level language designed in 1980 by Niklaus Wirth. Derived from Pascal, Modula-2 is noted for its emphasis on modular programming, its early support for data abstraction, and its lack of standard functions and procedures. *See also* modular programming. 一种模块化高级语言，是由 Niklaus Wirth 于 1980 年设计的。它从 Pascal 语言派生而来，具有侧重于模块化程序设计、最早支持数据抽象化、没有标准函数和过程的特点。参阅 modular programming。

modular design *n.* **模块(化)设计法**

An approach to designing hardware or software in which a project is broken into smaller units, or modules, each of which can be developed, tested, and finished independently before being combined with the others in the final product. Each unit is designed to perform a particular task or function and can thus become part of a library of modules that can often be reused in other products having similar requirements. In programming, for example, one module might consist of instructions for moving the cursor in a window on the screen. Because it is deliberately designed as a stand-alone unit that can work with other sections of the program, the same module might be able to perform the same task in another program as well, thus saving time in development and testing. 一种硬

件或软件设计方法。在模块(化)设计法中,一个项目被分解成许多较小的单元或模块,每个模块可以单独开发、测试和完成,最后将各个模块组合在一起形成最终产品。每个模块皆完成各自的任务或功能,都是模块库中的一个成员,并且能被重用到具有相似需求的其他产品中。例如,在程序设计中,一个模块可以由若干条移动屏幕视窗中光标的指令组成。由于该模块是作为独立单元单独设计的,所以能用在其他程序中执行相同的任务。因此模块(化)设计方法节省了开发和测试的时间。

modular jack *n.* 模块化插座[孔]

See(见) phone connector.

modular programming *n.* 模块化程序设计

An approach to programming in which the program is broken into several independently compiled modules. Each module exports specified elements (such as constants, data types, variables, functions, and procedures); all other elements remain private to the module. Other modules can use only the exported elements. Modules clarify and regularize the interfaces among the major parts of a program. Thus, they facilitate group programming efforts and promote reliable programming practices. Modular programming is a precursor of object-oriented programming. *See also* module (definition 1), object-oriented programming. 一种程序设计方法。其中,一个程序被分解成若干个独立编译的模块,每个模块输出的必须是规定的元素(如常量,数据类型,变量,函数,过程等),所有其他元素仅局限于模块内部。一个模块仅能使用另一个模块的输出元素。由于模块明确了程序各主要部分之间的接口并使其规范化,因此方便了分组程序设计并促进了可靠的程序设计实践。模块化程序设计是面向对象的程序设计的基础。参阅 module (第 1 个释义), object-oriented programming。

modular software *n.* 模块化软件

A program created from multiple stand-alone software components. Modular components can work together to perform the work for which the larger program is designed while still remaining individually usable-and reusable-in other programs. Modular software is, in effect, made up of recyclable parts. Because each component is functionally autonomous and self-contained, other components can call on its services without having to "know" how it works. Thus, a programmer can change or modify the way one component performs its work without adversely affecting other components in the same program. *See also* component software, integrated software, modular design. 一个从多个独立软件组件创建的程序。模块化组件可以在一起工作以执行一个较大的程序要做的工作,同时在其他程序中仍保持独立可用,并且可反复使用。实际上,模块化软件是由可循环的部分组成的。由于每个组件在功能上是自治的和独立的,其他组件可以在不"知道"它是如何工作的情况下调用它的服务。因此,程序设计人员可以改变或修改组件执行工作的方式,而不需要影响同一程序中的其他组件。参阅 component software, integrated software, modular design。

modulate *vb.* 【动】调制

To change some aspect of a signal intentionally, usually for the purpose of transmitting information. 有目的地改变信号的某些方面,通常为了传输信息。

modulation *n.* 调制

1. The process of changing or regulating the characteristics of a carrier wave vibrating at a certain amplitude (height) and frequency (timing) so that the variations represent meaningful information. 改变或调整以特定幅度(高度)和频率(时间)振动的载波特征的过程,调制后载波的变差可表示有意义的信息。

2. In computer communications, the means by which a modem converts digital information sent by a computer to the audio form that it sends over a telephone line. 在计算机通信中,调制解调器将计算机发送的数字信息转变成可以通过电话线传输的语音信号的方法。

modulation standards *n.* 调制标准

Protocols that determine how modems convert digital data into analog signals that can be transmitted over telephone lines. Initially, Bell created modulation standards used in the United States, and the CCITT created international recommendations. The ITU-T (formerly called the CCITT) now

makes recommendations generally adopted by modern manufacturers both internationally and in the United States. The ITU-TV series recommendations (such as V.34 and V.90) define data communication over the telephone network. The suffixes -bis and -ter (for example, V.32bis) indicate later versions. *See also* V.34, V.90. 决定调制解调器如何把数字数据转换成可在电话线上传输的模拟信号的协议。起初，贝尔实验室创制了美国的调制标准，接着，国际电报电话咨询委员会(CCITT)创制了国际试行草案。ITU-T(正式名称为 CCITT)现在正在制定试行草案，不论在国际上还是在美国国内，调制解调器制造商们都能够采用。ITU-TV 系列草案(如 V.34 版和 V.90 版)给电话网络通信下了定义。后缀-bis 和 ter (如 V.32bis)表明是后期版本。参阅 V.34、V.90。

module *n.* 模块

1. In programming, a collection of routines and data structures that performs a particular task or implements a particular abstract data type. Modules usually consist of two parts: an interface, which lists the constants, data types, variables, and routines that can be accessed by other modules or routines; and an implementation, which is private (accessible only to the module) and which contains the source code that actually implements the routines in the module. *See also* abstract data type, information hiding, Modula-2, modular programming. 在程序设计中，一组例程或数据结构的集合，用于执行特定任务或实现特定的抽象数据类型。模块通常由两部分组成：接口和实现。接口给出常量、数据类型、变量和能被其他模块或例程访问的例程。实现是局部的(仅可访问本模块)，它包含模块中例程实际实现的源代码。参阅 abstract data type, information hiding, Modula-2, modular programming。

2. In hardware, a self-contained component that can provide a complete function to a system and can be interchanged with other modules that provide similar functions. *See also* memory card, SIMM. 在硬件中，一种可以为系统提供完整功能的自含(即捆绑的)部件，且能够与提供相似功能的其他模块交换。参阅 memory card, SIMM。

modulo *n.* 模(运算)

An arithmetic operation whose result is the remainder of a division operation. For example, 17 *modulo*3 2 because 17 divided by 3 yields a remainder of 2. Modulo operations are used in programming. 一种取除法余数的数学运算。例如，17 模 3 等于 2，这是因为 17 除以 3 的余数为 2。模运算用于程序设计中。

moiré *n.* 莫尔现象[条纹]，云纹，龟纹

A visible wavy distortion or flickering in an image that is displayed or printed with an inappropriate resolution. Several parameters affect moiré patterns, including the size and resolution of the image, resolution of the output device, and halftone screen angle. 一种图像中的可见的波形失真或闪烁现象，发生在以不适当的分辨率显示或打印图像时。影响莫尔图案的参数有：图像的大小和分辨率、输出设备的分辨率和半色调屏幕角度。

molecular beam epitaxy *n.* 分子束外延法

A process used in the fabrication of semiconductor devices, such as integrated circuits. A device employing molecular beam epitaxy creates thin layers of semiconducting material by vaporizing the material and then directing a beam of molecules at the substrate on which the layer is to be formed. This technique allows very precise and very thin layers to be created. 一种用于制造半导体器件(如集成电路)的工艺、方法或过程。采用分子束外延技术的设备通过使材料汽化，然后引导一束分子附着在基片上从而产生一层非常薄的半导体材料层。这种工艺能够产生非常均匀且非常薄的层。

MOM *n.* 面向传报的中间程序

Acronym for **m**essaging-**o**riented **m**iddleware. A class of programs that translates data and messages between applications that use one format and communications services (such as NetBIOS and TCP/IP) that expect a different format. 为 **m**essaging-**o**riented **m**iddleware 的缩略语。一种在使用一种格式和可能产生不同格式的通信服务(如 NetBIOS 和 TCP/IP)的应用程序之间的翻译数据和消息的程序类。

monadic *adj.* 【修】一元

See(见) unary.

Money *n.* Money 软件

Microsoft's Windows-based financial-management software for individuals, families, and small businesses. Money includes tools for managing bank accounts and investments, budgeting, tax estimating and financial planning, and paying bills. 微软公司开发的基于 Windows 操作系统的财务管理软件,用于个人、家庭和小型企业。Money 软件包括银行账户管理、投资、预算、税金估算、财务计划以及账单支付等。

monitor *n.* 监视器

The device on which images generated by the computer's video adapter are displayed. The term *monitor* usually refers to a video display and its housing. The monitor is attached to the video adapter by a cable. *See also* CRT. 一种显示由计算机视频适配器产生的图像的设备。监视器一词通常包括视频显示器及其外壳。监视器通过一根电缆与视频适配器相连。参阅 CRT。

monitoring software *n.* 监控软件

A program or set of programs used to oversee computer-based systems and networks for the purpose of tracking usage or identifying, reporting on, and solving problems at the earliest possible stage. Monitoring software is used in a variety of areas ranging from hardware platforms and their components to operating systems, databases, Internet/intranet access, and business applications. Typically, different tools are used to monitor individual system components, though the individual monitors might feed information to a higher level monitor in order to encompass an entire computing environment. 一种程序或程序组,用于监视基于计算机的系统和网络,以跟踪使用状况或仅可能在最早阶段识别、报告并解决问题。监控软件用于从硬件平台及其组件到操作系统、数据库、因特网与内联网访问和商务应用程序的多种领域内。通常,即使单独的监视器可以向更高级的监视器提供信息,但还是使用不同的工具监控单独的系统组件,以将整个计算机环境包含在内。

monitor port *n.* 监视器端口

See(见) display port.

monochrome *adj.* 【修】单色

Of, pertaining to, or being a monitor that displays images in only one color-black on white (as on early monochrome Macintosh screens) or amber or green on black (as on early IBM and other monochrome monitors). The term is also applied to a monitor that displays only variable levels of a single color, such as a grayscale monitor. 指监视器仅能以一种颜色显示图像的特性。如白底黑字(早期 Macintosh 单色屏幕)或黑底黄字或黑底绿字(早期 IBM 机和单色监视器)。该术语还可用于描述以单色的不同级别进行显示的特性,如灰度级监视器。

monochrome adapter *n.* 单色适配器

A video adapter capable of generating a video signal for one foreground color or sometimes for a range of intensities in a single color, as for a grayscale monitor. 一种视频适配器,能够产生只有一种前景颜色的视频信号或虽是单色但有强度差别(如灰度级监视器那样)的视频信号。

monochrome display *n.* 单色显示(器)

1. A video display capable of rendering only one color. The color displayed depends on the phosphor of the display (often green or amber). 一种只能提供一种颜色的视频显示(器)。所显示的颜色取决于显示用的荧光粉(常为绿色或淡黄色)。

2. A display capable of rendering a range of intensities in only one color, as in a gray-scale monitor. 一种虽是单色但能提供强度差别(如在灰度级监视器中那样)的显示(器)。

Monochrome Display Adapter *n.* 单色显示适配器

See(见) MDA.

monochrome graphics adapter *n.* 单色图形适配器

See(见) HGC.

monochrome monitor *n.* 单色监视器

See(见) monochrome display.

monographics adapter *n.* 单色图形适配器

Any video adapter that can display only monochrome text and graphics; any video adapter functionally compatible with the Hercules Graphics Card (HGC). *See also* HGC. 指任何仅能显示单色文本和图形的视频适配器,或任何在功能上与 Hercules 图形卡(HGC)兼容的视频适配器。参阅 HGC。

monospace font *n.* 等宽字型

A font (set of characters in a particular style and size), similar to that used on a typewriter, in

which each character occupies the same amount of horizontal space regardless of its width—an *i*, for example, taking as much room as an *m*. See the illustration. *Also called*: fixed-width font. *See also* monospacing. *Compare* proportional font. —种类似打字机使用的字型(特定样式和尺寸的字符集),其中,不论字符的宽度如何,它所占的横向空间都是相同的。如,字母 i 所占空间与字母 m 一样多。参阅本条目的图例。也称为 fixed-width font。参阅 monospacing。比较 proportional font。



Monospace font

Monospace font vs. proportional font
等宽字型对变宽字型

monospacing *n.* 等宽(式),单间隔

A form of print and display spacing in which each character occupies the same amount of horizontal space on the line, regardless of whether the character is wide (such as *m*) or narrow (such as *I*). *Also called*: fixed-pitch spacing, fixed spacing, fixed-width spacing. *See also* monospace font. *Compare* proportional spacing. —种字符打印和显示的格式,其中,每个字符在一行中所占的横向空间均相同,而与自身的宽(像 m)或窄(像 I)无关。也称为 fixed-pitch spacing, fixed spacing, fixed-width spacing。参阅 monospace font。比较 proportional spacing。

Monte Carlo method *n.* 蒙特卡洛法

A mathematical technique that uses repeated calculations and random numbers to find an approximate solution to a complex problem. The Monte Carlo method, named for its relationship to games of chance played in the casinos at Monte Carlo, Monaco, can be used in situations in which it is possible to calculate the probability of a particular event occurring but not to factor in the complex effects of many other contributing factors. —种使用重复计算和随机数来寻找复杂问题近似解的数学方法。蒙特卡洛法,因与摩纳哥赌城蒙地卡罗(暗示与偶然机会)有关而得名。它被用于能够计算出某个特定事件发生概率的情形下,但不适用于有许多其他因素起作用的复杂事件。

MOO *n.* 面向对象的 MUD

Short for MUD, object-oriented. A type of virtual environment on the Internet, similar to a game-oriented MUD but based on an object-oriented language and generally focused more on programming than on games. *See also* MUD. 为 MUD, object-oriented 的缩写。因特网中的一类虚拟环境,与多用户地牢(MUD)游戏类似,但基于一种面向对象的语言,一般地,面向对象的 MUD 更侧重于程序设计而不是游戏方面。参阅 MUD。

Moore's Law *n.* 摩尔定律

A prediction by Intel cofounder Gordon Moore in the early days of the computer revolution regarding the growth of semiconductor technology. Moore predicted that the number of transistors that could be put on a chip would double every year, and it did. Ten years later, Moore predicted that chip capacity would double every two years, and capacity has actually doubled every 18 months since then. The doubling of capacity every 18 months is popularly referred to as a "law.". 在计算机革命的早期,由 Intel 公司创始人之一 Gordon Moore 所做的关于半导体技术的增长的预言。摩尔预言可置于芯片上的晶体管数量将以每年两倍的速度递增,而事实也确实如此。10 年后,摩尔预言芯片的容量将以每两年两倍的速度递增,实际上自从那时起,芯片的容量是每 18 个月就增加一倍。每 18 个月倍增的容量通常被作为"定律"。

moov *n.* MooV 视频文件扩展名

A file extension indicating a QuickTime MooV video file for a Macintosh computer. *See also* MooV. —种文件扩展名,用于指明是 Apple 公司 Macintosh 计算机使用的 QuickTime MooV 视频格式文件。参阅 MooV。

MooV *n.* QuickTime 多媒体文件格式

The file format for QuickTime movies that stores synchronized tracks for control, video, audio, and

text. *See also* QuickTime. 指为 Apple 公司多媒体软件 QuickTime 电影、动画文件而设计的一种文件格式，可用于存储控件、视频、声音和文本等对象的同步轨迹。参阅 QuickTime。

morphing *n.* **幻影化，过渡化**

Short for **metamorphosing**. A process by which one image is gradually transformed into another, creating the illusion of a metamorphosis occurring in a short time. A common motion picture special-effects technique, morphing is available in many advanced computer animation packages. *See also* tween. 为 **metamorphosing** 的缩写。一种使一幅图像渐变成另一幅图像，在很短的时间内建立原先图像幻影的过程。作为一种动画特技技术，幻影化广泛用于许多高级计算机动画设计中。参阅 tween。

MOS *n.* **金属氧化物半导体**

Acronym for **metal-oxide semiconductor**. An integrated-circuit technology in which field-effect transistors (FETs) are made with an insulating layer of silicon dioxide between a metal gate electrode and a semiconductor channel. MOS designs are widely used both in discrete components and in integrated circuits. MOS integrated circuits have the advantages of high component density, high speed, and low power consumption. MOS devices are easily damaged by static electricity, so before they are inserted in a circuit, they should be kept with their connectors embedded in conducting foam to prevent the buildup of static charges. *See also* FET, MOSFET. 为 **metal-oxide semiconductor** 的缩略语。一种集成电路技术，在金属门电极和半导体通道之间采用二氧化硅作为绝缘层来制作场效应晶体管(FET)。MOS 设计广泛应用于分立元件和集成电路中。MOS 集成电路具有高元件密度、高速和低能耗的优点。由于 MOS 设备易为静电损坏，因此在其插入电路前应与其插座或连接器一起浸入导电泡沫物中以防止静电聚集。参阅 FET，MOSFET。

Mosaic *n.* **Mosaic 浏览器**

The first popular graphical World Wide Web browser. Released on the Internet in early 1993 by the National Center for Supercomputing Applications (NCSA) at the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, Mosaic is available as freeware and shareware for Windows, Macintosh, and X Window systems. Mosaic is distinguished from other early Web browsers by its ease of use and its addition of inline images to Web documents. *Also called*: NCSA Mosaic. 第一个流行的具有图形用户界面的万维网浏览器。早在 1993 年由(美国)国家超级计算应用中心(NCSA)在(美国)伊利诺斯大学发布。Mosaic 浏览器软件是一种免费共享型软件，可用于 Windows、Macintosh 和 X-Windows 系统。与其他早期 Web 浏览器相比，Mosaic 具有易于使用和能将在线图像附加到 Web 文档中的特点。也称为 NCSA Mosaic。

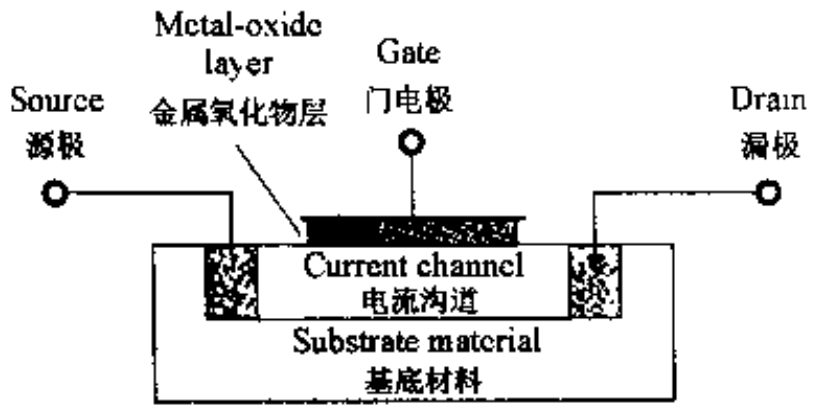
MOSFET *n.* **金属氧化物半导体场效应晶体管**

Acronym for **metal-oxide semiconductor field-effect transistor**. A common type of field-effect transistor in which a layer of silicon dioxide insulates the metal gate from the semiconductor current channel. MOSFETs have extremely high input impedance and therefore require almost no driving power. They are used in many audio applications, including high-gain amplifier circuits. Like all metal-oxide semiconductor (MOS) devices, MOSFETs are easily damaged by static electricity. See the illustration. *See also* FET, MOS. 为 **metal-oxide semiconductor field-effect transistor** 的缩略语。一种常见的场效应晶体管类型。其中，采用二氧化硅将金属门电极与半导体当前通道绝缘开。MOSFET 具有极高的输入阻抗，因此几乎不需任何驱动功率。MOSFET 用于许多音频应用系统(包括高增益放大电路)中。与所有的金属氧化物半导体(MOS)设备一样，MOSFET 也易被静电损坏。参阅本条目的图例。参阅 FET，MOS。

most significant bit *n.* **最高有效位**

In a sequence of one or more bytes, the highest-order bit of a binary number, not including the sign bit. *Acronym*: MSB. *See also* high-order. *Compare* least significant bit. 在由一个或多个字节组成的序列中，二进制数(不含符号位)的最高位。缩略为 MSB。参阅 high-order。比较 least significant bit。

most significant character *n.* **最高有效字符**



MOSFET

The high-order, or leftmost, character in a string. *Acronym*: MSC. *See also* highorder. *Compare* least significant character. 在字符串中位于高位或最左边的字符。缩略为 MSC。参阅 highorder。比较 least significant character。

most significant digit *n.* **最高有效数字**

In a sequence of one or more digits, the highest-order digit, which is the leftmost digit. In 456.78. 4is the most significant digit. *Acronym*: MSD. *Compare* least significant digit. 在由一个或多个数字组成的序列中，最高位的数，也就是最左边的数。如在 456.78 中，4 是最高有效数字。缩略为 MSD。比较 least significant digit。

MOTD *n.* **每日问候消息**

See(见) message of the day.

motherboard *n.* **母板[主板]**

The main circuit board containing the primary components of a computer system. This board contains the processor, main memory, support circuitry, and bus controller and connector. Other boards, including expansion memory and input output boards, may attach to the motherboard via the bus connector. *See also* expansion slot. *Compare* daughterboard. 包含计算机系统主要部件的主电路板。该板含有处理器、主存储器、支持电路、总线控制器和接插件。其他板，包括扩充存储器和输入输出板，可通过总线连接器与主板相连。参阅 expansion slot。比较 daughterboard。

Motion JPEG *n.* **动态 JPEG**

A standard for storing motion video, proposed by the Joint Photographic Experts Group (JPEG), that uses JPEG image compression for each frame. *See also* JPEG (definition 1). *Compare* MPEG (definition 1). 一种存储动态视频图像的标准，是对静止视频图像压缩标准的扩展，由联合摄影专家组(JPEG)制定，用于对每一帧进行 JPEG 图像压缩。参阅 JPEG（第 1 个释义）。比较 MPEG（第 1 个释义）。

motion path *n.* **移[运]动路径**

The path that a specified object or text will follow as part of an animation sequence for a slide. 指定对象或文字要遵循的路径，对于幻灯机而言，是动画制作序列的部分内容。

mount *vb.* **【动】装配，安装**

To make a physical disk or tape accessible to a computer's file system. The term is most commonly used to describe accessing disks in Macintosh and UNIX-based computers. 使计算机文件系统可访问物理磁盘或磁带。该术语最常用于描述对 Apple 公司 Macintosh 和基于 UNIX 的计算机磁盘的访问。

mount *n.* **固定件**

In NFS, a folder or file retrieved from elsewhere on the network and accessed locally. *See also* NFS. 在网络文件系统中，从网络或被访问的本地空间检索到的文件夹或者文件。参阅 NFS。

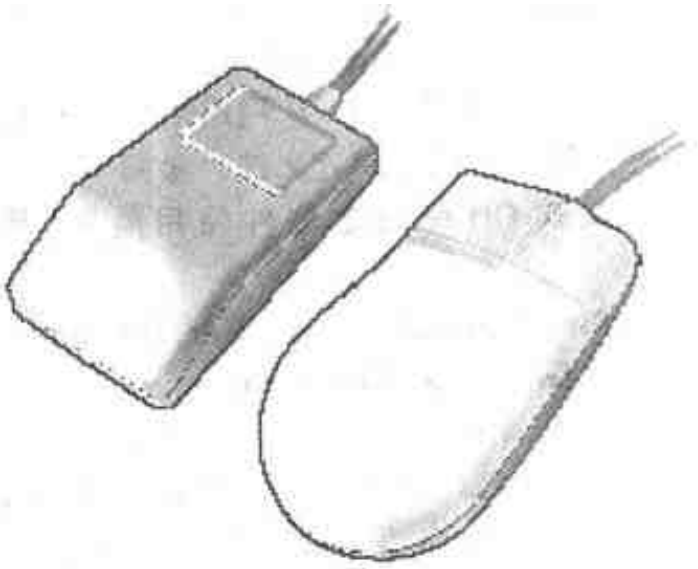
MOUS *n.* **微软 Office 办公软件使用能手[用户专家]**

Acronym for Microsoft Office User Specialist. A certification from Microsoft that verifies an individual's skills with the Microsoft Office desktop programs. *See also* MCP. 为 Microsoft Office User Specialist 的缩略语。微软公司提供的一种证书，证明一个人使用微软公司 Office 办公软件的技术水平。参阅 MCP。

mouse *n.* **鼠标(器)**

A common pointing device. The basic features of a mouse are a flat-bottomed casing designed to be gripped by one hand, one or more buttons on the top, a multidirectional detection device (usually a ball) on the bottom, and a cable connecting the mouse to the computer. By moving the mouse on a surface (such as a desk top), the user typically controls an on-screen cursor. A mouse is a relative pointing device because there are no defined limits to the mouse's movement and because its placement on a surface does not map directly to a specific screen location. To select items or choose

commands on the screen, the user presses one of the mouse's buttons, producing a "mouse click." See the illustration. *See also* bus mouse, mechanical mouse, optical mouse, optomechanical mouse, relative pointing device, serial mouse. *Compare* trackball. 一种常见的指点定位设备。鼠标器的基本特征是:外壳是平底的、大小是用一只手就可以抓住、上表面有一个或多个按键、底部有一个多方向检测器件(通常为一种圆球)以及一条与计算机相连的电缆。通过在台面(如桌面)上移动鼠标,用户能控制屏幕光标。鼠标器是一种相对定位设备,因为鼠标器的移动范围不受限制并且它在台面上的位置并不直接对应屏幕上特定的位置。要在屏幕上选定项目或选择命令时,用户只需单击鼠标器按钮,当听到咔哒一声即完成选择。参阅本条目的图例。参阅 bus mouse, mechanical mouse, optical mouse, optomechanical mouse, relative pointing device, serial mouse。比较 trackball。



Mouse

Two types of mouse: for the Macintosh (left) and for the PC (right).

两种类型的鼠标器: 用于Macintosh机(左边)和用于PC机(右边)

MouseKeys *n.* **鼠标键(功能部件)**

A feature in Windows that allows a user to use the numeric keyboard to move the mouse pointer. MouseKeys is primarily intended for people who may have physical limitations that make it difficult to move a conventional mouse. *See also* mouse. 在微软的 Windows 系统中的一种功能部件,允许用户使用数字键盘来移动鼠标器指针。鼠标键功能部件主要是为那些受实际限制不便使用常规鼠标器的用户考虑的。参阅 mouse。

mouse pad *n.* **鼠标垫**

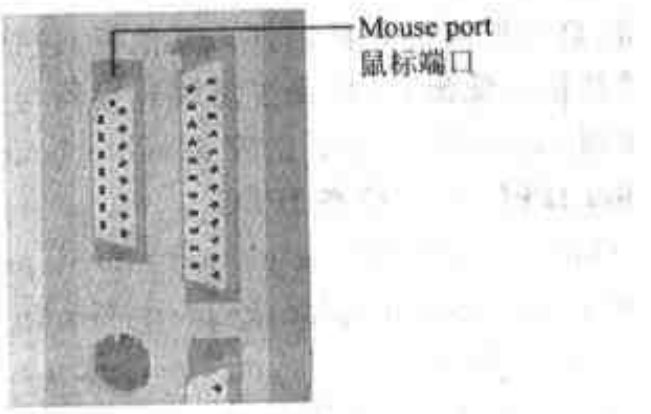
A surface on which a mouse can be moved, typically a rectangular rubber pad covered with fabric, providing more traction than a wooden or glass desktop or tabletop. *See also* mouse. 一种供鼠标器在其上移动的平面,一般是表面为纤维材料的长方形橡胶板。在其上移动鼠标比在木质或玻璃桌面上更易拖拉。参阅 mouse。

mouse pointer *n.* **鼠标器指针**

An on-screen element whose location changes as the user moves the mouse. Depending on the location of the mouse pointer and the operation of the program with which it is working, the area of the screen where the mouse pointer appears serves as the target for an action when the user presses one of the mouse buttons. *See also* block cursor, cursor (definition 3). 一种显示在屏幕上的符号,其位置随用户移动鼠标器而改变。根据鼠标指针的位置和它原与之共同工作的程序的操作,鼠标器指针所出现的屏幕上的区域即成为用户按下一个鼠标按钮时某动作的目标。参阅 block cursor, cursor (第 3 个释义)。

mouse port *n.* **鼠标端口**

1. In many PC-compatible computers, a dedicated connector where a mouse or other pointing device plugs into the computer. If a mouse port is not available, a serial port can be used to connect the mouse to the computer. See the illustration. *See also* connector, mouse, pointing device, serial port. 在许多 PC 兼容机中,一种用于将鼠标器或其他定点设备接进计算机的专用接口。如果鼠标口不可用,那么可以使用一个串行口连接鼠标器。参阅本条目的图例。参阅 connector, mouse, pointing device, serial port。



Mouse port

M

2. In a Macintosh, the Apple Desktop Bus port. *See also* Apple Desktop Bus. 在 Apple 公司 Macintosh 机中，指 Apple 公司桌面总线端口。参阅 Apple Desktop Bus。

mouse scaling *n.* **鼠标(器)缩放(法)**

See(见) mouse sensitivity.

mouse sensitivity *n.* **鼠标(器)灵敏度**

The relationship of mouse movement to screen cursor movement. A more sensitive mouse signals to the computer more "mouse moves" per inch of physical mouse movement than does a less sensitive mouse. Increasing the sensitivity of the program or mouse driver can result in smaller cursor moves for a given mouse move, making it easier for the user to position the cursor precisely. High sensitivity is good for exacting work, such as CAD/CAM and graphic art; low sensitivity is good for tasks in which getting around the screen quickly is important and for applications such as Web browsers, word processors, and spreadsheets, in which the cursor is used mostly to select buttons or text. *Also called*: mouse scaling, mouse tracking. 指鼠标器移动与屏幕光标移动两者之间的对应关系。当物理移动鼠标器且移动同样距离时，较灵敏的鼠标器比不灵敏的鼠标器能向计算机传送更多的信号。增加应用程序或鼠标驱动器的灵敏度，对给定的鼠标器移动，会产生更小的光标移动，使用户更易于准确地定位光标的位置。高灵敏度适合于较精细的工作，如 CAD/CAM 和图形艺术。低灵敏度适合于需要光标在屏幕上快速移动的任务以及光标主要用于选择按钮或文本的应用程序中，如 Web 浏览器、字处理程序和电子表格等。也称为 mouse scaling，mouse tracking。

mouse tracking *n.* **鼠标(器)跟踪(法)**

See(见) mouse sensitivity.

mouse trails *n.* **鼠标踪迹**

The creation of a shadowlike trail following the mouse pointer on screen in order to make it easier to see. Mouse trails are useful for laptops and notebooks, particularly ones with passive matrix displays or older models with monochrome screens. The relatively low resolution and contrast of these screens made it easy to lose sight of a small mouse pointer. *See also* mouse pointer, submarining. 指屏幕上跟随鼠标指针之后的像影子似的踪迹，主要是为了易于寻找鼠标指针。鼠标踪迹常用于膝上型或笔记本计算机中，特别是用在无源点阵显示或旧式单色屏幕中。因为这些屏幕相对较低的分辨率和对比度使得原本就小的鼠标指针更不易找到。参阅 mouse pointer，submarining。

mousetrapping *n.* **鼠标圈套[陷阱](法)**

A practice employed by some Web sites in which the back and exit buttons of a visitor's Web browser are disabled and attempts to leave the site are redirected to other pages on the site or to other sites against the visitor's will. Mousetrapping is most often associated with adult-oriented Web sites. *Compare* pagejacking. 一些万维网站点的做法，使得访问者浏览器上的"后退"和"退出"按钮失效，当访问者想离开时，却打开了该网站的其他页面，或者他们不想去的另外的站点。鼠标圈套[陷阱](法)最常见于成人网站上。比较 pagejacking。

.mov *n.* **电影文件扩展名**

A filename extension for a movie file in Apple's QuickTime format. *See also* QuickTime. 一种电影文件扩展名，用于 Apple 公司多媒体软件 Quick Time 格式文件。参阅 QuickTime。

move *n.* **移动**

A command or an instruction to transfer information from one location to another. Depending on the operation involved, a move can affect data in a computer's memory or it can affect text or a graphical image in a data file. In programming, for example, a move instruction might transfer a single value from one memory location to another. In applications, on the other hand, a move command might relocate a paragraph of text or all or part of a graphic from one place in a document to another. Unlike a copy procedure, which duplicates information, a move indicates that information either is or can be deleted from its original location. *Compare* copy. 一种将信息从一个位置传送到另一个位置的命令或指令。根据其所涉及到的操作，移动可影响计算机存储器中的数据或数据文件中的文本及图形图像。例如，在程序设

计中，移动指令可将数值从存储器的一个位置传送到另一个位置。而在应用程序中，移动命令可对文本段落、整个或部分图形重新定位，以将它们从文档中的一个位置移动到另一个位置。与复制信息的拷贝过程不一样，信息移动到新位置后，原位置处的则被删除。比较 copy。

.movie *n.* **电影文件扩展名**

See(见) .mov.

Moving Picture Experts Group *n.* **运动图像专家组**

See(见) MPEG (第 1 个释义).

Mozilla *n.* **Mozilla 浏览器**

1. A nickname for the Netscape Navigator (later, Netscape Communicator) Web browser, coined by the Netscape Corporation. *See also* Mosaic, Netscape Navigator. Netscape Navigator Web 浏览器的别名(后来是 Netscape Communicator)，该词是由 Netscape 公司杜撰出来的。参阅 Mosaic, Netscape Navigator。

2. Since 1998, when the Communicator source code was released for free, for use by any interested parties, the name Mozilla has been extended as a generic reference to any Web browser based on Navigator source code. 从 1998 年以来，Communicator 的源代码免费发布，任何有兴趣的人都可以使用，Mozilla 这个名字也就作为任何基于 Navigator 源代码的 Web 浏览器的一般名词传播开了。

mozilla.org *n.* **Mozilla 非赢利性组织**

The name of the group charged by the Netscape Corporation to act as a clearinghouse for Mozilla-related matters, such as questions, changes to code, bug reporting, forums, and so on. 一个由 Netscape 公司掌管的小组名称，它作为与 Mozilla 有关的问题的交换所。这些问题包括查询、更改代码、故障报告、论坛等等。

MP3 *n.* **音频压缩格式**

Acronym for MPEG Audio Layer-3. A digital audio coding scheme used in distributing recorded music over the Internet. MP3 shrinks the size of an audio file by a factor of 10 to 12 without seriously degrading the quality (CD-recording level) of the sound. MP3 files are given the file extension, mp3. Although MP3 is part of the MPEG family, it is audio-only and is not the same as the nowdefunct MPEG-3 standard. *See also* MPEG-3. 为 MPEG Audio Layer-3 的缩略语。一种数字音频编码方案，用于在因特网上分配录制的音乐。MP3 将音频文件缩小到 1/12 到 1/10 的大小，而不会严重降低声音的质量(CD 唱片等级)。MP3 文件的文件扩展名为.mp3。尽管 MP3 是 MPEG 家族的一部分，但是它只有音频，而与现在已不存在的 MPEG-3 标准不同。参阅 MPEG-3。

MP3 encoder *n.* **MP3 编码器**

See(见) encoder.

MPC *n.* **多媒体 PC[(个人)计算机](标准)**

See(见) Multimedia PC.

.mpeg *n.* **MPEG 文件扩展名**

The file extension that identifies video and sound files compressed in the MPEG format specified by the Moving Pictures Experts Group. *See also* MPEG. 一种文件扩展名，用于识别以 MPEG 格式标准压缩的视频和音频文件。MPEG 标准是由运动图像专家组制定的。参阅 MPEG。

MPEG *n.* **运动图像专家组**

1. Acronym for Moving Picture Experts Group. A set of standards for audio and video compression established by the Joint ISO/IEC Technical Committee on Information Technology. The MPEG standard has different types that have been designed to work in different situations. *Compare* Motion JPEG. 为 Moving Picture Experts Group 的缩略语。一组音频和视频压缩标准，是由联合 ISO/IEC 技术委员会制定的。MPEG 标准有几种不同的类型，分别用于不同的情形。比较 Motion JPEG。

2. A video/audio file in the MPEG format. Such files generally have the extension. mpg. *See also* JPEG. *Compare* Motion JPEG. 一种 MPEG 格式的视频-音频文件。这类文件通常都有.mpg 扩展名。参阅 JPEG。比较 Motion JPEG。

MPEG-1 *n.* **MPEG-1 标准**

The original MPEG standard for storing and retrieving video and audio information, designed for CDROM technology. MPEG-1 defines a medium bandwidth of up to 1.5 Mbps, two audio channels, and noninterlaced video. *See also* MPEG (definition 1). *Compare* MPEG-2, MPEG-3, MPEG-4. MPEG 最初的标准，用于存储和检索

视频和音频信息，是为 CD-ROM 技术而设计的。MPEG-1 定义了传输速率可达 1.5 Mbps 的介质带宽、两种音频信道和非隔行扫描视频。参阅 MPEG（第 1 个释义）。比较 MPEG-2，MPEG-3，MPEG-4。

MPEG-2 *n.* **MPEG-2 标准**

An extension of the MPEG-1 standard designed for broadcast television, including HDTV. MPEG-2 defines a higher bandwidth of up to 40 Mbps, five audio channels, a wider range of frame sizes, and interlaced video. *See also* HDTV, MPEG (definition 1). *Compare* MPEG-1, MPEG-3, MPEG-4. 一种在 MPEG-1 标准基础上的扩展标准，用于广播电视，包括 HDTV。MPEG-2 定义了传输速率可达 40 Mbps 的更高的带宽、五种音频信道、范围更大的帧尺寸和隔行扫描视频。参阅 HDTV，MPEG（第 1 个释义）。比较 MPEG-1，MPEG-3，MPEG-4。

MPEG-3 *n.* **MPEG-3 标准**

Initially an MPEG standard designed for HDTV (high-definition television), but it was found that MPEG-2 could be used instead. Therefore, this standard no longer exists. *See also* HDTV, MPEG (definition 1). *Compare* MP3, MPEG-1, MPEG-2, MPEG-4. 一种起初为高清晰度电视（HDTV）设计的 MPEG 标准，但后来发现 MPEG-2 能取而代之。因此，MPEG-3 标准已经不再存在了。参阅 HDTV，MPEG（第 1 个释义）。比较 MP3，MPEG-1，MPEG-2，MPEG-4。

MPEG-4 *n.* **MPEG-4 标准**

A standard currently under development designed for videophones and multimedia applications. MPEG-4 provides a lower bandwidth of up to 64 Kbps. *See also* MPEG (definition 1). *Compare* MPEG-1, MPEG-2, MPEG-3. 一种为视频电话和多媒体应用设计的当前正在研制中的标准，MPEG-4 可以提供高达 64Kbps 的低端带宽。参阅 MPEG（第 1 个释义）。比较 MPEG-1，MPEG-2，MPEG-3。

.mpg *n.* **MPEG 文件扩展名**

See（见）.mpeg.

MPI *n.* **消息传递接口（规范，标准）**

Acronym for Message Passing Interface. A specification for message passing on workstation clusters and massively parallel processing (MPP) architectures. MPI was designed as a proposed standard by the MPI Forum, a committee of vendors and users. 为 Message Passing Interface 的缩略语。在工作站群和大规模并行处理（MPP）体系结构上传递消息的一种规范。MPI 是提议标准，由 MPI 论坛设计，后者是一个提供商与用户的委员会。

MPLS *n.* **多协议标签转换（技术，方法）**

Acronym for Multiprotocol Label Switching. A standards-based technique used to manage and optimize traffic flow for large-scale networks. In an MPLS network, incoming packets are assigned a label by a label edge router (LER). Label switch routers (LSRs) use these labels to forward the packets through the network along a label switch path (LSP). Each LSR removes the existing label and assigns a new one. MPLS combines the advantages of bridges (Layer 2 switching, which is used in ATM and frame relay) and routers (Layer 3 switching, which is used in IP). MPLS serves to create faster and more scalable networks to facilitate quality of service, class of service, and the use of VPNs. 为 Multiprotocol Label Switching 的缩略语。一种基于标准的技术，用来管理和优化大规模网络通信流。在 MPLS 网络中，收到的数据包都被标签边缘路由器（LER）赋予一个标签。标签转换路由器（LSR）利用这些标签通过网络沿着标签转换路径（LSP）转发这些包。每台标签转换路由器（LSR）去除已有的标签，赋予一个新的标签。MPLS 综合了网桥（2 层交换技术，用于 ATM 和帧中继）和路由器（3 层交换技术，用于 IP）两者的优点。MPLS 服务器使网络速度更快、规模更大，提高了服务质量、服务层次和虚拟专用网（VPN）的应用范围。

MP/M *n.* **MP/M 操作系统**

Acronym for Multitasking Program for Microcomputers. A multitasking, multiuser version of the CP/M operating system. *See also* CP/M. 为 Multitasking Program for Microcomputers 的缩略语。一种 CP/M 操作系统的多任务、多用户版本。参阅 CP/M。

MPOA *n.* **ATM 多协议（传输）规范**

Acronym for Multi-Protocol Over ATM. A

specification established by the ATM Forum (an industry group of Asynchronous Transfer Mode users and vendors) to integrate ATM into existing Ethernet, token ring, and TCP/IP networks. *See also* ATM (definition 1). 为 Multi-Protocol Over ATM 的缩略语。一种由 ATM 论坛(一种异步传输模式用户和代理商的行业组织)发表的规范,用于将 ATM 集成进当前的以太网、令牌环网和 TCP/IP 网络。参阅 ATM (第 1 个释义)。

MPP *n.* 大规模并行处理;大规模并行处理器

See(见) massively parallel processing, massively parallel processor.

MPPP *n.* 多链接点对点协议

See(见) Multilink Point-to-Point Protocol.

MPR Ⅱ *n.* MPR Ⅱ标准

A standard for limiting magnetic and electric field emissions from video monitors, including VLF radiation. MPR Ⅱ is a voluntary standard developed by the Swedish Board for Measurement and Testing in 1987 and updated in 1990. *See also* VLF radiation. 一种限制来自于视频监视器(包括 VLF 的磁场和电场辐射)的标准。该标准是由瑞典计量与测试局于 1987 年制定的一种当地标准,1990 年进行了修订。参阅 VLF radiation。

mput *n.* 发送多个文件命令

In many FTP clients, the command that instructs the local client to transmit multiple files to the remote server. 在许多 FTP 客户端系统中,一种用于将本地多个文件传送到远程服务器中的命令。

MR *n.* 调制解调器就绪(指示灯)

Acronym for modem ready. A light on the front panel of a modem indicating that the modem is ready. 为 modem ready 的缩略语。一种位于调制解调器面板上的指示灯,用于指示调制解调器是否处于准备就绪的状态。

MRP *n.* 物资需求计划

See(见) Material Requirements Planning.

ms *n.* 毫秒,10^{-3}秒

See(见) millisecond.

MSAA *n.* 微软(公司的)有效可及性(倡议)

Short for Microsoft Active Accessibility. *See* Active Accessibility. 为 Microsoft Active Accessibility 的缩写。见 Active Accessibility。

MSAU *n.* 多路存取设备

See(见) MAU.

MS Audion *n.* 微软 Audion 音频播放软件

The code name, or working name, of Windows Media Audio, before the technology was released by Microsoft. *See also* Windows Media Audio. 在微软公司推出音频媒体技术之前,Windows 音频媒体的代码名称,或者工作(临时)名称。参阅 Windows Media Audio。

MSB *n.* 最高有效位

See(见) most significant bit.

MSC *n.* 最高有效字符

See(见) most significant character.

MSD *n.* 最高有效数字

See(见) most significant digit.

MSDN *n.* 微软开发者网络(资源库)

Acronym for the Microsoft Developer Network. An online, print, and CD-DVD resource for developers that features content and programs focused on development trends and Microsoft technologies. Some features of MSDN include technical articles and reference material; information on upcoming conferences and events; developer support through peer-to-peer interaction, information sharing, and direct interaction with Microsoft; and software subscription programs. 为 the Microsoft Developer Network 的缩略语。提供给开发者的一个资源库,有在线、印刷、或 CD-DVD 多种形式,它的主要内容和程序集中在开发趋势和微软技术上。MSDN 的一些特色是:技术文章与参考资料;会议与活动的预告信息;通过点对点交互技术的开发者支持、信息共享、与微软公司的直接联系;以及软件订阅程序。

MS-DOS *n.* 微软(公司的)磁盘操作系统

Short for Microsoft Disk Operating System. A single-tasking, single-user operating system with a command-line interface, released in 1981, for IBM PCs and compatibles. MS-DOS, like other operating systems, oversees operations such as disk input and output, video support, keyboard control, and many internal functions related to program execution and file maintenance. 为 Microsoft Disk Operating System 的缩写。一种于 1981 年发布的、用于 IBM PC 及其兼容机、使用命令行界面的、单任务单用户操作系统。与其他操作系统一

样，MS-DOS 监管的操作包括：磁盘输入和输出、视频支持、键盘控制以及许多与程序执行和文件管理有关的内部操作。

MS-DOS mode *n.* **MS-DOS 方式[状态]**

A shell in which the MS-DOS environment is emulated in 32-bit systems such as Windows 95. *See also* MS-DOS, shell[1]. 在 32 位系统(如 Windows 95)中，一种模拟[仿真]MS-DOS 环境的命令解释程序。参阅 MS-DOS, shell[1]。

MS-DOS shell *n.* **MS-DOS 命令解释程序**

A shell environment based on a command- line prompt that allows a user to interact with MSDOS or an MS-DOS-emulating operating system. 一种基于命令行提示符的命令解释程序环境，允许用户以交互的方式使用 MS-DOS 或 MS-DOS 仿真操作系统。

MSDOS. SYS *n.* **MS-DOS 系统文件**

One of two hidden system files installed on an MS DOS startup disk. MSDOS. SYS, called IBM-DOS. SYS in IBM releases of MS-DOS, contains the software that makes up the heart (kernel) of the operating system. *See also* IO. SYS. 位于 MS-DOS 启动盘中的两个隐含文件之一。在 IBM 的 MS-DOS 版本中，MSDOS. SYS 更名为 IBM-DOS. SYS。MSDOS. SYS 含有构成操作系统内核的软件。参阅 IO. SYS。

msec *n.* **毫秒，10^{-3}秒**

See(见) millisecond.

MSI *n.* **中规模集成电路**

See(见) medium-scale integration.

MSIL *n.* **微软(公司的)中间语言**

See(见) Microsoft intermediate language.

MSN *n.* **微软网络**

Acronym for Microsoft Network. An online service and Internet portal, launched with the introduction of Windows 95 in August 1995. 为 Microsoft Network 的缩略语。一种在线服务和因特网的入口，1995 年 8 月与 Windows 95 系统一起推出。

MSN Explorer *n.* **MSN 浏览器**

Microsoft software that integrates the functionality of Internet Explorer, Windows Media Player, Hotmail, MSN Messenger, MSN Communities, Music Central, and other MSN content and services. *See also* MSN. 微软公司的软件产品，集成了网络浏览器、Windows 媒体播放器、Hotmail 邮件系统、MSN 即时信息(信使)程序、MSN 社团程序、音乐中心(Music Central)以及 MSN 的一些其他内容和服务。参阅 MSN。

MSN Messenger Service *n.* **网络信使服务(程序，软件)**

See(见) .NET Messenger Service.

MSP *n.* **信息[消息]安全协议；管理服务提供商**

See(见) Message Security Protocol, managed service provider.

MS-Windows *n.* **MS-Windows 系统(微软公司 Windows 操作系统)**

See(见) Windows.

MSXML *n.* **微软 XML 语言**

Acronym for Microsoft **XML**. A Java-based XML parser from Microsoft that provides support for World Wide Web Consortium (W3C) standards for XML documents and applications. 为 Microsoft **XML** 的缩略语。微软公司推出的基于 Java 语言的 XML 分析器，支持万维网联盟(W3C)为 XML 文件和应用系统制定的标准。

MTA *n.* **消息传送代理(程序，软件)**

Acronym for message transfer agent. An application process, as described in the X. 400 message-handling system, responsible for delivering e mail messages. After receiving a message, an MTA stores it temporarily and either delivers it or forwards it to another MTA. During this process, the MTA can change The message headers. *See also* X series. 为 message transfer agent 的缩略语。一种应用过程，在 X. 400 型信息处理系统中有所描述，负责递送电子邮件消息。收到一条消息后，消息传送代理(MTA)暂时把消息存储起来，或者递送该消息，或者把它转发给另一个消息传送代理。在这个过程中，消息传送代理可以改变信息表头的内容。参阅 X series。

MTBF *n.* **平均故障间隔时间**

Acronym for mean time between failures. The average time interval, usually expressed in thousands or tens of thousands of hours (sometimes called *power-on hours* or *POH*), that will elapse before a hardware component fails and requires service. 为 mean time between failures 的缩略

语。指硬件部件在出现故障需要修理之前的平均时间间隔，通常为数千小时或数万小时(有时也称上电时间或 POH)。

MTTR *n.* 平均修复时间

Acronym for **m**ean **t**ime to **r**epair. The average time interval, usually expressed in hours, that it takes to repair a failed component. 为 mean time to repair 的缩略语。指每次维修失效部件所花费时间的平均值，通常以小时计算。

MTU *n.* 最大传输单元

Acronym for **M**aximum **T**ransmission **U**nit. The largest packet of data that can be transmitted on a network. MTU size varies, depending on the network-576 bytes on X.25 networks, for example, 1500 bytes on Ethernet, and 17,914 bytes on 16 Mbps Token Ring. Responsibility for determining the size of the MTU lies with the link layer of the network. When packets are transmitted across networks, the path MTU, or PMTU, represents the smallest packet size (the one that all networks can transmit without breaking up the packet) among the networks involved. 为 Maximum Transmission Unit 的缩略语。指在网络上可以传输的最大的数据包。MTU 的大小取决于网络，例如，在 X.25 网络中为 576 字节；在以太网上为 1500 字节；在 16Mbps 的令牌环网中为 17914 字节。决定 MTU 大小的是网络的链路层。当数据包被跨越网络传输时，MTU 或 PMTU 路径表示在所涉及到的网络中的最小的数据包大小(或所有网络都可以传输，而不需分解该数据包的数据包的大小)。

MUD *n.* 多用户地牢游戏

Acronym for **mu**ltiuser **d**ungeon. A virtual environment on the Internet in which multiple users simultaneously participate in a role-playing game—generally a medieval fantasy, hence the "dungeon"—and interact with each other in real time. *Also called*: multiuser simulation environment. 为 multiuser dungeon 的缩略语。因特网上的一种虚拟游戏环境，允许多人同时参与一种角色游戏——通常是中世纪的幻想故事，因此而称为地牢——它使用户之间实时地交互。也称为 multiuser simulation environment。

MUD, object-oriented *n.* 面向对象的 MUD

See(见) MOO.

multiband phone *n.* 复频电话

Wireless phone that operates on two or more broadcast frequencies. 可以在两个或多个广播频率上使用的无线电话。

multiboot *n.* 多重引导

1. Startup capability of some operating systems, such as Windows NT, OS/2, UNIX, and some Power Macs, that allows users to choose which of two or more installed operating systems—for example, Windows NT or UNIX—they want to use for the current session. *See also* boot. 某些操作系统的启动性能，如 Windows NT、OS/2、UNIX 和某些 Power Macs，它允许用户从已安装的两个或多个操作系统中选取一个他们想用于进行目前会话的操作系统——例如 Windows NT 或 UNIX。参阅 boot。

2. A computer configuration that runs two or more operating systems. *See also* dual boot, startup. 可运行两个或多个操作系统的计算机配置。参阅 dual boot, startup。

Multibus *n.* 多总线

A computer expansion bus designed by Intel Corporation that is used extensively by designers of high-performance workstations. A high-bandwidth bus (capable of extremely fast data transmission), Multibus also allows multiple bus masters. *See also* bus. 一种由 Intel 公司设计的计算机扩充总线，广泛用于高性能工作站的设计。作为一种高带宽总线(能够大大地加快数据传输)，多总线也采用了多个总线控制器。参阅 bus。

multicast address dynamic client allocation protocol *n.* 多播地址动态客户(机)分配协议

An extension to the DHCP protocol standard used to support dynamic assignment and configuration of IP multicast addresses on TCP/IP-based networks. *Acronym*: MADCAP. 动态主机配置协议(DHCP)标准的扩展，用在基于 TCP/IP 协议的网络上，支持动态分配和定制 IP 组播地址。缩略为 MADCAP。

multicast backbone *n.* 多播主干网

See(见) MBONE.

multicasting *n.* 多[组，群]播(法)

The process of sending a message simultaneously

to more than one destination on a network. *Compare* anycasting. 指将一条消息或报文同时发送给网络上多个目的地的过程或做法。比较 anycasting。

multichannel multipoint distribution service *n.* 多通道多点分布式服[业]务

See(见) MMDS.

Multi-Color Graphics Array *n.* 多色图形阵列

See(见) MCGA.

multi-element *adj.* 【修】多元素,多成分

Consisting of multiple data elements that all have the same format for storing the same kind of information. The data elements may be simple variables, as in an array of integer variables, or they may be more complicated data structures, as in an array of employee records each of which contains fields for an employee's name, Social Security number, pay rate, and so on. 由多种数据元素(成分)组成,每种元素都具有相同的格式,存储相同种类的信息。数据元素可以是简单变量(比如整型数组变量),也可以是比较复杂的数据结构(比如雇员记录数组类型,其中包含如下字段:雇员姓名、社会保险号、工资等级等等)。

multifile sorting *n.* 多文件排序

The process of sorting a body of data that resides in more than one file. 指对驻留在一个以上的文件中的数据体进行排序的过程。

MultiFinder *n.* 多重找器[程序]

A version of the Macintosh Finder that provides support for multitasking. The primary use of MultiFinder is to allow multiple applications to be simultaneously resident in memory. A single mouse click switches between applications, and information from one application can be copied to another. If the active application allows true multitasking, background tasks can be processed. *See also* Finder. 一种 Apple 公司提供的支持多任务的查找器(Apple Macintosh Finder)版本。其主要用途是允许多个应用程序同时驻留在内存中,只需单击一下鼠标,即可完成应用程序之间的切换,并且能将一个应用程序中的信息拷贝到另一个应用程序中。如果处于活动状态的应用程序能够支持真正多任务,则后台任务也能被处理。参阅 Finder。

multifunction board *n.* 多功能板[卡]

A computer add-in board that provides more than one function. Multifunction boards for personal computers frequently offer additional memory, serial/parallel ports, and a clock/calendar. 一种附加的可提供一种功能以上的计算机插件板。个人计算机中使用的多功能板常常提供附加的存储器、串 并行口和一个时钟-日历。

multifunction peripheral *n.* 多功能外围设备

A multipurpose device that combines printing with faxing, scanning (color or black and white), and copying (color or black and white) in a single unit. Multifunction peripherals are especially popular with the SOHO (small office, home office) market, where cost-effectiveness and space limitations can be significant considerations. *Acronym*: MFP. *Also called*: multifunction printer. 一种多功能设备,它将打印、传真、扫描(彩色的或黑白的)和复印(彩色的或黑白的)集中在一个设备上。多功能外围设备在 SOHO(小办公室,家庭办公室)市场尤其流行,在这些地方成本效率和空间限制被作为重要的考虑因素。缩略为 MFP。也称为 multifunction printer。

multifunction printer *n.* 多功能打印机

See(见) multifunction peripheral.

multihoming *n.* 多重连接(功能;法;程序)

1. In Mac OS X, an automatic network selection feature that allows one computer to maintain multiple network addresses. Multihoming may be used with a computer that is used from multiple locations, such as home and office, or to create special connection settings, such as separate systems for communication inside and outside of an intranet. Apple 公司 Mac OS X 操作系统中的一种自动网络选择特征,允许一台计算机保留多个网络地址。多重连接功能可以用于不同位置的计算机(如家中的和在办公室里的),也可以创建特定的连接,比如将一个内联网的内部通信系统与外部通信系统分割开。

2. The use of multiple addresses and/or multiple interfaces for a single node. A multihomed host has either multiple network interfaces connected to two or more networks, or a single network interface that has been assigned multiple IP addresses.

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Multihoming can be used to provide redundancy to achieve quality of service. 在单一网点上使用多地址和(或)多接口。具有多重连接功能的主机，或者具有多个网络接口与两个或两个以上的网络相连，或者具有单一网络接口，但已经分配了多个IP地址。多重连接功能可以用来保证冗余，提高服务质量。

multilayer *adj.* 【修】多层

1. In board design, of or pertaining to a printed circuit board consisting of two or more layers of board material. Each separate layer has its own metallic tracings to provide electrical connections between various electronic components and to provide connections to the other layers. The layers are laminated together to produce a single circuit board to which the components, such as integrated circuits, resistors, and capacitors, are attached. Multilayer design allows many more discrete paths between components than single-layer boards do. 在板卡设计中，指印刷电路板具有两层或多层材料的特性。每个分开的层都有其自己的金属线路以提供不同电子元件间的电路连接和与其他层之间的连接。各层叠压在一起即可形成一块电路板，其上可安装电子元件，如集成电路芯片、晶体管和电容器等。多层设计比单层设计允许元件间有更多的离散路径。

2. In computer-aided design (CAD), of or pertaining to drawings, such as electronic circuits, that are built up using multiple layers, each with a different level of detail or a different object, so that distinct parts of the drawing can easily be manipulated, overlaid, or peeled off. 在计算机辅助设计(CAD)中，指所绘图形(如电子电路)，由多个不同层次组成的特性。每一层所表现的对象及其细节均不同，从而能够对所绘图形的各部分单独进行放大、覆盖或隐去等操作。

multilayer switch *n.* 多层交换机

A network switch that uses information from more than one ISO/OSI layer (Layer 2, Layer 3, Layer 4, and/or Layer 7) to forward traffic. *See also* ISO/OSI reference model, switch (definition 4). 一种网络交换机，要使用来自多于一个ISO/OSI层的信息来转发通信(流)量，涉及到的ISO/OSI层是第2层、第3层、第4层与第7层。参阅ISO/OSI reference model, switch (第4个释义)。

Multilink Point-to-Point Protocol *n.* 多链接点对点协议

An Internet protocol that allows computers to establish multiple physical links to combine their bandwidths. This technology creates a virtual link with more capacity than a single physical link. *Acronym*: MPPP. *See also* PPP. 一种因特网协议，允许计算机建立多个物理链接以便合并它们的带宽。这种技术能够建立一种比单一物理链接具有更大容量的虚拟链接。缩略为MPPP。参阅PPP。

multimedia *n.* 多媒体

The combination of sound, graphics, animation, and video. In the world of computers, multimedia is a subset of hypermedia, which combines the aforementioned elements with hypertext. *See also* hypermedia, hypertext. 指声音、图形、动画和视频的组合体。在计算机世界中，多媒体是超媒体的一个子集。超媒体则是由前面提到的多媒体元素和超文本组合而成。参阅 hypermedia, hypertext。

Multimedia Extensions *n.* 多媒体扩展(技术)

See(见) MMX.

Multimedia PC *n.* 多媒体PC[(个人)计算机](标准)

Software and hardware standards set forth by the Multimedia PC Marketing Council, which sets minimum standards for a PC's sound, video, and CDROM playing capabilities. *Acronym*: MPC. 指依据多媒体PC市场管理委员会(Multimedia PC Marketing Council)制定的软件和硬件标准，它规定了具有声音、视频和CD-ROM播放功能计算机的最小配置标准。缩略为MPC。

Multimedia Personal Computer *n.* 多媒体PC[(个人)计算机](标准)

See(见) Multimedia PC.

multimode phone *n.* 多频[模式]电话

Wireless phone that operates on both analog and digital networks. A multimode phone may be dual-mode (analog and one digital network) or tri-mode (analog and two digital networks). 在模拟和数字两种网络上都可以使用的无线电话。多模式电话可以是双模式(一个模拟网络，一个数字网络)，也可以是三模式(一个模拟网络，两个数字

网络)。

multinode computer *n.* 多节点计算机

A computer that uses multiple processors to share in the computation of a complex task. *See also* central processing unit, parallel processing. 一种使用多个处理器的计算机,这些处理器可以分担复杂任务的计算工作。参阅 central processing unit, parallel processing。

multipart forms *n.* 多联表格(纸)

Computer printer paper arranged in sets with carbon paper between the sheets (or with a chemical coating that emulates carbon on the back of each sheet except the last) to produce copies of output from impact printers. Multipart forms are designated by the number of copies in a set, such as two-part, three-part, and so on. 指计算机打印纸,由一套多张的打印纸组成,每层打印纸之间夹有复写纸(或除最后一张外,每张纸的背面涂有起复写纸作用的化学涂料)。当击打式打印机打印时,一次可产生多份输出表格(拷贝)。多联表格(纸)因在一套纸中可输出的拷贝份数而得名,如2联、3联等等。

multipartite virus *n.* 混[复]合型病毒,多元分裂病毒(程序)

A type of virus that combines characteristics and techniques of both boot sector and file viruses. Multipartite viruses first infect either system sectors or files and then spread quickly to infect the entire system. Because of their multiple capabilities, multipartite viruses are difficult to remove from an infected system. *Also called*: bimodal virus, bipartite virus. *See also* boot. 一种病毒,综合了系统引导扇区病毒和文件病毒所具有的特征和技术。混合型病毒一开始感染系统扇区或系统文件,然后快速传播,感染整个系统。因为混合型病毒具有多种能力,所以它很难从感染的系统中彻底清除。也称为 bimodal virus, bipartite virus。参阅 boot。

multipass sort *n.* 多遍排序

A sorting operation that, usually because of the sorting algorithm being used, requires two or more passes through the data before completion. *See also* bubble sort, insertion sort, Shell sort, sort algorithm. 一种排序操作,通常根据所使用的排序算法,进行两次或多次排序操作才能完成对数据的排序。参阅 bubble sort, insertion sort, Shell sort, sort algorithm。

multiple-document interface *n.* 多文档界面

See(见) MDI.

multiple inheritance *n.* 多(重)继承性

A feature of some object-oriented programming languages that allows a new class to be derived from several existing classes. Multiple inheritance both extends and combines existing types. *Acronym*: MI. *See also* class, inherit, type. 某些面向对象的程序设计语言所具有的一种特征,允许新类型从若干现有类型中派生出来。多重继承不仅能扩展而且能组合现有类型。缩略为 MI。参阅 class, inherit, type。

multiple instruction, multiple data streams *n.* 多指令多数据流

See(见) MIMD.

multiple master font *n.* 多主字库软件

An advanced font creation and management classification developed by Adobe. A multiple master font contains two or more sets of font outlines or master designs that determine the dynamic range of each design axis in a typeface. Multiple master fonts include one or more design axes-weight, width, style, and optical size-that allow the user to create thousands of variations on a single typeface. Adobe公司开发的一种高级字库创建和管理分类软件。多主字型软件包括两套或两套以上字型轮廓或主体设计图案,决定字样中每个设计轴线的动态范围。它还包括一套以上的设计轴线(粗细、宽窄、样式、光学尺寸),可以让用户在一个字样之上生成成千上万的不同变体。

multiple -pass printing *n.* 多遍打印法

A form of dot-matrix printing in which the print head makes more than one pass across the page for each printed line, printing each line a second time exactly on top of the first pass. Multiple-pass printing can be used with dot-matrix printers to darken the print and smooth out errors in alignment. On better printers, a second pass might occur after the paper is moved up slightly, so that the dots in the characters overlap to create a crisper, darker image. 一种点阵打印方式,其中,每

打印一行，打印头都要在页面上来回移动一遍以上，第二遍打印重叠在第一遍打印上。对点阵打印机而言，多遍打印能加深墨迹和消除字符间距方面的误差。较好的打印机可在第二遍打印前，将打印纸稍稍上提，以使字符的点阵重叠产生更清晰、颜色更深的图像。

multiple recipients *n.* 多重接收

1. The capability of sending e-mail to more than one user at a time by listing more than one e-mail address on a line. Delimiters such as commas or semicolons are used to separate the e-mail addresses. *See also* e-mail[1] (definition 1), mailing list. 一种一次将电子邮件发送给多个用户的能力，是通过在"发送到"文本框中列出多个电子邮件地址而实现的。地址与地址之间需用逗号或分号隔开。参阅 e-mail[1]（第 1 个定义），mailing list。

2. The subscribers on a mailing list. A message sent to the list is addressed to the "multiple recipients of" the list. 指邮递列表中预约的列表。凡是发送到该列表中的消息或报文都被送到该表中指定的"多位接收者"手上。

multiple regression *n.* 多重回归法

A statistical technique that seeks to describe the behavior of a so-called "dependent" variable in terms of the observed behavior of numerous other, "independent" variables thought to affect it. For each independent variable, a regression analysis can determine the correlation coefficient of the independent variable-that is, the degree to which variations in the independent variable cause changes in the dependent variable. *See also* dependent variable. 一种通过观察多个"自变量"变化的行为来描述"因变量"行为的统计分析方法。对每个自变量而言，回归分析能够确定自变量变化的相关效果，即自变量变化引起因变量变化的程度。参阅 dependent variable。

multiple-user system *n.* 多用户系统

See(见) multiuser system.

multiplexer *n.* 多路复用器

A device for funneling several different streams of data over a common communications line. Multiplexers are used either to attach many communications lines to a smaller number of communications ports or to attach a large number of communications ports to a smaller number of communications lines. *Acronym*: MUX. 一种在公共通信线路上实时处理多路不同数据流的设备。多路复用器用于将许多通信线路连接到数目较少的通信端口上，或将大量的通信端口连接到数量较少的通信线路上。缩略为 MUX。

multiplexer channel *n.* 多路转换通道

One of the inputs to a multiplexer. *See also* multiplexer. 指与多路复用器相连的一个输入通道。参阅 multiplexer。

multiplexing *n.* 多路复用技术

A technique used in communications and input/output operations for transmitting a number of separate signals simultaneously over a single channel or line. To maintain the integrity of each signal on the channel, multiplexing can separate the signals by time, space, or frequency. The device used to combine the signals is a *multiplexer*. *See also* FDM, space-division multiplexing, time-division multiplexing. 在通信和输入输出操作中，一种通过单一通道或线路同时传输多个不同信号的技术。为了保持通道上每个信号的完整性，多路复用能够按照时间、空间或频率来划分信号。使信号重新组合的设备称为多路复用器。参阅 FDM, space-division multiplexing, time-division multiplexing。

multiplicand *n.* 被乘数

In arithmetic, the number that is multiplied by another number (the multiplier). In mathematics, the multiplicand and the multiplier are interchangeable, depending on how the problem is stated, because the result is the same if the two are reversed-for example, 2×3 and 3×2. In arithmetic performed by computers, however, the multiplicand is different from the multiplier because computer multiplication is usually performed as addition. Therefore, 2×3 means "add 2 three times," whereas 3×2 means "add 3 two times." *See also* factor. *Compare* multiplier (definition 1). 在算术运算中，指被另一个数（乘数）去乘的数。在数学中，被乘数和乘数是可交换的，谁为被乘数谁为乘数取决于问题的提法，因为将两数交换所得的结果是相同的，如 2×3 和 3×2。但在计算机执行的算术运算中，被乘数与乘数是不同的，

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因为计算机乘法通常被转变为加法。因此，2×3 意味着“将 2 加三次”，而 3×2 意味着“将 3 加两次”。参阅 factor。比较 multiplier（第 1 个释义）。

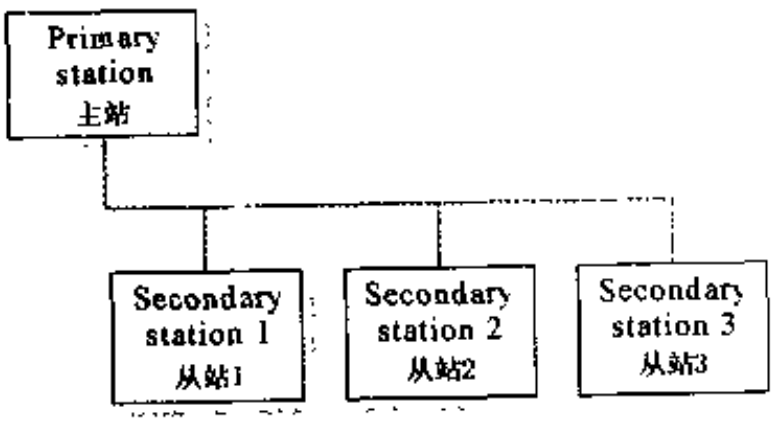
multiplier *n.* 乘数；乘法器

1. In arithmetic, the number that indicates how many times another number (the multiplicand) is multiplied. *See also* factor. *Compare* multiplicand. 在算术运算中，指明将另一个数（被乘数）乘以多少次的数。参阅 factor。比较 multiplicand。

2. In computing, an electronic device independent of the central processing unit (CPU) that performs multiplication by adding the multiplicand according to the value of the digits in the multiplier. 在计算机中，一种独立于中央处理器（CPU）的电子器件，用于执行乘法运算 —根据乘数的值将被乘数加相应的次数。

multipoint configuration *n.* 多点配置

A communications link in which multiple stations are connected sequentially to the same communications line. Typically, the communications line is controlled by a primary station, such as a computer, and the stations attached to the line are secondary. See the illustration. 一种通信链路，其中多个站点被顺序地连接到同一通信线路中。一般地，通信线路由主站点控制，如一台计算机，连接到线路的其他站点为从站点。参阅本条目的图例。



Multipoint configuration

multiport repeater *n.* 多端口转发器

See（见）active hub.

multiprocessing *n.* 多重[机]处理方式

A mode of operation in which two or more connected and roughly equal processing units each carry out one or more processes (programs or sets of instructions) in tandem. In multiprocessing, each processing unit works on a different set of instructions or on different parts of the same process. The objective is increased speed or computing power, the same as in parallel processing and in the use of special units called *coprocessors*. *Compare* coprocessor, parallel processing. 一种两个或多个相互连接并大致等价的处理单元相互协作地执行一个或多个进程（程序或指令集）的操作方式。在多重处理方式中，每个处理单元执行不同的指令集或同一进程的不同部分。与并行处理和使用称为协处理器的专用单元一样，多重处理的目的在于提高速度和计算能力。比较 coprocessor, parallel processing。

multiprogramming *n.* 多道程序设计（技术，方法）

A form of processing in which a computer holds more than one program in memory and works on them in round-robin fashion—that is, by sharing out the processor's time so that each program receives some attention some of the time. This way of working is in contrast to using the processor to run one program at a time. 一种处理方法，其中，计算机将一个以上的程序保留在内存中并且以循环方式处理它们，即通过平均分配处理器的时间使每个程序得到相同时间的处理。这种工作方式与使用处理器一次运行一个程序刚好相反。

Multiprotocol Label Switching *n.* 多协议标签转换（技术，方法）

See（见）MPLS.

Multi-Protocol Over ATM *n.* ATM 多协议（传输）规范

See（见）MPOA.

Multipurpose Internet Mail Extensions *n.* 多用途[通用]因特网邮件扩展（标准）

See（见）MIME.

Multipurpose Internet Mail Extensions HTML *n.* MHTML 语言，多用途因特网邮件扩展协议的超文本置标语言

See（见）MHTML.

multiscan monitor *n.* 多（频率）扫描监视器

A computer monitor capable of adapting to different video frequencies to accommodate multiple screen resolutions and to support different video adapters and graphics display methods. 一种计

算机监视器，可以以多种不同的视频频率扫描以适应不同的屏幕分辨率，并且支持不同的视频适配器和图形显示的方法。

Multistation Access Unit *n.* 多路存取设备

See(见) MAU.

multisystem network *n.* 多(主机)系统网络

A communications network in which two or more host computers can be accessed by network users. 一种通信网络。其中，网络用户可以访问两台或多台主机系统。

multitasking *n.* 多任务，多任务处理(方式)

A form of processing supported by most current operating systems in which a computer works on multiple tasks—roughly, separate "pieces" of work- seemingly at the same time by parceling out the processor's time among the different tasks. Multitasking can be either cooperative or preemptive. In the former, the operating system relies on the task to voluntarily cede control to another task; in the latter, the operating system decides which task receives priority. *See also* background[1], context switching, cooperative multitasking, foreground[1], time slice. 一种由目前大多数操作系统支持的处理方式。其中，计算机通过在不同的任务之间分配处理器时间，使它看起来仿佛同时可处理多个任务。多任务处理方式可以是互相协作的也可以是抢占的。对于前者，操作系统依赖于任务自动放弃对另一个任务的控制；对于后者，由操作系统确定是哪个任务得到优先权。参阅 background[1], context switching, cooperative multitasking, foreground[1], time slice。

multithreaded application *n.* 多线程应用(程序)

A program capable of running more than one program thread simultaneously. *See also* multithreading (definition 1), thread (definition 1). 一种能够同时运行一个以上的程序线程的程序。参阅 multithreading (第 1 个释义), thread (第 1 个释义)

multithreading *n.* 多线程运行[操作](方式，技术)

1. The running of several processes in rapid sequence (multitasking) within a single program. *See also* thread (definition 1). 指在单个程序中以快速顺序方式(多任务处理)运行多个进程。参阅 thread (第 1 个释义)。

2. In data manipulation, a technique in which nodes in a tree data structure contain pointers to higher nodes to make traversal of the structure more efficient. *See also* thread (definition 2). 在数据操作中，一种这样的技术：树型数据结构中的节点含有指向更高层次节点的指针，以使能更有效地浏览这种结构。参阅 thread (第 2 个释义)。

multi-tier *n.* 多层(计算技术)

See(见) three-tier.

multiuser *n.* 多用户

See(见) multiuser system.

multiuser dungeon *n.* 多用户地牢(游戏)

See(见) MUD.

multiuser simulation environment *n.* 多用户模拟[仿真]环境

See(见) MUD.

multiuser system *n.* 多用户系统

Any computer system that can be used by more than one person. Although a microcomputer shared by several people can be considered a multiuser system, the term is generally reserved for machines that can be accessed simultaneously by several people through communications facilities or via network terminals. *Compare* single-user computer. 指任何可由一个以上用户使用的计算机系统。虽然几个人共享一台微机也能被看作是一个多用户系统，但该术语的本意是指多个用户能够通过通信设备或网络终端同时访问的计算机系统。比较 single-user computer。

multum in parvo mapping *n.* 小中见大映射法

See(见) MIP mapping.

MUMPS *n.* MUMPS 语言

Acronym for Mass(achusetts) Utility Multi Programming System. An advanced, high-level programming language and integrated database developed in 1966 at Massachusetts General Hospital and used widely by health care businesses. A unique feature of MUMPS is its ability to store both data and program fragments in its database. 为 Mass(achusetts) Utility Multi Programming System 的缩略语。一种由(美国)马萨诸塞总医院于 1966 年开发的高级程序设计语言和集成数据库(语言)，广泛用于保健行业中。MUMPS 所具有的一种独特的特征是能够在数据库中存储数据

M

和程序段。

munging *n.* 破[毁]坏;(对文件)作不合需要的更改

See(见) address munging.

MUSE *n.* 多用户模拟[仿真]环境

Short for **multiuser simulation environment**. *See*MUD. 为 **multiuser simulation environment** 的缩写。见 MUD。

.museum *n.* 域名.museum

One of seven new top-level domain names approved in 2000 by the Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers (ICANN). .museum is meant for use by museum Web sites. 由因特网域名与地址管理机构(ICANN)在 2000 年经核准通过的七个顶级域名之一。.museum 域名用来表示博物馆类万维网站点。

Musical Instrument Digital Interface *n.* 迷笛,(电子)乐器数字化接口

See(见) MIDI.

mutual exclusion *n.* 互斥法

A programming technique that ensures that only one program or routine at a time can access some resource, such as a memory location, an I/O port, or a file, often through the use of semaphores, which are flags used in programs to coordinate the activities of more than one program or routine. *See also* semaphore. 一种程序设计方法,确保一次只能有一个程序或例程访问某种资源,如存储单元、I/O 端口或某个文件等,常常通过使用信号灯加以实现。信号灯是用于协调一个以上程序或例程活动状态的标志。参阅 semaphore。

MUX *n.* 多路复用器

See(见) multiplexer.

My Briefcase *n.* 我的公文包

A Windows 9x utility, helpful for workers away from the office, that manages the updating of modified files once the remote user's computer is connected back on the office network. 一种在 Windows 9x 系统中的实用程序,用于在远程用户的计算机连接到办公室网络时管理修改文件的更新,这对于远离办公室的用户很有帮助。

Mylar *n.* 聚酯薄膜

A polyester film product created by DuPont, often used as the base for magnetically coated storage media (disks and tape) and for carbon ribbons used with impact printers. 一种由(美国)杜邦公司制造的聚酯薄膜产品,常用作磁性涂层存储媒体(磁盘和磁带)和击打式打印机用的碳素色带的基底。

Mylar ribbon *n.* 聚酯色带

See(见) carbon ribbon.

MYOB *n.* 别管闲事

Acronym for **Mind your own business**. An expression used in e-mail and newsgroups. 为 **Mind your own business** 的缩略语。一种用于电子邮件和新闻组的说法。

my two cents *n.* 我的(一两点)看法,我的意见[发言]

An expression used informally in newsgroup articles and, less frequently, e-mail messages or mailing lists, to indicate that the message is the writer's contribution to an ongoing discussion. *Also called*: $0.02. *See also* mailing list, newsgroup. 一种用于新闻组、电子邮件消息或邮递列表(较少使用)的非正式用语,表明该消息是作者的一家之见,仅供讨论。也称为 $0.02。参阅 mailing list, newsgroup。

N

n *prefix* 【前缀】纳(诺)

See(见) nano-.

NACN *n.* 北美蜂窝网络

See(见) North American Cellular Network.

nagware *n.* 共享软件

Slang for computer shareware that, on starting or before closing, displays a prominent reminder to pay for the program. *See also* shareware. 计算机共享软件的俚语,在启动或关闭之前显示一个突出的提示要求为该程序付款。参阅 shareware.

NAK *n.* 否认应答码

Acronym for **n**egative **ack**nowledgement. A control code, ASCII character 21 (hexadecimal 15), transmitted to a sending station or computer by the receiving unit as a signal that transmitted information has arrived incorrectly. *Compare* ACK. 为 negative acknowledgement 的缩略语。一种控制码,ASCII 码值中的第 21 个字符(即十六进制的 15),由接收设备传送给发送站或发报计算机的一种信号,表明所传的信息已到达接收设备,但不正确。比较 ACK。

NAK attack *n.* 否认攻击(法)

Acronym for **n**egative **ack**nowledgement **attack**. A hacker attack that uses the negative acknowledgement control code character to enter a seemingly secure system. A NAK attack uses weaknesses in the system handling NAK replies that may leave it temporarily unprotected. *See also* NAK. 为 negative acknowledgement **attack** 的缩略语。一种黑客攻击手法,使用否认控制代码(字)符进入貌似安全的系统。否认攻击法利用系统中处理否认应答的薄弱点,而将系统导入短暂的无防护状态。参阅 NAK。

naked PC *n.* 裸 PC 机

A personal computer sold without an operating system (OS) installed. The purchaser of a naked PC must then choose and install an OS before the computer can be used. Naked PCs are chiefly purchased by users with some degree of expertise with computer equipment who may want to install a version of Linux or an offshoot OS. Computer and software manufacturers have expressed concern over the possibility of software piracy with the sale of naked PCs. 一种在销售时不安装操作系统的个人计算机。裸 PC 机的购买者必须在使用前选择和安装操作系统,裸 PC 机的购买者主要是有一定计算机设备专业知识,想要安装 Linux 或者非主流操作系统的用户。计算机和软件的制造商对于裸 PC 机的销售带来的软件私有权问题的可能性表示了关注。

.name *n.* 域名.name

One of seven new top-level domain names approved in 2000 by the Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers (ICANN). .name is meant for registration by individuals for personal Web sites. The seven new domain names became available for use in the spring of 2001. 2000 年因特网名称与编号分配公司 (ICANN)同意的七个新的顶级域名之一,域名 .name 的含义是注册的个人 Web 站点。这七个新的域名是在 2001 年春季可以使用。

Name Binding Protocol *n.* 名字绑定协议

See(见) NBP.

named anchor *n.* 命名锚点(标记)

In HTML, a tag within a document that can act as a destination for a hyperlink. Named anchors are useful because they allow a link to a specific location within a document. *Also called*: named

target. *See also* anchor (definition 2), HTML, hyperlink. 在 HTML 语言中，一种位于文档之内的标记，其作用是某个超链的目的地。命名锚点之所以有用，是因为可以使某种联系直接链接到某个文档内的指定位置。也称为 named target。参阅 anchor（第 2 个释义），HTML，hyperlink。

named entity *n.* 命名体

See（见）character entity.

named pipes *n.* 命名管道

In programming, one-way (simplex) or two-way (duplex) connections used to transfer data between processes. Named pipes are portions of memory set aside for temporary data storage. They are created by server processes and can be used simultaneously by more than one client process, each accessing a separate instance with its own buffers and handles. Named pipes can be used to transfer data either locally or on a network. 程序设计中，用于在过程之间传输数据的单向或双向连接。命名管道是预留给临时数据存储的一部分内存。它通过服务器进程创建，可同时为多个客户进程使用，每个客户进程可以用自己的缓冲区和句柄访问单个事例。命名管道可用于在本地或网络上传输数据。

named target *n.* 命名目标

See（见）named anchor.

name server *n.* 名字服务系统

See（见）CSO name server, DNS server.

namespace *n.* 名空间

1. A grouping of one or more names that represent individual objects within the group in a shared computing environment, such as a network. The names within a namespace are unique, are created according to the same rules, and can be resolved into a particular identifying item of information, such as an IP address or a network device. A namespace can be either flat-a single collection of unique names-or hierarchical, as is the Internet's DNS (Domain Name System), which is based on a treelike structure that is refined through successive levels beginning with the root server and the Internet's top level domains (.com, .net, .org, and so on). In everyday terms, a namespace is comparable to a telephone book, in which each name is unique and resolves to the phone number and address of a particular individual, business, or other entity. 在一个例如网络这样的共享计算环境中，对表示个体对象的一个或者多个名字的分组，在名空间中的各个名称是唯一的，按照相同的规则命名，并且可以分解成特定的标识的信息项，比如 IP 地址或者网络设备。名空间可以是扁平的，即一种单一的各种专用名称的集合，或是层次的，比如因特网的域名系统（DNS）就是从根服务器和因特网的顶级域名（.com，.net，.Org 等）开始，通过后续级别的树状结构。在日程生活中，名空间就如同电话号码簿，其中每个名称是唯一的，并且可以分解成某个特定个人、商号或者其他团体的电话号码和地址。

译者注：电话号码簿（名空间）中唯一的是电话号码，而不是（用户）名。

2. A means of identifying elements and attributes in an XML document by assigning them a two-part name with the first part being the namespace and the second part being the functional name. A namespace identifies a set of names to prevent confusion when multuple objects with identical functional names are taken from different sources and brought together in the same XML document. Namespaces typically reference a Uniform Resource Identifier (URI) because each URI will be unique. 在 XML 文档中，通过赋予元素和属性一个两部分的名称，以标识元素和属性的一种手段。第一部分是名空间，第二部分是功能名。名空间标识一组名称，以防止不同来源，合并在同一个 XML 文档中的具有相同功能名的多个对象的混淆，各种典型的名空间要引用统一资源标识符（URI），因为每一个 URI 都是唯一的。

name -value pair *n.* 名值对（集）

1. In the Perl programming language, a data set in which the data is associated with a name. *See also* Perl. Perl 编程语言中的一种数据集合，其中每个数据都与一个名字相关联。参阅 Perl。

2. In CGI programming, one of the data items collected from an HTML form by the browser and passed through the server to a CGI script for processing. *See also* CGI, CGI script, HTML. 在 CGI 编程中，由浏览器从 HTML 表格中收集的一个数据项，并经由服务系统传递给 CGI 过程以便

进行处理。参阅 CGI、CGI script、HTML。

naming container *n.* 命名(对象)容器

Any ASP.NET control that implements the INamingContainer interface. This is a marker interface that enables a control to create a new naming scope under itself so that ID attributes assigned to its child controls are unique within the entire ASP.NET page that contains the control. 任何一种在 ASP.NET 中实现 INamingContainer 接口的控件。它是一个能够使控件创建新的所属名称范围的标记接口,这样保证在包含这个控件的整个 ASP.NET 页中赋予它的子控件的 ID 属性是唯一的。

NAMPS *n.* 窄带模拟移动电话业[服]务

Acronym for Narrow-band Analog Mobile Phone Service. A standard proposed by Motorola Corporation that combines the current AMPS cellular telephone standard with digital signaling information, resulting in higher performance and increased capabilities. *See also* AMPS. 为 Narrow-band Analog Mobile Phone Service 的缩略语。由摩托罗拉公司提出的一项标准,将当前的 AMPS 蜂窝电话标准与数字信号信息结合起来,使它们的能力增强并且性能更高。参阅 AMPS。

NAND *n.* "与非"(逻辑运算符)

Short for NOT AND. A logical operation that combines the values of two bits (0, 1) or two Boolean values (false, true) that returns a value of 1 (or true) if one input value is 0 (or false), and returns a 0 (false) only if both inputs are true. 为 NOT AND 的缩写。进行二进制值(0,1)和布尔值(真,假)的逻辑操作。如果一个输入值为 0(假),则返回 1(真);仅当两个输入值均为真时,才返回 0(假)。

NAND gate *n.* "与非"门

Short for NOT AND gate. A digital circuit whose output is true (1) if any input is false (0). A NAND gate is an AND circuit (output with the value of 1 when all input values are 1) followed by a NOT circuit (output that is the logical complement of the input). Thus, NAND gate output is high if any of its inputs are low. *See also* AND gate, gate (definition 1), NOT gate. 为 NOT AND gate 的缩写。一种数字电路,如果任何一个输入值为假(0),则输出为真(1)。NOT AND 门是 AND 电路(当所有输入值为 1 时输出值为 1)后接一个 NOT 电路(输出是输入的逻辑求反)。因此,当任何一个输入值为低时,NOT AND 门的输出均为高。参阅 AND gate, gate (第 1 个释义), NOT gate。

nano- *prefix* 【前缀】纳(诺),毫微

Abbreviated n. Metric prefix meaning 10^{-9} (one billionth). 缩写为 n。一种公制度量单位的前缀,表示 10^{-9}(十亿分之一)。

nanosecond *n.* 纳秒

One billionth of a second. A nanosecond is a time measure used to represent computing speed, particularly the speed at which electrical signals travel through circuits within the computer. *Acronym*: ns. 十亿分之一秒。计算速度的时间量度,特别是量度电信号在计算机内部电路中传送的速度。缩略为 ns。

NAP *n.* (美国)全美连接点

See(见) Network Access Point.

Napster *n.* Napster 搜索(程序)

An Internet music search application that allows users to search for and swap MP3 files over the Web. In response to a user request for a song or an artist, Napster searches the hard drives of all other Napster users on line. When the requested item is found, the file is downloaded to the computer making the request. Napster also includes a chat room and a library of most popular items. The introduction of Napster in 1999 sparked heated debate over copyright and digital distribution issues. *See also* MP3. 一种因特网音乐搜索应用程序,可以支持用户通过 Web 搜索和交换 MP3 文件,为了对用户搜索歌曲或者搜索音乐家的请求做出响应,Napster 搜索所有在线 Napster 用户的硬盘。一旦找到相应内容时,就将文件下载到发出请求的计算机上。Napster 还包括一个聊天室和一个最流行图书馆,1999 年 Napster 引发了关于版权和数字发行的激烈争论。参阅 MP3。

narrowband *n.* 窄带

A bandwidth set aside by the FCC for mobile or portable radio services, such as advanced twoway paging systems, including transmission rates

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between 50 bps and 64 Kbps. Narrowband formerly referred to the bandwidth from 50 to 150 bps. *See also* bandwidth, FCC. *Compare* broadband. 由联邦通信委员会(FCC)为移动或便携无线电设备专设的一种频带,例如高级两路分页系统,它包括了从50bps到64Kbps之间的传输速率。窄带通常是指带宽从50到150bps。参阅bandwidth,FCC。比较broadband。

narrowband ISDN *n.* **窄带ISDN**

Name used to distinguish current ISDN lines from the developing broadband ISDN technology. *See also* broadband ISDN, ISDN. 用于区分发展中的宽带ISDN技术和现在的ISDN线的名称。参阅broadband ISDN,ISDN。

narrowcast *vb.* **【动】小范围广播**

To transmit data or programming to a defined or limited area or audience. A cable television company narrowcasts its programs only to subscribers, whereas network television stations *broadcast* to everyone with reception equipment in their transmission range. On the Web, content delivered to users via push technology represents a form of narrowcasting. *See also* unicast. *Compare* broadcast (definition 2), multicasting. 将数据或广播节目传输至指定或有限的区域或听众。有线电视公司只对订户小范围广播其节目,而网络电视台则可以在其传输范围内对每个具有接收设备的人进行广播。在Web网上,通过"推"技术发送至用户的内容是小范围广播的一种形式。参阅unicast。比较broadcast(第2个释义),multicasting。

Narrow SCSI *n.* **窄SCSI接口[标准]**

A SCSI or SCSI-2 interface that can transfer data only 8 bits at a time. *See also* SCSI, SCSI-2. *Compare* Fast/Wide SCSI, Wide SCSI. 一种SCSI或SCSI-2接口,一次只能传输8位数据。参阅SCSI,SCSI-2。比较Fast/Wide SCSI, Wide SCSI。

NAS *n.* **网络附接存储器**

Acronym for Network-Attached Storage. A platform-independent storage appliance connected to a network. NAS uses a storage unit with a built in server that can communicate with clients over a network. NAS devices are popular for ease of maintenance, manageability, and scalability. *Compare* SAN. 为Network-Attached Storage的缩略语。一种独立于平台与网络连接的存储设备,它使用内置服务器的存储单位与客户通过网络进行通信,NAS器件由于易于维护、易于管理和容易扩充而流行。比较SAN。

NAT *n.* **网络地址转换法**

Acronym for Network Address Translation. The process of converting between IP addresses used within an intranet or other private network and Internet IP addresses. This approach makes it possible to use a large number of addresses within the private network without depleting the limited number of available numeric Internet IP addresses. Variations of NAT displaying similar functions include IP aliasing, IP masquerading, and Port Address Translation. 为Network Address Translation的缩略语。一种地址转换法,此法可实现企业内部网或其他专用网(称为剩余域)内IP地址与因特网IP地址之间的转换。这一途径使得在专用网中可使用大量地址,而不必担心耗尽有限的可用因特网IP地址的数量。各种NAT实现方法(包括IP aliasing,IP masquerading和端口地址转换)呈现相似的功能。

national attachment point *n.* **[美国]全美连接点**

See(见) Network Access Point.

National Center for Supercomputing Applications *n.* **[美国]国家超级计算应用中心**

See(见) NCSA(第1个释义)。

National Committee for Information Technology Standards *n.* **国家信息技术标准委员会**

A committee formed by the Information Technology Industry Council to develop national standards for use in the information technology industry and to promote those standards for international use. *Acronym*: NCITS. 一种由(美国)信息技术行业协会组织而成的委员会,旨在研制信息技术行业使用的国家标准,并推广这些标准,供国际范围使用。缩略为NCITS。

National Computer Security Association *n.* **国家计算机安全协会**

See(见) ICSA.

National Information Infrastructure *n.* **[美国]国家信息基础设施[结构],信息高速公路**

A U.S. government program to extend and

oversee the development of the Information Superhighway. The National Information Infrastructure is made up of a high bandwidth, wide area network that can carry data, fax, video, and voice transmissions to users throughout the United States. The network is being developed mostly by private carriers. Many of the services, which are aimed at enabling the efficient creation and dissemination of information, are already available on the Internet itself, including increased accessibility to quality education through distance learning and increased access to government services. *Acronym*: NII. *See also* Information Superhighway, Internet2, Next Generation Internet. *Compare* Internet. 由美国政府规划扩展和监视的信息高速公路。国家信息基础设施由高带宽的广域网组成，可以为全美国的用户提供数据、传真、视频和音频信号传输业务。该网络将主要由私立通信公司建设。致力于信息有效创建和分发的许多业务已经在因特网上实现，包括通过远程教学的高质量教育的可用性增长和对政府服务的访问的增加。缩略为 NII。参阅 Information Superhighway, Internet2, Next Generation Internet。比较 Internet。

National Institute of Standards and Technology *n.* **美国国家标准与技术研究所**

A branch of the U. S. Commerce Department that works to develop and encourage standards for measurement, science, and technology in order to promote commerce and improve productivity in the marketplace. Prior to 1988, the National Institute of Standards and Technology was known as the National Bureau of Standards. *Acronym*: NIST. 美国商业部的一个分支机构，其工作宗旨为开发和鼓励测量、科学和技术标准的制定，以促进商务活动和提高市场生产率。1988 年前，美国国家标准与技术研究所叫做美国国家标准局。缩略为 NIST。

national language support *n.* **国家[民族]语言支持(能力)**

1. The practice of creating programs that can display text in any language necessary. 创建以任何必要语言显示正文的程序的实践。

2. A function in Windows that enables you to specify system and user locale information. *Acronym*: NLS. 在 Windows 系统中允许你指定系统和用户位置信息的一种操作系统。缩略为 NLS。

National Science Foundation *n.* **(美国)国家科学基金会**

A U. S. government agency intended to promote scientific research by funding both research projects and projects that facilitate scientific communication, such as NSFnet, the former backbone of the Internet. *Acronym*: NSF. *See also* backbone (definition 1), NSFnet. 由美国政府设立的旨在促进科学研究的一种机构，为研究项目和便于科学交流的其他项目(例如因特网的早期骨干网 NSFnet)提供基金。缩略为 NSF。参阅 backbone (第 1 个释义), NSFnet。

National Television System Committee *n.* **国家电视制式委员会**

See(见) NTSC.

native *adj.* **【修】本地[机]；原(始)**

Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of something that is in its original form. For example, many applications are able to work with files in a number of formats; the format the application uses internally is its native file format. Files in other formats must be converted to the application's native format before they can be processed by the application. 用于修饰或说明某些事物按其本来的形式出现的属性和特性。例如，许多应用程序都能处理多种格式的文件。这些应用程序内部所使用的格式是它的本机文件格式，在被应用程序处理前，其他格式的文件必须先转换成它的本机格式。

native application *n.* **原[本机]应用程序**

A program that is designed specifically for a particular type of microprocessor, that is, a program that is binary compatible with a processor. A native application generally will run much faster than a nonnative application, which must be run with the help of an emulator program. *See also* binary compatibility, emulator. 一种专为某种特定类型的微处理器设计的程序，即一种与某处理器二进制兼容的程序。一般来说，一个本机应用程序要比一个非本机应用程序运行得快，因为非本机应用程序需要在仿真程序的帮助下才能运行。参阅 binary compatibility, emulator。

native code *n.* **本机码**

Code that has been compiled to processorspecific

machine code. 专用于某种特定机器或处理器的代码。

native compiler *n.* 本机编译程序

A compiler that produces machine code for the computer on which it is running, as opposed to a cross-compiler, which produces code for another type of computer. Most compilers are native compilers. *See also* compiler (definition 2), cross compiler. 一种编译程序,可以生成在该计算机中运行的机器代码。与之相对的是交叉编译程序,为另一类计算机生成代码。大多数编译程序都是本机编译程序。参阅 compiler (第 2 个释义),cross-compiler。

native file format *n.* 原文件格式

The format an application uses internally to process data. The application must convert files in other formats to the native format before it can work with them. For example, a word processor might recognize text files in ASCII text format, but it will convert them to its own native format before it displays them. 应用程序内部用来处理数据的格式。应用程序在处理其他格式的文件之前必须将它们转换成原文件格式。例如,一个文字处理程序能识别按 ASCII 文本格式建立的文本文件,但在显示该文件之前要先将该文件转换成它自身的原文件格式。

native language *n.* 本地[机]语言

See(见) host language.

natural language *n.* 自然语言

A language spoken or written by humans, as opposed to a programming language or a machine language. Understanding natural language and approximating it in a computer environment is one goal of research in artificial intelligence. 人类使用的口头或书面语言,这是相对于编程语言或机器语言而言的。在计算机环境中理解并模拟自然语言是人工智能的研究目标之一。

natural-language processing *n.* 自然语言处理

A field of computer science and linguistics that studies computer systems that can recognize and react to human language, either spoken or written. *See also* artificial intelligence. *Compare* speech recognition. 计算机科学和语言学的一个领域,主要研究能识别人类的口头或书面语言并对其做出反应的计算机系统。参阅 artificial intelligence。比较 speech recognition。

natural language query *n.* 自然语言查询

A query to a database system that is composed in a subset of a natural language, such as English or Japanese. The query must conform to some restrictive syntax rules so that the system can parse it. *See also* parse, syntax. 对数据库系统进行的一种查询,该数据库是由自然语言的一个子集(例如英语或日语)所构成。该查询必须遵守一些限定的语法规则以便系统可以进行分析。参阅 parse, syntax。

natural-language recognition *n.* 自然语言识别

See(见) speech recognition.

natural language support *n.* 自然语言支持

A voice recognition system that allows the user to use verbal commands in his or her own language to direct a computer's actions. *Acronym*: NLS. 一种语音识别系统,允许使用者使用他(或她)母语的口语命令来指挥计算机的运作。缩略为 NLS。

natural number *n.* 自然数

An integer, or whole number, that is equal to or greater than zero. *See also* integer. 大于等于零的整数。参阅 integer。

navigation bar *n.* 导航条

On a Web page, a grouping of hyperlinks for getting around in that particular Web site. *See also* hyperlink. 在某个网页中,导向该特定网址的若干超链的集合。参阅 hyperlink。

navigation keys *n.* 导航键

The keys on a keyboard controlling cursor movement, including the four arrow keys and the Backspace, End, Home, Page Down, and Page Up keys. *See also* arrow key, Backspace key, End key, Home key, Page Down key, Page Up key. 键盘上控制光标移动的键,包括四个方向键和 Backspace(退格)键、End(尾)键、Home(头)键、Page Down(下一页)键和 Page Up(上一页)键。参阅 arrow key, Backspace key, End key, Home key, Page Down key, Page Up key。

Navigator *n.* 导航程序

See(见) Netscape Navigator.

NBP *n.* 名字绑定协议

Acronym for Name Binding Protocol. A protocol

used on AppleTalk local area networks to translate between node names (known to users) and numeric Apple- Talk addresses. NBP operates at the transport level (level 4 of the ISO/OSI reference model). *See also* AppleTalk, communications protocol, ISO/OSI reference model. 为 Name Binding Protocol 的缩略语。AppleTalk 局域网中的一种协议，用于节点名（用户已知的）和数字的 AppleTalk 地址之间相互转换。NBP 用于传输层（ISO/OSI 基准模型的第四层）。参阅 AppleTalk, communications protocol, ISO/OSI reference model。

NC *n.* **网络计算机**

See（见）network computer.

NCC *n.* **以网络为中心的计算**

See（见）network-centric computing.

N-channel MOS *n.* **N[负]沟道金(属)氧(化物)半导体**

See（见）NMOS.

NCITS *n.* **国家信息技术标准委员会**

See（见）National Committee for Information Technology Standards.

NCP *n.* **网络控制协议**

See（见）Point-to-Point Protocol.

NCR paper *n.* **无碳复写纸**

Short for **no carbon required paper**. A special paper used for multipart forms. NCR paper is impregnated with a chemical that darkens it when pressure is applied. *See also* multipart forms. 为 **no carbon required paper** 的缩写。一种用于多层复写的特制纸。NCR 纸上浸有一种化学药品，该药品使纸在受到压力时会留下深色的痕迹。参阅 multipart forms。

NCSA *n.* **(美国)国家超级计算应用中心；(美国)国家计算机安全协会**

1. Acronym for National Center for Supercomputing Applications. A research center located at the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign. NCSA was founded in 1985 as a part of the National Science Foundation, specializing in scientific visualization tasks, but is best known as the home of NCSA Mosaic, the first graphical Web browser, and of NCSA Telnet. *See also* Mosaic, NCSA Telnet. 为 National Center for Supercomputing Applications 的缩略语。位于美国厄巴纳-尚佩恩的伊利诺斯州立大学的一个研究中心。NCSA 是在 1985 年作为美国国家科学基金会的一部分成立的，专门研究科学可视化程序，但却以 NCSA Mosaic（第一个图形化的网络浏览软件）和 NCSA Telnet 的诞生地而著称。参阅 Mosaic, NCSA Telnet。

2. *See*（见）ICSA.

NCSA Mosaic *n.* **NCSA Mosaic 软件**

See（见）Mosaic.

NCSA server *n.* **NCSA 服务系统**

The HTTP server developed by the National Center for Supercomputing Applications of the University of Illinois. This server and the CERN server were the first HTTP servers developed for the World Wide Web and are available free through downloading. *See also* HTTP server (definition 1), NCSA (definition 1). *Compare* CERN server. 由美国伊利诺斯州立大学的国家超级计算应用中心开发的 HTTP 服务系统。该服务系统和 CERN 服务系统是最早的为万维网开发的 HTTP 服务系统，并可免费下载。参阅 HTTP server（第 1 个释义），NCSA（第 1 个释义）。比较 CERN server。

NCSA Telnet *n.* **NCSA 远程登录客户程序**

A freeware telnet client program developed and distributed by the National Center for Supercomputing Applications. *See also* client (definition 2), NCSA (definition 1). 由国家超级计算应用中心开发和发布的一个免费远程登录客户程序。参阅 client（第 2 个释义），NCSA（第 1 个释义）。

NDIS *n.* **网络驱动程序接口规范**

Acronym for Network Driver Interface Specification, a software interface, or set of rules, designed to enable different network protocols to communicate with a variety of network adapters. Providing a standard-a common "language"-for the drivers used by network adapters, NDIS enables a single network adapter to support multiple protocols and, conversely, also enables a single protocol to work with network adapters from different vendors. *See also* device driver. 为 Network Driver Interface Specification 的缩略语，一种软件或一系列规则，使不同的网络协议可与大量不同

的网络适配器共同工作。NDIS 能为网络适配器使用的驱动器提供一种标准的"共同语言"。它使一个网络适配器能支持多个协议，也能使一个协议与来自不同供应商的网络适配器共同工作。参阅 device driver。

NDMP *n.* **网络数据管理协议**

Acronym for Network Data Management Protocol. An open protocol for network-based backups of file servers that allows platform-independent data storage. *See also* backup, communications protocol, file server. 为 Network Data Management Protocol 的缩略语。关于文件服务系统基于网络的备份的一种开放协议，允许独立于平台的数据存储。参阅 backup, communications protocol, file server。

NDR *n.* **不破坏读出**

See(见) nondestructive readout.

NDRO *n.* **不破坏读出**

See(见) nondestructive readout.

NDS *n.* **Novell 目录服务**

Acronym for Novell Directory Services. A feature introduced in Novell Netware 4.0 that provides access to directories that may be located on one or more servers. 为 Novell Directory Services 的缩略语。Novell Netware 4.0 引入的一种功能，能提供对位于一个或多个服务器上的目录的访问。

near-letter-quality *adj.* **【修】近似信函质量**

A print mode on high-end dotmatrix printers that produces clearer, darker characters than normal (draft-quality) printing. Near-letter-quality printing, although it is sharper than plain dot-matrix printing, is not as legible as output from a fully-formed-character printer, such as a daisy-wheel printer. *Acronym*: NLQ. *See also* print quality. *Compare* draft quality, letter quality. 高级点阵打印机的一种打印模式，可产生比普通打印(草稿质量)更清晰、颜色更深的字符。以近印刷体质量模式打印虽比普通的点阵打印更清晰，但它不能像全字形字符打印机(例如菊花轮打印机)那样产生清晰易读的打印输出效果。缩略为 NLQ。参阅 print quality。比较 draft quality, letter quality。

negation *n.* **非**

The conversion of a two-state (binary) signal or bit pattern to its opposite state—for example, the conversion of 1001 to 0110. 将二态(二进制)信号或位模式置成它的相反状态的转换，例如从 1001 到 0110 的转换。

negative acknowledgement *n.* **否认应答码**

See(见) NAK.

negative entry *n.* **负输入**

The act of assigning a negative sign to a number that has been entered into a calculator, thereby transforming the number to a negative number. 为一个已输入到计算器中的数加上负号，借此将该数转换成负数。

nest *vb.* **【动】嵌套**

To embed one construct inside another. For example, a database may contain a nested table (a table within a table), a program may contain a nested procedure (a procedure declared within a procedure), and a data structure may include a nested record (a record containing a field that is itself a record). 将一个结构嵌入另一个之中。例如，数据库可以包含一种嵌套表(一种表中的表)，程序可以包含嵌套过程(一种在过程中说明的过程)，数据结构可以包含一种嵌套记录(包含一种本身是记录的域的记录)。

nested transaction *n.* **嵌套事务**

In programming, an operation or sequence of operations taking place within a larger transaction. A nested transaction can be aborted without requiring abortion of the larger transaction. *Also called*: subtransaction. *See also* nest. 在编程中，由一个操作或一组顺序操作构成的操作集，该操作集出现在一个较大事务中。嵌套事务可以在不需要异常终止该较大事务的情况下被异常终止。也称为 subtransaction。参阅 nest。

.net *n.* **网络提供者的域名**

In the Internet's Domain Name System, the toplevel domain that identifies addresses of network providers. The designation, net appears at the end of the address. *See also* DNS (definition 1), domain (definition 3). *Compare* .com, .edu, .gov, .mil, .org. 在因特网域名系统中，标识网络提供者的地址的最高层域名。域名标志 .net 出现在地址的末尾。参阅 DNS (第 1 个释义)，domain (第 3 个释义)。比较 .com, .edu, .gov, .mil, .org。

net.-*prefix* 【前缀】网络

A prefix used to describe people and institutions on the Internet. For example, a very well respected person might be described as a net.god. 一种用来描述因特网上人员和机构的前缀。比如，一个非常让人尊重的人可以描述为 net.god(网络之神)。

Net *n.* 因特网;友思网

1. Short for **Internet**. 为 Internet 的缩写。

2. Short for **Usenet**. 为 Usenet 的缩写。

.NET *n.* 网络软件体系结构

The set of Microsoft technologies that provides tools for connecting information, people, systems, and devices. The technologies provide individuals and organizations with the ability to build, host, deploy, and use XML Web service connected solutions. 为连接信息、人们、各种系统和设备提供工具的一系列微软技术。这类技术为个人和组织提供构建、主持、配置和使用 XML Web 站点服务的相关方案。

net address *n.* 网址

1. A World Wide Web address (URL). *See also* URL. 万维网地址(URL)。参阅 URL。

2. An e-mail address. 电子邮件的地址。

3. The DNS name or IP address of a machine. *See also* DNS (definition 1), IP address. 机器的 DNS 名或 IP 地址。参阅 DNS(第 1 个释义)、IP address。

4. The address, burned into a network adapter, that is used to uniquely identify a node on a network. *See also* network interface card. 固定在网络适配器上的地址,用于唯一确定网络上的一个节点。参阅 network interface card。

NetBEUI *n.* 网络基本输入输出系统扩充用户接口

Short for **NetBIOS Extended User Interface**. NetBEUI is a network protocol created by IBM and now used by Microsoft, HP, and Compaq. It is usually used in small, department-size local area networks (LANs) of 1 to 200 clients. It can use Token Ring source routing as its only method of routing. It is the extended version of the NetBIOS standard. *See also* CCP, communications protocol, LAN, NetBIOS. 为 **NetBIOS Extended User Interface** 的缩写。由 IBM 公司创建的一种网络协议,目前为微软公司、HP 和 Compaq 所用。这种协议通常用于小型、部门级别的局域网,客户端计算机数量在 1 到 200 之间。NetBEUI 使用令牌环源路由选择方法作为唯一的路由选择。这种协议是 NetBIOS 标准的一个扩充版本。参阅 CCP, communications protocol, LAN, NetBIOS。

NetBIOS *n.* 网络基本输入输出系统

An application programming interface (API) that can be used by application programs on a local area network consisting of IBM and compatible microcomputers running MS-DOS, OS/2, or some version of UNIX. Primarily of interest to programmers, NetBIOS provides application programs with a uniform set of commands for requesting the lower-level network services required to conduct sessions between nodes on a network and to transmit information back and forth. *See also* application programming interface. 一种可被应用程序使用的应用程序编程接口(API),用于由运行 MS-DOS、OS/2 或某些 UNIX 版本的 IBM PC 机及其兼容机组成的局域网上。程序员的主要兴趣在于 NetBIOS 为应用程序提供了一组统一的命令集,可用来请求低层的网络服务,这种低层的网络服务是网络节点间接通话路及接收和发送信息所需的。参阅 application programming interface。

NetBIOS Extended User Interface *n.* 网络基本输入输出系统扩充用户接口[界面]

See(见) NetBEUI.

net boot *n.* 网络启动(技术,方法)

See(见) PXE boot.

NetBSD *n.* NetBSD 软件

A free version of the BSD UNIX operating system developed as a result of a volunteer effort. NetBSD is highly interoperable, runs on many hardware platforms, and is nearly POSIX compliant. *See also* BSD UNIX, POSIX. 由开发人员志愿开发出来的 BSD UNIX 操作系统的免费版本。NetBSD 具有高度的可互用性,可在多种硬件平台上运行,且几乎是与 POSIX 系统兼容的。参阅 BSD UNIX, POSIX。

Netcaster *n.* Netcaster[网络广播]程序

See(见) netcasting (第 2 个释义).

netcasting *n.* 网络广播(技术)

1. Synonym for webcasting. Webcasting 的同

N

义词。

2. A Netscape technology used in Netscape Netcaster that enabled a user to subscribe to channels that pushed Web content to the user's desktop without actively retrieving the information. Netscape Netcaster, which was part of previous versions of Netscape Navigator, competed with Microsoft Active Desktop. Unlike Active Desktop, which uses Microsoft's Channel Definition Format (CDF), the Netcaster push client was based on existing open standards (HTML, Java, and JavaScript). See also push (definition 2). *Compare* Active Desktop. Netscape Netcaster 中使用的一种 Netscape 技术，使用户可以订阅某个频道，将万维网中的内容送到用户的桌面上，而无须主动检索信息。Netscape Netcaster，是以前 Netscape Netcaster 版本的一部分，Microsoft Active Desktop 的竞争者。但是两者不同，Active Desktop 使用 Microsoft 的频道定义格式(CDF)，Netcaster 的客户是基于现存的开放标准(HTML，Java，和 JavaScript)。参阅 push（第 2 个释义）。比较 Active Desktop。

.NET Compact Framework *n.* **网络软件体系结构紧凑[小型]框架**

A hardware-independent environment for running programs on resource-constrained computing devices. It inherits the full .NET Framework architecture of the common language runtime, supports a subset of the .NET Framework class library, and contains classes designed exclusively for the .NET Compact Framework. Supported devices include personal data assistants (PDAs) (such as the Pocket PC), mobile phones, set-top boxes, automotive computing devices, and custom-designed embedded devices built with the Microsoft Windows CE operating system. 一种独立于硬件的、在资源受限的计算设备上运行程序的环境。它完全继承了 .NET Framework 的结构，包括公共语言运行，支持 .NET Framework 类库子集，并且包含为 .NET Compact Framework 的特别设计的各种类。它所支持的器件包括个人数据助手(PDAs)(如袖珍 PC)，移动电话，机顶盒，汽车计算装置，和为客户设计的使用微软公司的 Windows CE 操作系统的嵌入设备。

.NET data provider *n.* **网络软件体系结构数据提供者[程序]**

A component of ADO.NET that provides access to data from a relational database. 一种提供对关系数据库中的数据进行访问的 ADO.NET 构件。

netfilter *n.* **netfilter[网络筛选]系统**

The packet-filtering system for Linux introduced in the 2.4 kernel. Netfilter is the first stateful firewall implemented in Linux. *See also* firewall, iptables. *Compare* IP Filter. Linux 系统在 2.4 内核中引入的包过滤系统。netfilter 是 Linux 中实现的第一个全面性的防火墙。参阅 firewall，iptables。比较 IP Filter。

NetFind *n.* **NetFind 程序**

See(见) AOL NetFind.

.NET Framework *n.* **网络软件体系结构框架**

A platform for building, deploying, and running XML Web services and applications. It provides a highly productive, standards-based, multilanguage environment for integrating existing investments with next generation applications and services, as well as the agility to solve the challenges of deployment and operation of Internet-scale applications. The .NET Framework consists of three main parts: the common language runtime, a hierarchical set of unified class libraries, and a componentized version of ASP called ASP.NET. *See also* ASP.NET, common language runtime, .NET Framework class library. 一种构造，配置和运行 XML Web 服务系统和应用程序的平台。它提供更高的生产率、基于标准的多语言的环境，可以将已有投资与下一代应用程序和服务程序集成在一起，并且具有解决因特网应用系统的配置和操作问题的灵活性。.NET Framework 包括三个主要部分：公共语言运行程序，一组分层次的统一类库，和一个叫做 ASP.NET 的构件式 ASP 版。参阅 ASP.NET, common language runtime, .NET Framework class library。

.NET Framework class library *n.* **网络软件体系结构框架类库**

A Common Language Specification (CLS)—compliant library of classes, interfaces, and value

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types that are included in the Microsoft .NET Framework SDK. This library provides access to system functionality and is designed to be the foundation on which .NET Framework applications, components, and controls are built. 一种包含在 Microsoft .NET Framework SDK 中，与 Common Language Specification (CLS)兼容的类库、接口和值类型。这个库提供对系统功能的访问，该库的设计基于在其上的构建 .NET Framework 应用系统、构件和控件的基础。

.NET Framework data provider *n.* 网络软件体系结构框架数据提供者

A component of ADO.NET that provides access to data from a relational data source. A .NET Framework data provider contains classes to connect to a data source, execute commands at the data source, and return query results from the data source, including the ability to execute commands within transactions. A .NET Framework data provider also contains classes to populate a DataSet with results from a data source and propagate changes in a DataSet back to the data source. 一种提供对关系数据源进行访问的 ADO.NET 构件。.NET Framework 数据提供程序包括连接数据源的类，在数据源执行命令的类，从数据源返回查询结果的类，包括在事务中执行命令的能力。一种 .NET Framework 数据提供程序还包括用某个数据源的结果组装 DataSet 的类和把 DataSet 的变化反向传播给数据源的类。

net.god *n.* 网神

A highly respected person within the Internet community. 指在因特网的网上世界中受到高度尊敬的人。

nethead *n.* 网迷；网上的 Grateful Dead 迷

1. A person who uses the Internet as if addicted to it. 沉溺于因特网中的人。

2. A Grateful Dead fan who participates in the rec.music.gdead newsgroup or some other forum dedicated to that band. 参与了 rec.music.gdead 新闻组或其他热衷于 Grateful Dead 乐队的论坛的 Grateful Dead 爱好者。

netiquette *n.* 网上礼仪

Short for **network etiquette**. Principles of courtesy observed in sending electronic messages, such as e-mail and Usenet postings. The consequences of violating netiquette include being flamed and having one's name placed in the bozo filter of one's intended audience. Disapproved behavior includes gratuitous personal insults; posting of large amounts of irrelevant material; giving away the plot of a movie, television show, or novel without warning; posting offensive material without encrypting it; and excessive cross-posting of a message to multiple groups without regard to whether the group members are likely to find it interesting. *See also* bozo filter, flame[2]. 为 **network etiquette** 的缩写。发送电子信息(例如电子邮件和 Usenet 邮件)时要遵守的礼仪规则。违反网上礼仪的后果就是受到谴责并将其名字放在笨蛋名单之中，让后来的读者讥笑之。不规范的行为指的是无故的人身攻击；邮递大量无关的资料；未经预告泄漏电影、电视节目、小说的情节；邮递未加密的攻击性材料；过度地交叉邮递一条信息到多个新闻组，而无视该组成员是否感兴趣。参阅 bozo filter, flame[2]。

netizen *n.* 网民

A person who participates in online communication through the Internet and other networks, especially conference and chat services, such as Internet news or Fidonet. *Compare* lurker. 通过因特网或其他网络参与在线通信(尤其是电子会议和聊天服务，例如 Internet news 或 Fidonet)的人。比较 lurker。

NetMeeting *n.* 网络会议(程序，软件)

A software application developed by Microsoft Corporation to allow video conferencing among parties using personal computers connected via the Internet. NetMeeting allows participants in different locations to view each other, engage in text chat conversations, send and receive videos, exchange information graphically via an electronic whiteboard, share Windows-based applications, and transfer files. 一种由微软公司开发的、允许参加者利用个人计算机连接到因特网、举行视频会议的软件(应用)系统。NetMeeting 允许不同地点的参加者互相看得到，用文字进行会话，发送和接收录像，通过电子白板以图形方式交换信息，共享基于 Windows 的应用系统和传输各种

文件。

.NET Messenger Service *n.* 网络软件体系结构信使服务(程序)

A popular instant-messaging service provided by Microsoft as part of the .NET strategy. With .NET Messenger Service, formerly called MSN Messenger Service, users can communicate using the Windows Messenger, included in Windows XP, or MSN Messenger applications. *See also* instant messaging. *Compare* AIM, ICQ, Yahoo! Messenger. 一种由 Microsoft 提供的、作为 .NET 策略一部分而流行的即时消息服务(程序)。.NET Messenger 服务程序以前叫做 MSN Messenger 服务程序。用户可以使用 Windows Messenger 进行通信,Windows Messenger 包括在 Windows XP 或 MSN Messenger 应用系统中。参阅 instant messaging。比较 AIM, ICQ, Yahoo! Messenger。

.NET My Services *n.* 网络软件体系结构个人服务(程序)

A suite of XML Web services for managing and protecting personal information and interactions across applications, devices, and services. Formerly code-named HailStorm, .NET My Services is based on the Microsoft .NET Passport user-authentication system. The suite of .NET My Services includes services such as .NET ApplicationSettings, .NET Calendar, .NET Contacts, .NET Devices, .NET Documents, .NET Inbox, .NET Locations, .NET Profile, and .NET Wallet. *See also* .NET, Passport. 一组用于管理和保护个人信息以及应用系统之间、设备之间和服务软件之间交互的 XML Web 服务(程序)。以前的程序(即代码)名称叫做 HailStorm。.NET My Services 基于 Microsoft .NET Passport 用户认证系统。.NET My Services 包括的服务(程序)有:.NET ApplicationSettings、.NET Calendar、.NET Contacts、.NET Devices、.NET Documents、.NET Inbox、.NET Locations、.NET Profile 和 .NET Wallet。参阅 .NET, Passport。

NetPC *n.* 网络 PC 机

Short for **Network PC**. An industry-defined, Windows-based PC system that is small and meant to act as simply an access point. These PCs generally have very small hard drives, no disk drives, and are built to have a very low cost. Some older NetPCs can boot through remote access to a server and user server-based resources for most computing actions. 为 **Network PC** 的缩写。一个行业定义的基于 Windows 系统的 PC 机系统,这种 PC 系统小而且可作为一个简单的访问点。这类 PC 机通常有很小的硬件驱动器、没有硬盘驱动器,并且成本低。有些老的网络 PC 机能够通过远程访问某个服务器和基于用户服务器的资源(用于大多数计算操作)来启动。

net. personality *n.* 网上名人

A slang term for a person who has attained some degree of celebrity on the Internet. 俚语,指在因特网上获得了一定的知名度的人。

net. police *n.* 网内警察

Persons (usually self appointed) who try to enforce their understanding of the "rules" that apply to conduct on the Internet. Their activities may be directed toward users who violate the rules of netiquette, spammers who send unsolicited advertising as e-mail or to newsgroups, or even people who post "politically incorrect" comments to newsgroups or mailing lists. *See also* netiquette, spam. 指试图贯彻执行自己所认为的管理因特网的"准则"的人,通常是自诩的。他们的行为可能是针对那些违反网上礼仪的用户,那些将不请自来的广告发至新闻组或电子邮箱的"垃圾电子邮件"的发送者,甚至那些将"政见错误"的评论发至新闻组或邮件单的人。参阅 netiquette, spam。

Netscape Navigator *n.* 网景公司的因特网浏览器[程序,系统]

The widely used family of Web browser programs, made by Netscape Corporation. Versions of Netscape Navigator are available for the Windows and Macintosh platforms, and for many varieties of UNIX. Netscape Navigator, which is based on NCSA's Mosaic Web browser, was one of the first commercially available Web browsers. In 1999, Netscape Corporation was purchased by America Online. *See also* Mosaic, Web browser. 使用最广泛的一系列网络浏览程序,由网景

(Netscape)公司开发。网景公司的因特网浏览程序有多种版本,可适用于 Windows 和 Macintosh 平台以及多种版本的 UNIX 系统。由 NCSA 的 Mosaic 网络浏览程序发展而成的网景公司的因特网浏览器是最早的商业化浏览程序之一。1999 年,网景公司被美国在线公司收购。参阅 Mosaic, Web browser。

Netscape Netcaster *n.* **(网景公司的)因特网投送客户程序[系统]**

See(见) netcasting (第 2 个释义).

Netscape Server Application Programming Interface *n.* **网景公司服务系统应用程序编程接口**

See(见) NSAPI.

Netspeak *n.* **网络[上]用语**

The set of conventions for writing English in e-mail, IRCs, and newsgroups. Netspeak is characterized by acronyms (such as IMHO or ROFL) and clarifying devices such as emotags and emoticons. Use of Netspeak should be governed by netiquette. *See also* emotag, emoticon, IMHO, IRC, netiquette, ROFL. 用于电子邮件,IRCs 和新闻组的书面英语的一组约定。网络用语使用缩略语(例如 IMHO 或 ROFL)和简单明了的图案(诸如情绪记号和情绪图标)。网络用语的使用应遵循网上的礼仪规范。参阅 emotag, emoticon, IMHO, IRC, netiquette, ROFL。

netspionage *n.* **网络间谍(活动)**

Corporate-sponsored hacking of a competitor's digital information for the theft of trade secrets.

以窃取商业秘密为目的,由公司赞助的针对竞争者数字信息的黑客行为或活动。

Net surfing *n.* **网上冲浪**

The practice of exploring the Internet without a specific goal in mind. The concept of Net surfing is similar to (and probably derived from) "channel surfing" in reference to watching television. 漫无目的地在因特网中探察的活动。网络"冲浪"的概念与看电视时随意换台的"频道冲浪"一词相似(并有可能来源于此)。

Net TV *n.* **网络电视**

See(见) Internet television.

NetWare *n.* **NetWare 网络操作系统**

A family of LAN (local area network) operating system products developed by Novell, Inc. Designed to run on PCs and Macintoshes, NetWare allows users to share files and system resources such as hard disks and printers. *See also* network operating system. 由 Novell 公司开发的 LAN(局域网)操作系统产品。NetWare 网络操作系统设计运行于 PC 机和 Macintoshe 机上,允许用户共享文件和系统资源(如硬盘和打印机)。参阅 network operating system。

network *n.* **网络**

A group of computers and associated devices that are connected by communications facilities. A network can involve permanent connections, such as cables, or temporary connections made through telephone or other communication links. A network can be as small as a LAN (local area network) consisting of a few computers, printers, and other devices, or it can consist of many small and large computers distributed over a vast geographic area (WAN, or wide area network). *See also* ALOHAnet, Ethernet (definition 1), LAN, WAN. 由通信设备连接起来的一组计算机及其相关设备。网络可以使用永久性连接(例如用电缆)或是通过电话线或其他通信链路的暂时性连接。网络可以小到像局域网一样只包括几台计算机、打印机和其他设备,它也可以由分布在一个广阔地理区域(如广域网)内的许多台小型和大型的计算机组成。参阅 ALOHAnet, Ethernet (第 1 个释义), LAN, WAN。

Network Access Point *n.* **网络接入[访问]点**

One of the interchange points for Internet traffic, where various Internet network carriers and major ISPs exchange data. When Internet traffic originates on one network and goes to another network, it almost always passes through at least one Network Access Point, or NAP. In the United States, major NAPs include MAE East, in Vienna, Virginia, and MAE West, in San Jose, California (both operated by MCI WorldCom); the Chicago NAP (operated by Ameritech); the Pacific Bell NAP (with multiple locations in California); the Digital Internet Exchange in Palo Alto,

California (operated by Digital/Compaq); and the Sprint NAP in Pennsauken, New Jersey. Additional local and regional exchange points are located in many other locations around the world. *Acronym*: NAP. *Also called*: National Attachment Point. 因特网通信中的一个交换点，因特网网络通信公司在该点上同主要的 ISP 交换数据。当因特网通信在一个网络上产生并传输至另一个网络时，它几乎总是要通过至少一个网络访问点(或 NAP)。美国主要的 NAP 包括 Vienna 的 MAE East 和 California 的 San Jose 的 Virginia 和 MAE West(两者均由 MCI WorldCom 运作)；由 Ameritech 运作的 Chicago NAP；在 California 具有多位置的 Pacific Bell NAP；Palo Alto 的 Digital Internet Exchange；由 Digital 与 Compaq 公司运作的 California 以及 New Jersey 的 Pennsauken 的 Sprint NAP。其他当地和地区的交换点位于世界上许多其他的地方。缩略为 NAP。也称为 National Attachment Point。

network adapter *n.* 网络适配器

See(见) network interface card.

Network Address Translation *n.* 网络地址转换法

See(见) NAT.

network administrator *n.* 网络管理员

The person in charge of operations on a computer network. The duties of a network administrator can be broad and might include such tasks as installing new workstations and other devices, adding and removing individuals from the list of authorized users, archiving files, overseeing password protection and other security measures, monitoring usage of shared resources, and handling malfunctioning equipment. *See also* system administrator. 负责计算机网络操作的人。网络管理员的职责范围很广，包括安装新的工作站和其他设备，在授权用户表中添加或删除用户、文件归档、监管口令保护和其他安全措施，监视共享资源的使用和处理故障设备。参阅 system administrator。

network architecture *n.* 网络体系结构

The underlying structure of a computer network, including hardware, functional layers, interfaces, and protocols, used to establish communication and ensure the reliable transfer of information. Network architectures are designed to provide both philosophical and physical standards for the complexities of establishing communications links and transferring information without conflict. Various network architectures exist, including the internationally accepted seven-layer ISO Open Systems Interconnection (OSI) model and IBM's Systems Network Architecture (SNA). *See also* ISO/OSI reference model, SNA. 计算机网络的基础结构，包括硬件、功能层、接口和协议，用于建立通信连接和确保信息的可靠传输。网络体系结构的设计既提供了原理上的也提供了物理上的标准，以便处理建立通信链路和无冲突传输信息的复杂性。有各种不同的网络体系结构，包括国际上普遍承认的七层 ISO 开放系统互连(OSI)模型和 IBM 的系统网络体系结构(SNA)。参阅 ISO/OSI reference model, SNA。

Network-Attached Storage *n.* 网络连接存储器，网络附加存储设备

See(见) NAS.

network boot *n.* 网络启动(技术，方法)

See(见) PXE boot.

network card *n.* 网卡

See(见) network interface card.

network-centric computing *n.* 以网络为中心的计算

A computing environment in which a network server or servers represent the hub of activity. Considered the "third wave" in large-system computing after mainframe and desktop developments, network-centric computing establishes servers as the main source of computing power, to give users direct access to network-based applications and information. In network-centric computing systems, applications are not preinstalled or uninstalled locally, that is, on the desktop; they are accessed on an as-needed, "on-the-fly" basis. Thus, individual desktop computers do not have to maintain large amounts of disk storage or load and manage application programs. *See also* server. 一种以网络服务器为中心的计算环境。它被认为是继大型机及桌面电脑开发后大型系统计算的"第三波"，它使服务器作为计算动力的主要来源，用户能直接访问基于网络的应用程序

和信息。在以网络为中心的计算系统中，应用程序并非在本地预(如桌面)安装或卸载，只是在需要时通过"飞行"方式访问。因此，个人桌面型电脑无须保留大量的磁盘空间，也不用装载和管理应用程序。参阅 server。

network computer *n.* 网络计算机

A computer designed for use on a network in which programs and storage are provided by servers. Network computers, unlike dumb terminals, have their own processing power, but their design does not include local storage and they depend on network servers for applications. *Acronym*: NC.
用于在网络上使用的计算机，由服务器提供网络上的程序和存储。与哑终端不同，网络计算机有自己的处理能力，但是其设计不包括本地存储空间，并依赖服务器来运行应用程序。缩略为 NC.

network congestion *n.* 网络拥[阻]塞

See(见) congestion.

network connection *n.* 网络连接

See(见) Ethernet.

network control program *n.* 网络控制程序

In a communications network that includes a mainframe computer, a program that usually resides in a communications controller and takes over communications tasks such as routing, error control, line control, and polling (checking terminals for transmissions), leaving the main computer free for other functions. *See also* communications controller. 在拥有大型计算机的通信网络中，通信控制器中的一种长驻程序，负责管理诸如路由选择、差错控制、线路控制、轮询检测(传输时对终端的检测)等通信任务，使大型主机得到空闲去执行其他操作。参阅 communications controller。

Network Control Protocol *n.* 网络控制协议

See(见) Point-to-Point Protocol.

network database *n.* 网络数据库；网状数据库

1. A database that runs in a network. 在网络中运行的数据库。

2. A database containing the address of other users in the network. 包含网络中其他用户的地址的数据库。

3. In information management, a type of database in which data records can be related to one another in more than one way. A network database is similar to a hierarchical database in the sense that it contains a progression from one record to another. It differs in being less rigidly structured: any single record can point to more than one other record and, conversely, can be pointed to by one or more records. In effect, a network database allows more than one path between any two records, whereas a hierarchical database allows only one, from parent (higher-level record) to child (lower-level record). *Compare* hierarchical database, relational database. 信息管理中的一种数据库，其中的数据记录可以一种以上的方法与另一记录相关联。在网状数据库中从一个记录到另一个记录间有一种层进关系，就这点来看它类似于层次数据库，它们的区别在于网状数据库的结构没有那么严格：任何一个单一的记录可以指向一个以上的其他记录，反之，也能被一个或多个记录所指向。实际上，网状数据库允许在两个记录之间有一个以上的路径，而层次数据库只允许有一个从双亲记录(高层记录)到子记录(低层记录)的路径。比较 hierarchical database, relational database。

Network Data Management Protocol *n.* 网络数据管理协议

See(见) NDMP.

network device driver *n.* 网络设备驱动程序

Software that coordinates communication between the network adapter card and the computer's hardware and other software, controlling the physical function of the network adapter card. 协调网络适配卡与计算机硬件及其他软件之间通信的软件，控制网络适配卡的物理功能。

network directory *n.* 网络目录

On a local area network, a directory on a disk that is located on a computer other than the one the user is operating. A network directory differs from a network drive in that the user has access to only that directory. Whether the rest of the disk is accessible to the user depends on whether he or she has been granted access rights by the network administrator. On the Macintosh, a network directory is referred to as a shared folder. *Also called*: networked directory, shared directory. *See also* network drive, shared folder. 在局域网中，位于

某台计算机硬盘上的一种目录，此目录不仅限于用户当前使用的硬盘上。网络目录与网络驱动器的区别在于用户只能访问该目录。用户是否能够访问磁盘上的其他部分依赖于他(她)是否被网络管理员赋予了访问权限。在 Apple 公司 Macintosh 机上，网络目录被称为共享文件夹。也称为 networked directory，shared directory。参阅 network drive，shared folder。

network drive *n.* 网上(磁盘)驱动器

On a local area network, a disk drive whose disk is available to other computers on the network. Access to a network drive might not be allowed to all users of the network; many operating systems contain security provisions that enable a network administrator to grant or deny access to part or all of a network drive. *Also called*: networked drive. *See also* network directory. 在局域网中，一种磁盘驱动器，其磁盘可被网上其他计算机使用。并非网络上的所有用户都能获得允许访问网络驱动器；许多操作系统包含了安全措施，使网络管理员可以授权或拒绝用户对某个网络驱动器进行全部或部分访问。也称为 networked drive。参阅 network directory。

Network Driver Interface Specification *n.* 网络驱动程序接口规范

See(见) NDIS.

networked directory *n.* 联网目录

See(见) network directory.

networked drive *n.* 联网驱动器

See(见) network drive.

networked home *n.* 联网之家

See(见) smart home.

Network File System *n.* 网络文件系统

See(见) NFS.

network information center *n.* 网络信息中心

See(见) NIC (第 2 个释义).

network interface card *n.* 网络接口卡

An expansion card or other device used to provide network access to a computer or other device, such as a printer. Network interface cards mediate between the computer and the physical media, such as cabling, over which transmissions travel. *Acronym*: NIC. *Also called*: network adapter, network card. 网络上用于提供访问计算机或其他设备(如打印机)的扩展卡或其他设备。网络接口卡介于计算机和物理媒体(如电缆)之间，信息通过 NIC 传输。缩略为 NIC。也称为 network adapter，network card。

Network Kernel Extension *n.* 网络核心扩展(程序)

See(见) NKE.

network latency *n.* 网络传输时间

The time it takes for information to be transferred between computers in a network. 信息在网络上的计算机之间传输所需的时间。

network layer *n.* 网路层

The third of the seven layers in the ISO/ OSI reference model for standardizing computer-to-computer communications. The network layer is one level above the data-link layer and ensures that information arrives at its intended destination. It is the middle of the three layers (data-link, network, and transport) concerned with the actual movement of information from one device to another. See the illustration. *See also* ISO/OSI reference model. 为计算机之间的标准化通信而制定的 ISO/OSI 基准模型的七层中的第三层。网路层是数据链路层之上的一层，确保信息到达它的目的地。与信息在设备之间实际传输相关的三层之中(数据链路层、网路层和传输层)，它是中间一层。参阅本条目的图例。参阅 ISO/OSI reference model。

ISO/OSI MODEL

ISO/OSI Layer	Focus
Application (highest level)	Program-to-program transfer of information
Presentation	Text formatting and display, code conversion
Session	Establishing, maintaining, and coordinating communication
Transport	Accurate delivery, service quality
Network	Transport routes, message handling and transfer
Data-link	Coding, addressing, and transmitting information
Physical	Hardware connections

ISO/OSI 模型	
ISO/OSI 划分的层	功　用
应用层(最高层)	信息在程序到程序上进行传输
表示层	正文的格式化和显示,代码的转换
话路层	建立、维护并协调(双方的)通信
运输层	准确传递,服务质量
网路层	**运输的路由(即路线),报文的处理和传送**
数据链路层	对信息进行编码,编址和传输
物理层	硬件的连接

Network layer

network meltdown *n.*　网络崩溃[熔毁]

See(见) broadcast storm, meltdown.

network model *n.*　网状模型

A database structure, or layout, similar to a hierarchical model, except that records can have multiple parent records as well as multiple child records. A database management system that supports a network model can be used to simulate a hierarchical model. *See also* CODASYL, network database (definition 3). *Compare* hierarchical model.　一种数据库结构(或布局),除了记录可有多个双亲记录和多个子记录外,与层次模型相似。支持网状模型的数据库管理系统可用来模拟层次模型。参阅 CODASYL, network database (第3个释义)。比较 hierarchical model。

network modem *n.*　网络调制解调器

A modem that is shared by users of a network for calling an online service provider, an ISP, a service bureau, or other online source. *See also* ISP, modem online information service, service bureau (definition 2).　一种由网络上的用户共享的调制解调器,以便用户呼叫在线服务提供者、因特网服务商(ISP)、服务局或其他在线资源。参阅 ISP, modem online information service, service bureau (第2个释义)。

network news *n.*　网络新闻组

The newsgroups on the Internet, especially those in the Usenet hierarchy.　因特网上的新闻组,特别指 Usenet 组织中的新闻组。

Network News Transfer Protocol *n.*　网络新闻传输协议

See(见) NNTP.

network operating system *n.*　网络运行[操作]系统

An operating system specifically designed to support networking. A server-based network operating system provides networking support for multiple simultaneous users as well as administrative, security, and management functions. On the desktop, a network aware operating system provides users with the ability to access network resources. Unlike a single-user operating system, a network operating system must acknowledge and respond to requests from many workstations, managing such details as network access and communications, resource allocation and sharing, data protection, and error control. *Acronym*: NOS. *Also called*: network OS.　特意用于支持联网的操作系统。基于服务器的网络操作系统可提供多用户同时请求网络支持以及监管、安全和管理功能。桌面上的支持网络的操作系统可为用户提供访问网络资源的能力。与单用户的操作系统不同,网络操作系统必须能够识别多个工作站发出的请求并对此作出响应,还需要公司网络访问与通信、资源分配与共享、数据保护以及差错控制等细节。缩略为 NOS。也称为 network OS。

network operation center *n.*　网络运行中心

The office in an enterprise that is responsible for maintaining network integrity and improving network efficiency while reducing system downtime. *Acronym*: NOC.　企业中负责维护网络的完整性、提高网络效率并减少系统空闲时间的部门。缩略为 NOC。

network OS *n.*　网络运行[操作]系统

See(见) network operating system.

network protocol *n.*　网络协议

A set of rules and parameters that defines and enables communication through a network.　定义并实现网络通信的一组规则和参数。

Network Query Language *n.*　网络查询语言

A scripting language for controlling intelligent agents for Web applications. *Acronym*: NQL.　一种(脚本式的)过程语言,用于为万维网应用(系统)控制智能代理程序。缩略为 NQL。

network server *n.*　网络服务系统

See(见) server.

network services *n.*　网络服务部;网络服务系统

1. In a corporate environment, the division that maintains the network and the computers. 在企业环境中，负责维护网络和计算机的部门。

2. In a Windows environment, extensions to the operating system that allow it to perform network functions such as network printing and file sharing. 在 Windows 环境下，操作系统的扩充部分，使操作系统能够执行网络操作，例如网络打印和文件共享。

network software *n.* **网络软件**

Software including a component that facilitates connection to or participation in a network. 包括了便于网络连接与网络共享的组件的软件。

Network Solutions, Inc. *n.* **网络解决方案公司**

See(见) NSI.

network structure *n.* **网状结构**

The record organization used in a particular network model. 用于特殊网状模型中的记录组织结构。

Network Terminator 1 *n.* **1 型网络终端**

An ISDN device that acts as an interface between an ISDN telephone line and one or more terminal adapters or terminal devices, such as an ISDN telephone. *Acronym*: NT-1. *See also* ISDN, ISDN terminal adapter. 一种综合业务数字网(ISDN)设备，其作用是 ISDN 电话线与一个或多个终端适配器或终端设备(例如 ISDN 电话)之间的接口。缩略为 NT-1。参阅 ISDN, ISDN terminal adapter。

Network Time Protocol *n.* **网络计时协议**

An Internet protocol used to synchronize the clocks in computers connected to the Internet. *Acronym*: NTP. *See also* communications protocol. 一种使连接到因特网上的各计算机的时钟同步的因特网协议。缩略为 NTP。参阅 communications protocol。

network topology *n.* **网络拓扑结构**

See(见) topology.

network weaving *n.* **网络迂回；网络迂回法**

See(见) leapfrog attack.

NetWorld+Interop *n.* **网络世界＋国际会议与展览**

International conference and exhibition for the networking and information technology industry. NetWorld+Interop draws attendees from a variety of industries, including telecommunications, Internet services, and e-commerce. NetWorld+Interop features product exhibits, educational conferences, tutorials, and workshops. 网络和信息技术行业的国际会议和展览。NetWorld+Interop 面向电信、因特网服务和电子商务等行业吸引参加者，NetWorld+Interop 的特色包括产品展览，教育会议，培训和学术讨论。

NeuralCast Technology *n.* **NeuralCast 技术**

Technology developed by RealNetworks to improve the transmission of digital media over RealNetworks servers. NeuralCast Technology uses a variety of protocols, introduces new techniques to correct errors in streaming signals, and uses telephone and satellite transmissions to coordinate server networks to optimize digital media transmission. 由 RealNetworks 开发，用来改进 RealNetworks 服务器上数字媒体传输质量的技术。RealNetworks 技术使用不同协议，引入新技术纠正流信号中的错误，使用电话和卫星传输来协调服务器网络，优化数字媒体传输。

neural network *n.* **神经网络**

A type of artificial-intelligence system modeled after the neurons (nerve cells) in a biological nervous system and intended to simulate the way a brain processes information, learns, and remembers. A neural network is designed as an interconnected system of processing elements, each with a limited number of inputs and an output. These processing elements are able to "learn" by receiving weighted inputs that, with adjustment, time, and repetition, can be made to produce appropriate outputs. Neural networks are used in areas such as pattern recognition, speech analysis, and speech synthesis. *See also* artificial intelligence (definition 1), pattern recognition. 一种人工智能系统，模仿生物神经系统的神经元(神经细胞)建立，试图模拟大脑处理信息、学习和记忆的方式。神经网络被设计成处理单元的互联系统，每个处理单元带有有限个输入量和一个输出量。这些处理单元可以通过接收带权的输入量来学习，即这些输入量通过调整、计时和重复，可以产生相应的输出量。神经网络用于模式识别、语音识别

和语音综合等领域。参阅 artificial intelligence（第1个释义），pattern recognition。

newbie *n.* 网上新手

1. An inexperienced user on the Internet. 不熟练的因特网用户。

2. In a particularly derogatory sense, an inexperienced Usenet user who asks for information that is readily available in the FAQ. *See also* FAQ. 指询问在FAQ即可轻易找到答案的问题的、无经验的Usenet用户（带有明显的贬义）。参阅 FAQ

newline character *n.* 换行(字)符

A control character that causes the cursor on a display or the printing mechanism on a printer to move to the beginning of the next line. It is functionally equivalent to a combination of the carriage return (CR) and linefeed (LF) characters. *Acronym*: NL. *See also* carriage return, linefeed.
种控制字符，使显示器的光标或打印机的打印装置移动到下一行的开始处。功能上与回车符(CR)和换行符(LF)的组合等同。缩略为 NL。参阅 carriage return, linefeed。

news *n.* 新闻

The Internet protocol for retrieving files from an Internet newsgroup. You can create hyperlinks to newsgroups using news://. 从因特网新闻组中检索各种文件的因特网协议。你可以使用"news://"来创建超级链接到新闻组。

news. announce. newusers *n.* 新闻组

A newsgroup that contains general information for new users about using Internet newsgroups. 因特网上的一个新闻组，向新用户提供关于新用户如何使用因特网新闻组的一般信息。

newsfeed 或 news feed *n.* (网络)新闻传递

Deliveries, exchanges, or distributions of newsgroup articles to and from news servers. News feeds are accomplished through cooperating news servers, which communicate via NNTP through network connections. *Also called*: feed. *See also* newsgroup, news server, NNTP. 在新闻服务系统之间对新闻组文章的传送、交换或发布 网络新闻传递通过新闻服务系统的协作完成，这些新闻服务系统采用 NNTP 协议，通过网络连接进行通信。也称为 feed。参阅 newsgroup, news server, NNTP。

newsgroup *n.* (网络)新闻组

A forum on the Internet for threaded discussions on a specified range of subjects. A newsgroup consists of articles and follow-up posts. An article with all of its follow-up posts-which are (supposed to be) related to the specific subject named in the original article's subject line constitutes a thread. Each newsgroup has a name that consists of a series of words, separated by periods, indicating the newsgroup's subject in terms of increasingly narrow categories, such as rec. crafts. textiles. needlework. Some newsgroups can be read and posted to only on one site; others, such as those in the seven Usenet hierarchies or those in ClariNet, circulate throughout the Internet. *See also* article, bit. newsgroups, ClariNet, follow-up, Great Renaming, local newsgroups, mail reflector, threaded discussion, traditional newsgroup hierarchy, Usenet. *Compare* mailing list. 因特网上的一种论坛，将关于指定范围内题目的讨论组织到一起。网络新闻组包括许多稿件以及响应这些稿件的后续电子邮件。一篇文章以及它的所有后续邮件（这些邮件一般都是与原稿件在其论题列中指定的论题有关的）构成了一条线索。每个新闻组都包括一个由点号分隔的一组有序的单词组成的名字，这些词用逐渐缩小的范围指明了新闻组的隶属关系。例如 rec. crafts. textiles. needlework。一些新闻组只能在一处阅读且只能将邮件发至该处；而另一些新闻组，例如那些在七个 Usenet 组织或 ClariNet 中的新闻组，可在整个因特网内传播。参阅 article, bit。newsgroups, ClariNet, follow-up, Great Renaming, local newsgroups, mail reflector, threaded discussion, traditional newsgroup hierarchy, Usenet。比较 mailing list。

newsmaster *n.* 新闻主管

The person in charge of maintaining the Internet news server at a particular host. Sending e-mail to "newsmaster@domain. name" is the standard way to reach a given newsmaster. 负责在特定的主机上维护因特网新闻服务系统的人。与指定的新闻主管联系的标准方法是向"newsmaster@domain. name"发送电子邮件。

news. newsgroups *n.* 新闻组 news. newsgroups

Usenet newsgroups that are part of the news.

hierarchy and begin with "news." These newsgroups cover topics that deal with Usenet itself, such as Usenet policy and the creation of new Usenet newsgroups. *See also* newsgroup, traditional newsgroup hierarchy, Usenet. *Compare* comp.newsgroups, misc.newsgroups, rec.newsgroups, sci.newsgroups, soc.newsgroups, talk.newsgroups. Usenet 新闻组，是 news.hierarchy 新闻组的一部分，名称以"news."开头。这些新闻组与涉及所有与 Usenet 自身有关的主题，例如 Usenet 的政策以及新的 Usenet 新闻组的创建等。参阅 newsgroup, traditional newsgroup hierarchy, Usenet。比较 comp.newsgroups, misc.newsgroups, rec.newsgroups, sci.newsgroups, soc.newsgroups, talk.newsgroups。

.newsrc *n.* 文件扩展名.newsrc

The file extension that identifies a setup file for UNIX-based newsreaders. The setup file typically contains a current list of newsgroups that the user subscribes to and the articles in each newsgroup that the user has already read. *See also* newsreader, setup (definition 2). 标识基于 UNIX 的新闻阅读程序的设置(也叫安装)文件的文件扩展名。该设置文件通常包含一个用户预订的新闻组的当前列表和每个新闻组中用户已经阅读过的文章。参阅 newsreader, setup (第 2 个释义)。

newsreader *n.* 新闻阅读程序

A Usenet client program that enables a user to subscribe to Usenet newsgroups, read articles, post follow-ups, reply by e-mail, and post articles. Many Web browsers also provide these functions. *See also* article, e-mail (definition 1), follow-up, newsgroup, Usenet, Web browser. 一种 Usenet 客户端程序，它使用户可以订阅新闻组稿件，阅读稿件，报送后续电子邮件，通过电子邮件回答问题以及报送稿件。许多网络浏览程序也提供这些功能。参阅 article, e-mail (第 1 个释义), follow-up, newsgroup, Usenet, Web browser。

news server *n.* 新闻服务系统

A computer or program that exchanges Internet newsgroups with newsreader clients and other servers. *See also* newsgroup, newsreader. 一种计算机或程序，与新闻阅读程序的用户和其他服务系统交换因特网新闻。参阅 newsgroup, newsreader。

Newton *n.* 牛顿

A personal digital assistant (PDA) developed by Apple Computer, Inc. *See also* PDA. 用于修饰或说明 Apple 计算机公司的 Newton MessagePad 牌个人数字辅助设备(PDA)。参阅 PDA。

Newton OS *n.* 牛顿操作系统

The operating system that controls the Newton MessagePad personal digital assistant (PDA). *See also* PDA. 控制 Apple 计算机公司的 Newton MessagePad 牌个人数字辅助设备(PDA)的操作系统 参阅 PDA。

NeXT *n.* NeXT 计算机

A computer designed and produced by NeXT Computer, Inc. (later NeXT Software, Inc.). A computer manufacturer and software developer founded in 1985 by Steven Jobs, NeXT was purchased by Apple Computer in 1997. NeXT Computer 公司(即后来的 NeXT Software 公司)设计和生产的计算机。NeXT 公司是 1985 年由 Steven Jobs 创建的计算机制造和软件开发公司，并于 1997 年被 Apple 计算机公司购买。

Next Generation Internet *n.* 下一代因特网

An initiative funded by the U.S. federal government designed to develop faster, more powerful networking technologies than are available on the current global Internet. The Next Generation Internet, or NGI, was begun in 1997 under the auspices of a number of government agencies, including DARPA (Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency), NASA (National Aeronautics & Space Administration), and the NSF (National Science Foundation). Its objective is to develop advanced networking technologies and to demonstrate them on university and government test networks running 100 to 1000 times faster than the current Internet. The technologies developed are intended for eventual use by schools, businesses, and the general public. *Acronym*: NGI. *Compare* Internet, Internet2. 由美国联邦政府资助的一项创新项目，用以开发比现有全球因特网更快、更强大的网络技术。下一代因特网(NGI)开始于 1997 年，由多个政府机构赞助，其中包括国防部高级研究计划署(DARPA)、国家航空及空间行政部门

(NASA)以及国家自然科学基金会(NSF)。其目的是开发并在大学及政府测试网络上验证比现有因特网快 100 到 1000 倍的高级网络技术，并将最终用于学校、商业及公共机构。缩略为 NGI。比较 Internet，Internet2。

NFS *n.* **网络文件系统**

Acronym for Network File System. A distributed file system that allows users to access remote files and directories on a network as if they were local. NFS is compatible with Microsoft Windows and UNIX-based systems, including Linux and Mac OS X. 为 Network File System 的缩略语。一种分布式文件系统，允许用户像在本地一样访问网络上的远程文件及目录。NFS 与微软 Windows 系统、基于 UNIX 的系统(包括 Linux 和 Mac OS X 系统)兼容。

NGI *n.* **下一代因特网**

See(见) Next Generation Internet.

nibble 或 nybble *n.* **半字节**

Half a byte (4 bits). *Compare* quadbit. 半个字节(即 4 位)。比较 quadbit。

NIC *n.* **网络接口卡；网络信息中心**

1. *See*(见) network interface card.

2. Acronym for network information center. An organization that provides information about a network and other support to users of the network. The principal NIC for the Internet is InterNIC. Intranets and other private networks may have their own NICs. *See also* InterNIC. 为 network information center 的缩略语。一个向网络用户提供关于网络的信息和其他支持的组织。因特网的主要网络信息中心是 InterNIC。企业内部网和其他私人网络有它们自己的网络信息中心。参阅 InterNIC。

NiCad battery *n.* **镍镉电池**

See(见) nickel cadmium battery.

NIC handle *n.* **网络接口卡称号[句柄]**

See(见) handle.

nickel cadmium battery *n.* **镍镉电池**

A rechargeable battery that uses an alkaline electrolyte. Nickel cadmium batteries typically have a longer operating life and storage life than similar lead-acid batteries. *Also called*: NiCad battery. *Compare* lead ion battery, lithium ion battery, nickel metal hydride battery. 一种使用碱性电解质的可充电电池。镍镉电池的特点是具有比类似的铅酸电池更长的使用寿命和储存时间。也称为 NiCad battery。比较 lead ion battery，lithium ion battery，nickel metal hydride battery。

nickel metal hydride battery *n.* **镍金属氢化物电池**

A rechargeable battery that offers longer life and superior performance compared with similar nickel cadmium or other alkaline batteries. *Also called*: NiMH battery. *Compare* lead ion battery, lithium ion battery, nickel cadmium battery. 一种可充电电池，具有比同类的镍镉电池或其他碱性电池更长的使用寿命和更优越的性能。也称为 NiMH battery。比较 lead ion battery，lithium ion battery，nickel cadmium battery。

nickname *n.* **别名**

A name used in the destination field of an e-mail editor in place of one or more complete network addresses. For example "Fred" might be a nickname for fred@history.washington.edu. If the nickname has been established within the program, a user need only type "Fred" instead of the entire address, or perhaps "history faculty" instead of all the individual faculty addresses. *See also* alias (definition 2). 在电子邮件编辑器的目的栏中用来代替一个或多个完整网址的名字。例如可以用"Fred"作为 fred@history.washington.edu 的别名。一旦在程序设定了别名，用户可以只输入"Fred"来代替整个地址，或用"history faculty"来代替所有专用的集体[行业]地址。参阅 alias (第 2 个释义)。

NIDS *n.* **基于网络的入侵检测系统**

Acronym for network-based intrusion-detection System. A type of intrusion detection system (IDS) that analyzes the individual packets moving across a network. NIDS can detect packets that a firewall might not catch. *See also* IDS. 为 network-based intrusion-detection System 的缩略语。一种类型的入侵检测系统(IDS)，它可以分析通过网络传输的单个数据包，它可以检测防火墙不能捕捉的数据包。参阅 IDS。

NII *n.* **(美国)国家信息基础设施[结构]，信息高速公路**

See(见) National Information Infrastructure.

nil pointer *n.* 空指针

See(见) null pointer.

Nimda worm *n.* Nimda 蠕虫(病毒程序)

A persistent worm that can slow or freeze mail servers, take control of Web pages, and infect systems through several different means. The Nimda worm spreads as an attached file through e-mail, through an Internet scan for vulnerable Web servers, through a Java- Script on an infected Web page, or through network sharing. The Nimda worm first appeared in 2001, with several variants following the original version. 一种可以降低和冻结邮件服务器,控制 Web 页的蠕虫,可以通过不同的方式侵入系统,Nimda 蠕虫可以通过电子邮件的附件传播,也可以通过对 Web 服务器的漏洞进行扫描传播,可以通过对被感染的 Web 页的 Java 脚本传播,或者通过网络共享传播。Nimda 蠕虫首次出现在 2001 年,在最初的版本之后有几个变种。

NiMH battery *n.* 镍金属氢化物电池

See(见) nickel metal hydride battery.

nine's complement *n.* 九的补码,十进制反码

A number in the base-10 (decimal) system that is the complement of another number. It is derived by subtracting each digit of the number to be complemented from 1 less than the base. For example, the nine's complement of 64 is 35-the number derived by subtracting 6 from 9 and 4 from 9. *See also* complement. 十进制中一个数,是另一个数的反码。求反的过程是,用基数减 1 后的值分别减数中每一位数字。例如,64 的十进制反码是 35,即分别用 9 减 6,用 9 减 4。参阅 complement。

NIS *n.* 网络信息服务

Acronym for Network Information Service. *See* Yellow Pages (definition 1). 为 Network Information Service 的缩略语。见 Yellow Pages (第 1 个释义)。

NIST *n.* 美国国家标准与技术研究所

See(见) National Institute of Standards and Technology.

*** NIX** *n.* 与 UNIX 相关的操作系统

Slang for any UNIX-related operating system, or all UNIX-related operating systems. * NIX typically refers to UNIX and Linux, and may also include Mac OS X. 表示部分或者全部与 UNIX 相关的操作系统的俚语,* NIX 主要指 UNIX 和 Linux,也可以包括 Mac OS X。

nixpub *n.* ISP 名录

A list of ISPs (Internet service providers) available in the newsgroups comp. bbs. misc and alt. bbs. *See also* ISP. 一种因特网服务提供商(ISP)列表,在新闻组 comp. bbs. misc 和 alt. bbs. 中可得到。参阅 ISP。

NKE *n.* 网络核心扩展(程序)

Acronym for Network Kernel Extension. A modification or extension of the Mac OS X networking infrastructure. NKEs may be loaded or unloaded dynamically, without recompiling the kernel or without the need to reboot the system. NKEs allow the creation and configuration of protocol stacks and modules that may monitor or modify network traffic or add other networking features to the kernel. 为 Network Kernel Extension 的缩略语。对于 Mac OS X 网络结构的一种修改或扩充,它可以进行动态装入和卸载,无须再编译内核和重新启动系统。它允许创建和配置可以监视和修改网络流量的协议栈和模块,或者对内核增加其他网络功能部件。

NL *n.* 换行(字)符

See(见) newline character.

NLQ *n.* 近似信函质量

See(见) near-letter-quality.

NLS *n.* 自然语言支持

See(见) natural language support.

NMI *n.* 不可屏蔽中断

See(见) nonmaskable interrupt.

NMOS 或 N-MOS *n.* N 沟道金属氧化物半导体

Acronym for N-channel metal-oxide semiconductor. A semiconductor technology in which the conduction channel in MOSFETs is formed by the movement of electrons rather than holes (electron "vacancies" created as electrons move from atom to atom). Because electrons move faster than holes, NMOS is faster than PMOS, although it is more difficult and more expensive to fabricate. *See also* MOS, MOSFET, N-type semiconductor. *Compare* CMOS, PMOS. 为 N-channel metal-oxide semiconductor 的缩略语。一种半导体技术,

其中 MOSFET 的导电沟道是由电子的移动组成的，而不是由空穴(电子由一个原子移动到另一个原子时产生的电子"空位")组成。尽管 NMOS 更难制造且造价更高，但由于电子移动得比空穴快，所以 NMOS 比 PMOS 导电快。参阅 MOS, MOSFET, N-type semiconductor。比较 CMOS, PMOS。

NNTP *n.* 网络新闻传输协议

Acronym for Network News Transfer Protocol. A de facto protocol standard on the Internet used to distribute news articles and query news servers.

为 Network News Transfer Protocol 的缩略语。因特网上的一个事实上的标准，用于分发新闻文章和查询新闻服务器。

NOC *n.* 网络运行中心

See(见) network operation center.

node *n.* 节点；网点；结点

1. A junction of some type. 某种类型的连接点。

2. In networking, a device, such as a client computer, a server, or a shared printer, that is connected to the network and is capable of communicating with other network devices. 在网络技术中，一种连接到网络上并能与其他联网设备通信的设备，例如客户机、服务器或者共享打印机。

3. In tree structures, a location on the tree that can have links to one or more nodes below it. Some authors make a distinction between node and element, with an element being a given data type and a node comprising one or more elements as well as any supporting data structures. *See also* element (definition 1), graph, pointer (definition 1), queue, stack, tree. 在树型结构中该树上的一个位置，与位于其下的一个或多个结点链接。一些作者将结点与元素的概念作了区分，元素是一个给定的数据类型，而结点包含一个或多个元素以及它所支持的任何数据结构。参阅 element (第 1 个释义), graph, pointer (第 1 个释义), queue, stack, tree。

noise *n.* 噪声

1. Any interference that affects the operation of a device. 影响设备操作的任何干扰

2. Unwanted electrical signals, produced either naturally or by the circuitry, that distort or degrade the quality or performance of a communications channel. *See also* distortion. 自然产生或由电路产生的不必要的电信号，它们会降低通信信道的质量或性能。参阅 distortion。

nonbreaking space *n.* 不可分空格符

A character that replaces the standard space character in order to keep two words together on one line rather than allowing a line to break between them. 一种用来代替标准空格字符的字符，以便使两个相关联的词处在一行之内，而不能将它们分放在两行。

noncompetes *n.* 不竞争协议

An agreement between employer and employee that states that the employee will not accept work with a competing company for a specified length of time after leaving the employer's company. Noncompete agreements are common in high-tech companies and are typically requested to help maintain company secrets and retain valuable employees. 一种雇员和雇主之间的协议，这个协议规定雇员在离开雇主公司以后一段时间内不得接受竞争公司的雇佣，不竞争协议在高技术公司是常见的，用来维护公司的机密和保留有价值的雇员。

nonconductor *n.* 绝缘体

See(见) insulator.

noncontiguous data structure *n.* 不连续数据结构

In programming, a data structure whose elements are not stored contiguously in memory. Data structures such as graphs and trees, whose elements are connected by pointers, are noncontiguous data structures. *Compare* contiguous data structure. 编程中的一种数据结构，其中的元素不是在内存中连续存放的。像图和树这样的数据结构就是不连续数据结构，其中的元素由指针连接。比较 contiguous data structure。

nondedicated server *n.* 非专用服务器

A computer on a network that can function as both a client and a server; typically, a desktop machine on a peer-to-peer network. *Compare* dedicated server. 网络上可同时作为客户机和服务器的计算机，通常为对等网络中的桌面型计算机。比较 dedicated server。

nondestructive readout *n.* 不破坏读出

A reading operation that does not destroy the data

read, either because the storage technology is capable of retaining the data or because the reading operation is accompanied by a data refresh (update) function. *Acronym*: NDR, NDRO. *Compare* destructive read. 一种不破坏所读数据的读操作，这是由于所使用的存储技术能够保护数据或由于该读操作带有数据刷新(更新)功能。缩略为 NDR, NDRO。比较 destructive read。

nonexecutable statement *n.* 不可执行语句；非执行语句

1. A program statement that cannot be executed because it lies outside the flow of execution through the program. For example, a statement immediately following a *return*()statement but before the end of the block in C is nonexecutable. 一种因为位于程序执行流程之外而不被执行的程序语句。例如，C 语言中，位于语句 return()之后、程序体结束之前的语句是不可执行的。

2. A type definition, variable declaration, preprocessor command, comment, or other statement in a program that is not translated into executable machine code. 指类型定义、变量说明、预处理命令、注解或其他在程序中的不被转换成可执行的机器代码的语句。

nonimpact printer *n.* 非击打式打印机

Any printer that makes marks on the paper without striking it mechanically. The most common types are ink-jet, thermal, and laser printers. *See also* ink-jet printer, laser printer, thermal printer. *Compare* impact printer. 不使用机械击打而在纸上留下痕迹的打印机。最常见的类型是喷墨打印机、热敏打印机和激光打印机。参阅 ink-jet printer, laser printer, thermal printer。比较 impact printer。

noninterlaced *adj.* 【修】逐行，非交错式

Pertaining to a display method on raster-scan monitors in which the electron beam scans each line of the screen once during each refresh cycle. *Compare* interlaced. 用于修饰或说明光栅扫描显示器的一种扫描方式，在这种方式中，电子束在每个刷新周期对屏幕的每一行扫描一次。比较 interlaced。

nonmaskable interrupt *n.* 不可屏蔽中断

A hardware interrupt that bypasses and takes priority over interrupt requests generated by software and by the keyboard and other such devices. A nonmaskable interrupt cannot be overruled (masked) by another service request and is issued to the microprocessor only in disastrous circumstances, such as severe memory errors or impending power failures. *Acronym*: NMI. *Compare* maskable interrupt. 一种硬件中断，优先级高于软件、键盘和其他类似设备产生的中断请求。一个不可屏蔽中断不能被其他设备的中断请求所撤消(屏蔽)，且仅在发生灾难性事件时被发向微处理器，例如严重的内存错或即将掉电的情况。缩略为 NMI。比较 maskable interrupt。

nonprocedural language *n.* 非过程语言

A programming language that does not follow the procedural paradigm of executing statements, subroutine calls, and control structures sequentially but instead describes a set of facts and relationships and then is queried for specific results. *Compare* procedural language. 一种编程语言，不遵循顺序地执行语句、子例程调用和控制结构的过程规范，而是描述了一组事实和关系，然后通过对它们的查询得到特定的结果。比较 procedural language。

nonreturn to zero *n.* 不归零

1. In data transmission, a method of encoding data in which the signal representing binary digits alternates between positive and negative voltage when there is a change in digits from 1 to 0 or vice versa. In other words, the signal does not return to a zero, or neutral, level after transmission of each bit. Timing is used to distinguish one bit from the next. 数据传输中的一种编码方法，当二进制数字出现了从 1 到 0 或从 0 到 1 的变化时，表示二进制数字的信号在正负电平间翻转。换句话说，在每一位的传输之后，信号不回到 0 或中间状态。使用计时的方法来区分一位与下一位。

2. In the recording of data on a magnetic surface, a method in which one magnetic state represents a 1 and, usually, the opposite state represents a 0. *Acronym*: NRZ. 在磁性表面记录数据时使用的一种方法，用一种磁性状态表示 1，而用其相反状态表示 0。缩略为 NRZ。

nontrivial *adj.* 【修】不平凡,不寻常

Being either difficult or particularly meaningful. For example, a complicated programmed procedure to handle a difficult problem would represent a nontrivial solution. 用于修饰或说明某些事物非常困难或具有不寻常的意义。例如,一个处理困难问题的复杂程序编写过程就表示一个不平凡解法。

Non-Uniform Memory Access *n.* 非一致性存储器存取

See(见) NUMA.

nonuniform memory architecture *n.* 非一致性存储结构

A system architecture designed for Sequent's Non-Uniform Access Memory, a type of distributed shared memory using a number of shared memory segments instead of a single centralized physical memory. *Acronym*: NUMA. 一种为序列式的非一致性访问存储器而设计的系统结构,是一种分布式共享存储器,使用大量共享存储段而不是单个集中的物理存储器。缩略为 NUMA.

nonvolatile memory *n.* 非易失性存储器

A storage system that does not lose data when power is removed from it. Intended to refer to core memory, ROM, EPROM, flash memory, bubble memory, or battery-backed CMOS RAM, the term is occasionally used in reference to disk subsystems as well. *See also* bubble memory, CMOS RAM, core, EPROM, flash memory, ROM. 一种断电时不会丢失数据的存储系统。用于指内存、ROM、EPROM、闪存、磁泡存储器或电池后备 CMOS RAM 等,该术语有时也用于指磁盘子系统。参阅 bubble memory, CMOS RAM, core, EPROM, flash memory, ROM.

NO-OP *n.* 空操作

See(见) no-operation instruction.

no-operation instruction *n.* 空操作指令

A machine instruction that has no results other than to cause the processor to use up clock cycles. Such instructions are useful in certain situations, such as padding out timing loops or forcing subsequent instructions to align on certain memory boundaries. *Acronym*: NO-OP, NOP. *See also* machine instruction. 一种不产生结果、只是令处理器用完一个或两个时钟周期的机器指令。这种指令在某些情形下很有用,例如使子程序调用无效,延长计时循环过程或强迫后继指令与某存储边界对齐。缩略为 NO-OP, NOP。参阅 machine instruction。

NOP *n.* 空操作(指令)

See(见) no-operation instruction.

NOR gate *n.* "或非"门

Short for NOT **OR gate**. A digital circuit whose output is true (1) only if all inputs are false (0). A NOR gate is an OR circuit (output with the value of 1 if any input value is 1) followed by a NOT circuit (output that is the logical complement of the input). *See also* gate (definition 1), NOT gate, OR gate. 为 NOT **OR gate** 的缩写。一种数字电路,只有当输入全为假(0)时,其输出才为真(1)。一个"或非"门电路是一个"或"(OR)电路(如果任何一个输入值是 1,则输出值是 1)后接一个"非"(NOT)电路(输出是输入的逻辑求反)。参阅 gate (第 1 个释义), NOT gate, OR gate。

normal distribution *n.* 正态分布

In statistics, a type of function that describes the probabilities of the possible values of a random variable. The function, whose graph is the familiar bell-shaped curve, can be used to determine the probability that the value of the variable will fall within a particular interval of values. 统计学中的一种函数,描述了某个随机变量的可能取值的概率。这种函数的图形就是熟知的钟形曲线,该函数可用来确定变量的值落在特定取值区间的概率。

normal form *n.* 范式

1. In a relational database, an approach to structuring (organizing) information in order to avoid redundancy and inconsistency and to promote efficient maintenance, storage, and updating. Several "rules" or levels of normalization are accepted, each a refinement of the preceding one. Of these, three forms are commonly used: first normal (1NF), second normal (2NF), and third normal (3NF). First normal forms, the least structured, are groups of records (such as employee lists) in which each field (column) contains unique and nonrepeating information. Second and third

normal forms break down first normal forms, separating them into different tables by defining successively finer interrelationships between fields. Second normal forms do not include fields that are subsets of fields other than the primary (key) field; for example, a second normal form keyed to employee name would not include both job grade and hourly rate if pay were dependent on job grade. Third normal forms do not include fields that provide information about fields other than the key field; for example, a third normal form keyed to employee name would not include project name, crew number, and supervisor unless the crew number and supervisor were assigned only to the project the employee was working on. Further normalization refinements include Boyce-Codd Normal Form (BCNF), fourth normal form (4NF), and projection-join (or fifth) normal form (PJ/NF or 5NF). These levels, however, are not as commonly used as the first, second, and third normal forms. 关系数据库中组织信息的一种方法,它避免了数据冗余及不一致性,提高了信息维护、存储和更新的效率。标准化可以有几种"规则"或级别,每种均是前一种的改进。通常有三种规范化:第一范式(1NF)、第二范式(2NF)及第三范式(3NF)。第一范式是一组最不具有结构化的记录(如雇员列表),其中每个字段(列)包含唯一的非重复信息。第二和第三范式将第一范式进行分解,通过在字段之间定义连续紧密的相互联系来将其分为不同的表。第二范式除关键字段外不包含其他字段的子集。例如,如果报酬依赖于工作级别,则雇员名的第二范式将不能同时包含工作级别和工时费。除关键字段外,第三范式将不包含为关键字段之外的其他字段提供信息的字段。例如,一个第三范式以雇员名为关键字段,则除非雇员号及主管只指派到雇员工作的项目,否则,雇员名的第三范式将不包含项目名、雇员号及主管。更细致的范式包括 Boyce-Codd 范式(BCNF)、第四范式(4NF)及投影-联合范式(或称第五范式)。但是,这些级别的范式不如第一、第二和第三范式用的普遍。

2. In programming, the metalanguage sometimes called the Backus normal form (Backus-Naur form)—a language used for describing the syntax of other languages, specifically ALGOL 60, for which it was invented. *See also* Backus-Naur form. 在程序设计中,元语言有时被称作 Backus 范式(Backus Naur 范式),用于描述其他语言(特别是 ALGOL 60 语言,Backus 范式就是为 ALGOL 60 而发明的)的语法。参阅 Backus-Naur form。

normal hyphen *n.* 连字符

See(见) hyphen.

normalize *vb.* 【动】规格化;规范化

1. In programming, to adjust the fixedpoint and exponent portions of a floating-point number to bring the fixed-point portions within a specific range. 在编程中,调整浮点数的尾数部分和指数部分以将其尾数部分限定在某个指定范围内的过程。

2. In database management, to apply a body of techniques to a relational database in order to minimize the inclusion of duplicate information. Normalization greatly simplifies query and update management, including security and integrity considerations, although it does so at the expense of creating a larger number of tables. *See also* normal form (definition 1). 在数据库管理中,应用各种技术来减少关系数据库中的重复信息。规范化大大简化了查询和更新的管理,其中涉及安全性和完整性的考虑,尽管这一简化的代价是生成了大量的表。参阅 normal form (第 1 个释义)。

North American Cellular Network *n.* 北美移动蜂窝(电话)网

Telecommunications network that enables wireless phone users in North America to send and receive calls when roaming outside their service area. *Acronym*: NACN. 使北美无线电话用户漫游出他们的服务区时仍然可以发送和接收电话的电信网络。缩略为 NACN。

NOS *n.* 网络操作[运行]系统

See(见) network operating system.

NOT *n.* "非"(逻辑运算符)

An operator that performs Boolean or logical negation. *See also* Boolean operator, logical operator. 一种执行布尔或逻辑非操作的运算符。参阅 Boolean operator, logical operator。

NOT AND *n.* "与非"(逻辑运算符)

See(见) NAND.

notation *n.* 记号,符号表示法

In programming, the set of symbols and formats used to describe the elements of programming, mathematics, or a scientific field. A language's syntax is defined in part by notation. *See also* syntax. 在编程中,用来描述编程、数学或科学领域的元素的一组符号和格式。一部分计算机语言的语法是由符号表示法来规定的。参阅 syntax。

notebook computer *n.* 笔记本计算机

See(见) portable computer.

NOT gate *n.* "非"门

One of the three basic logic gates (with AND and OR) from which all digital systems can be built. The NOT circuit, also referred to as an *inverter*, has output that is the reverse of its input- that is, the output is true (1) if the input is false (0) and false (0) if the input is true (1). *See also* AND gate, gate (definition 1), OR gate. 三种基本逻辑电路门(其他两种是 AND 和 OR)中的一种,所有的数字系统均可由此三个电路门创建。NOT 电路也就是一个反相器,其输出和输入相反,即当输入为假(0)时输出为真(1),而输入为真(1)时输出为假(0)。参阅 AND gate, gate (第 1 个释义), OR gate。

notification *n.* 通知

A signal from the operating system that an event has occurred. 一种由操作系统发出的信号,提示用户事件已发生。

Novell Directory Services *n.* Novell 目录服务

See(见) NDS.

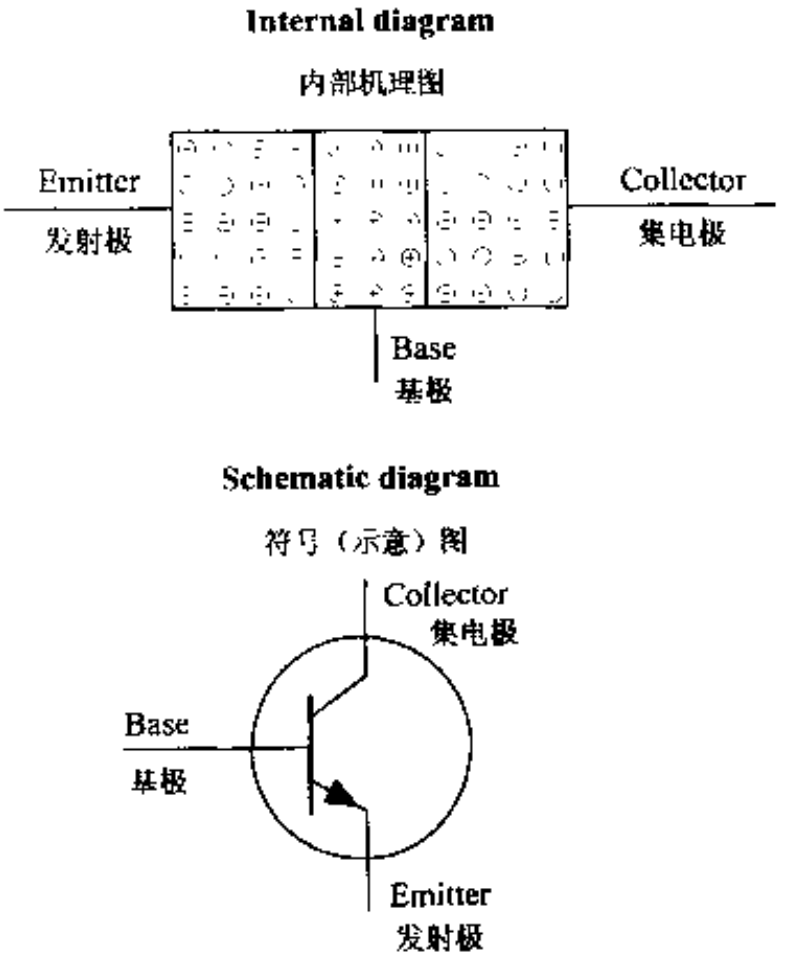
Novell NetWare *n.* Novell 公司 NetWare 软件包

See(见) NetWare.

NPN transistor *n.* NPN 晶体管

A type of transistor in which a base of P-type material is sandwiched between an emitter and a collector of N-type material. The base, emitter, and collector are the three terminals through which current flows. In an NPN transistor, electrons represent the majority of the charge carriers, and they flow from the emitter to the collector. See the illustration. *See also* N-type semiconductor, P-type semiconductor. *Compare* PNP transistor.

一种晶体管,由 P 型材料制成的基极夹在由 N 型材料制成的发射极和集电极之间。基极、发射极和集电极是电流通过的三个端点。在 NPN 晶体管中,电子是主要的电荷载体,它们由发射极流向集电极。参阅本条目的图例。参阅 N-type semiconductor, P-type semiconductor。比较 PNP transistor。



NPN transistor

NQL *n.* 网络查询语言

See(见) Network Query Language.

NRZ *n.* 不归零

See(见) nonreturn to zero.

ns *n.* 纳秒

See(见) nanosecond.

NSAPI *n.* 网景公司服务系统应用程序编程接口

Acronym for Netscape Server Application Programming Interface. A specification for interfaces between the Netscape HTTP server and other application programs. NSAPI can be used to provide access to application programs from a Web browser through a Web server. *See also* HTTP server (definition 1), Web browser. 为 Netscape Server Application Programming Interface 的缩略语。一种描述网景公司 HTTP 服务系统与其他应用程

序之间接口的规范。NSAPI 可用来提供使用网络浏览程序经网络服务系统对应用程序的访问
参阅 HTTP server（第 1 个释义），Web browser。

NSF *n.* **（美国）国家科学基金会**

See（见）National Science Foundation.

NSFnet *n.* **NSFnet 网**

Short for the National Science Foundation Network. A WAN (wide area network), developed by the National Science Foundation to replace ARPANET for civilian purposes. NSFnet served as a major backbone for the Internet until mid 1995. Backbone services in the United States for the Internet are now provided by commercial carriers. *See also* ARPANET, backbone (definition 1). 为 the National Science Foundation Network 的缩写。一种由美国国家科学基金会开发的广域网，基于民用目的而取代 ARPANET。直到 1995 年上半年，它都是因特网的主要骨干网。目前在美国主要由商业通信公司提供对因特网的骨干网服务。参阅 ARPANET，backbone（第 1 个释义）

NSFnet Network Information Center *n.* **NSFnet 网络信息中心**

See（见）InterNIC.

NSI *n.* **网络解决方案公司**

Acronym for Network Solutions, Inc. The organization responsible, since 1992, for registering top-level Internet domain names and maintaining the authoritative ("A") database of top-level domains replicated daily on 12 other root servers on the Internet. In 1998, with the privatization of Internet administration, the functions performed by NSI (under cooperative agreement with the U. S. National Science Foundation) became the responsibility of ICANN, a new, nonprofit organization. NSI remains active, but its association with the U. S. government entered the "ramping down" phase in 1998/1999. *See also* IANA, ICANN. 为 Network Solutions, Inc 的缩略语。自 1992 年以来，该组织便注册高级因特网域名，并维护高级域的授权（"A"）数据库，这些高级域每天在因特网的其他 12 个根服务器上进行复制。1998 年，随着因特网行政部门的私有化，与美国国家科学基金会合作的 NSI 负责一个新的非赢利性组织 ICANN。NSI 虽然仍存在，但其和美国政府的联系在 1998 1999 年期间处于"减弱"时期。参阅 IANA，ICANN。

NT *n.* **Windows NT 操作系统**

See（见）Windows NT.

NT-1 *n.* **1 型网络终端**

See（见）Network Terminator 1.

NT file system *n.* **NT 文件系统**

See（见）NTFS.

NTFS *n.* **NT 文件系统**

Acronym for NT file system. An advanced file system designed for use specifically with the Windows NT operating system. It supports long filenames, full security access control, file system recovery, extremely large storage media, and various features for the Windows NT POSIX subsystem. It also supports object-oriented applications by treating all files as objects with user-defined and system-defined attributes. *See also* FAT file system, HPFS, POSIX. 为 NT file system 的缩略语。为 NT 操作系统而设计的一种高级文件系统。它支持长文件名，完全的安全访问控制，文件系统恢复，超大容量存储介质和 Windows NT POSIX 子系统的各种特性。通过将文件视为具有用户和系统定义的属性的对象，它还支持面向对象的应用程序。参阅 FAT file system, HPFS, POSIX。

NTLM authentication protocol *n.* **NTLM 认证协议**

A challenge/response authentication protocol. The NTLM authentication protocol was the default for network authentication in Windows NT version 4.0 and earlier and Windows Millennium Edition (Windows Me) and earlier. The protocol continues to be supported in Windows 2000 and Windows XP but no longer is the default. *See also* Kerberos. 一种挑战与响应认证协议，NTLM 认证协议是 Windows NT4.0 版及以前各版本和 Windows 千禧版（Windows Me）及以前各版本系统设定的网络认证协议，Windows 2000 和 Windows XP 继续支持这个协议，但不再是系统设定的协议。参阅 Kerberos。

NTP *n.* **网络计时协议**

Acronym for Network Time Protocol. A protocol used for synchronizing the system time on a computer to that of a server or other reference source

such as a radio, satellite receiver, or modem. NTP provides time accuracy within a millisecond on local area networks and a few tens of milliseconds on wide area networks. NTP configurations may utilize redundant servers, diverse network paths, and cryptographic authentication to achieve high accuracy and reliability. 为 Network Time Protocol 的缩略语。一种协议，使计算机的系统时钟与服务系统或其他参照资源（例如无线电、卫星接收器或调制解调器）的时钟同步。NTP 在局域网中可提供误差在 1 毫秒内的精确度，在广域网中可提供误差在数十毫秒内的精确度。NTP 的配置可利用冗余服务系统，不同的网络路径以及密码验证来达到高精确度和可靠性。

NTSC *n.* （美国）国家电视制式委员会

Acronym for National Television System (later changed to Standards) Committee. The standards-setting body for television and video in the United States. It is the sponsor of the NTSC standard for encoding color, a coding system compatible with black-and-white signals and the system used for color broadcasting in the United States. 为 National Television System（后来称为标准）Committee 的缩略语。美国制定电视与视频标准的组织，是 NTSC 彩色编码标准的发起者。NTSC 彩色编码标准是一种与黑白信号兼容的编码系统，并是美国彩色播放技术所使用的系统。

N-type semiconductor *n.* N 型半导体

Semiconductor material in which electrical conduction is carried by electrons, in contrast to P-type semiconductors, in which conduction is carried by holes-that is, electron "vacancies." N-type semiconductors are created by adding a dopant with an excess of electrons during the manufacturing process. *See also* semiconductor. *Compare* P-type semiconductor. 由电子作为载体传导电流的半导体材料。P 型半导体的传导载体是"空洞"——即电子的"空穴"。与 P 型半导体不同，N 型半导体是通过在制造过程中加入带有超量电子的掺杂物得到的。参阅 semiconductor。比较 P-type semiconductor。

NuBus *n.* NuBus 总线

A high-performance expansion bus used in Macintosh computers, offering high bandwidth and multiple bus controllers. Invented at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT), NuBus was eventually licensed to Texas Instruments and other companies. *See also* bus. 一种用于 Macintosh 计算机的高性能扩展总线，可以提供高带宽和多个总线控制器。NuBus 总线由美国麻省理工学院发明，最终由得克萨斯设备公司和其他公司得到生产许可。参阅 bus。

nudge *vb.* 【动】轻推，慢诺

To move an object one pixel at a time. 移动对象一次一个像素（的距离）。

nuke *vb.* 【动】清除；杀掉

1. To erase a file, directory, or entire hard disk. 删除文件、目录或整个硬盘中的内容。

2. To stop a process in an operating system, an application, or a program. *Also called*: kill. 停止操作系统中的某个进程、某个应用系统或某个程序的运行。也称为 kill。

NUL *n.* 空字符，无字符

1. A character code with a null value; literally, a character meaning "nothing." Although it is real in the sense of being recognizable, occupying space internally in the computer, and being sent or received as a character, a NUL character displays nothing, takes no space on the screen or on paper, and causes no specific action when sent to a printer. In ASCII, NUL is represented by the character code 0. *See also* ASCII. 一种具有空值的字符代码"；按字面讲就是：含义为"什么也没有"的字符。尽管它的意义确实像从字面上理解的那样，但它在计算机内部还是占据一定的空间，并且作为一个字符被传送和接收。一个空字符没有任何显示，在显示器或纸上不占据任何空间，并且当它被送往打印机时不引起任何动作。在 ASCII 码中，空字符由字符码 0 表示。参阅 ASCII。

2. A "device," recognized by the operating system, that can be addressed like a physical output device (such as a printer) but that discards any information sent to it. 一种可由操作系统来识别的"设备"，可以像物理输出设备（例如打印机）一样编址，但它丢弃任何发送给它的信息。

null character *n.* 空字符，无字符

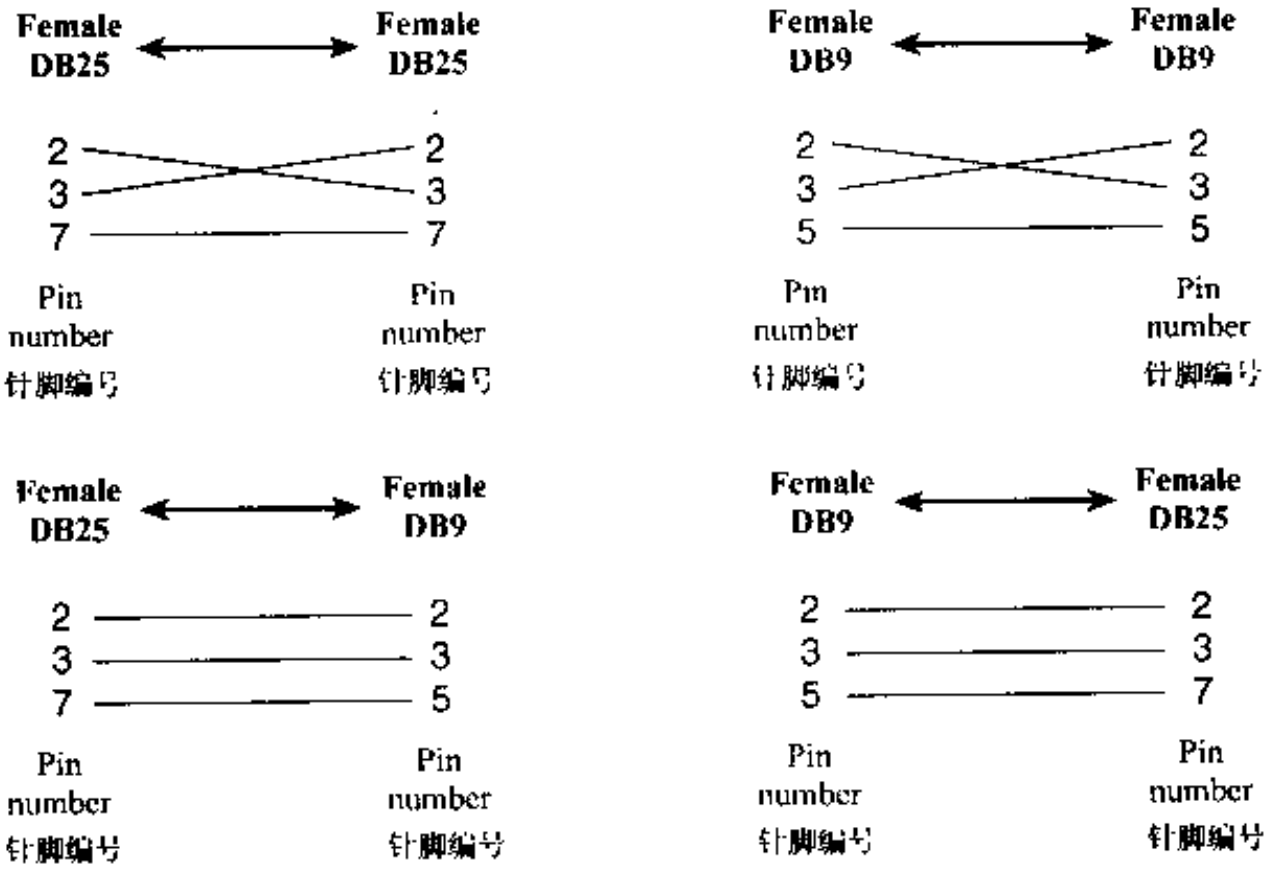
See（见）NUL.

null cycle *n.* 空转(周期)

The shortest amount of time required for execution of a program; the time needed to cycle through the program without requiring it to process new data or loop through sets of instructions. 执行一个程序所需的最短时间;不需处理新数据或进行指令循环的程序的执行周期。

null modem *n.* 类调制解调器(电缆)

A way of connecting two computers via a cable that enables them to communicate without the use of modems. A null modem cable accomplishes this by crossing the sending and receiving wires so that the wire used for transmitting by one device is used for receiving by the other and vice versa. See the illustration. 一种不需要使用调制解调器就可以使两台计算机进行通信的电缆。无调制解调器电缆通过交叉连接发送线和接收线来实现这一通信,这时一个设备的发送线就是另一个设备的接收线,反之亦然。参阅本条目的图例。



Null modem

Null modem cable-wiring schematics for IBM PC-compatible computers

IBM PC兼容机上使用的类调制解调器的接线示意图

null modem cable *n.* 类调制解调器电缆

A serial data cable used to connect two personal computers, without a modem or other DCE device in between, through the computers' serial ports. Because both computers use the same pins to send data, a null modem cable connects the output pins in one computer's serial port to the input pins in the other. A null modem cable is used to transfer data between two personal computers in close proximity. *See also* serial port. 使用计算机的串行口来连接两台个人计算机的串行数据电缆,在两台计算机之间无需调制解调器或其他 DCE 设备。因为两台计算机都用串行口相同的针来发送数据,所以类调制解调器电缆将一台计算机串行口的输出针与另一台计算机的串行口的输入针相连。此种电缆用于两台近距离个人计算机的传输。参阅 serial port。

null pointer *n.* 空指针

A pointer to nothing—usually a standardized memory address, such as 0. A null pointer

usually marks the last of a linear sequence of pointers or indicates that a data search operation has come up empty. *Also called*: nil pointer. *See also* pointer (definition 1). 什么也不指向的指针，通常是一个标准化的内存地址，例如 0。一个空指针通常标志一个线性指针队列的末尾，或表明数据搜索操作已至末项。也称为 nil pointer 参阅 pointer（第 1 个释义）。

null string *n.* 空串

A string containing no characters; a string whose length is zero. *See also* string. 不包含字符的字符串；长度为零的字符串。参阅 string。

null-terminated string *n.* 以空字符结尾的字符串

See(见) ASCIIZ string.

NUMA *n.* 非一致性存储结构

Acronym for Non-Uniform Memory Access. A multiprocessing architecture that manages memory according to its distance from the processor. Banks of memory at various distances require different amounts of access time, with local memory accessed faster than remote memory. *See also* SMP. 为 Non-Uniform Memory Access 的缩略语。一种多处理体系结构，根据从处理器的距离来管理内存。处于不同距离的内存组需要不同的大量访问时间，本地内存访问比远程内存访问快。参阅 SMP。

number cruncher *n.* 数字密集机；数字密集运算程序；数字分析员

1. A computer that is able to quickly perform large amounts of mathematical computations. 一种能够快速执行大量数学计算的计算机。

2. A powerful workstation. 一种功能强大的工作站。

3. A program whose main task is to perform mathematical computations—for example, a statistical program. 一种主要任务是执行数学计算的程序，例如一个统计程序。

4. A person who uses a computer to analyze numbers. 使用计算机分析数字的人。

number crunching *vb.* 【动】数字密集运算

The calculation of large amounts of numeric data. Number crunching can be repetitive, mathematically complex, or both, and it generally involves far more internal processing than input or output functions. Numeric coprocessors greatly enhance the ability of computers to perform these tasks. 大量数值数据的运算。数字密集运算可以是重复的，或是复杂的数学运算，或兼具这二者，并且通常包含了远比输入量和输出量多得多的内部运算。数字协处理器大大增强了计算机处理这些任务的能力。

numerical analysis *n.* 数值分析

The branch of mathematics devoted to finding ways to solve abstract mathematical problems and finding concrete or approximate solutions for them. 数学的一个分支，研究解决抽象数学问题的方法，并为它们寻找具体或近似解法。

numeric coprocessor *n.* 数值协处理器

See(见) floating-point processor.

numeric keypad *n.* 数字小键盘

A calculator-style block of keys, usually at the right side of a keyboard, that can be used to enter numbers. In addition to keys for the digits 0 through 9 and keys for indicating addition, subtraction, multiplication, and division, a numeric keypad often includes an Enter key (usually not the same as the Enter or Return key on the main part of the keyboard). On Apple keyboards, the numeric keypad also includes a Clear key that usually functions like the Backspace key for deleting characters. In addition, many of the keys can serve dual purposes, such as cursor movement, scrolling, or editing tasks, depending on the status of the Num Lock key. See the illustration. *See also* Num Lock key. 一组排列类似计算器的按键，通常位于键盘的右部，可用来输入数字。除了 0 到 9 的数字键和加、减、乘、除键外，数字键盘通常还有一个回车键（一般与键盘主要部分的回车或换行键不是同一键）。在 Apple 公司的键盘上，数字键盘还包括一个清除键，其功能通常和退格键一样是用来删除字符的。另外许多键具有双重功能（例如光标移动、滚屏或编辑功能）。它们的功能依赖于数字锁定键的状态。参阅本条目的图例。参阅 Num Lock key。

numeric messaging *n.* 数字短信

Service that enables wireless phones and pagers to receive messages consisting only of numeric information, such as phone numbers. 一种业务或服



Numeric Keypad

务，无线电话和寻呼机接收到的消息只是由数字组成的内容，例如电话号码。

numeric paging *n.* **数字寻呼(技术，方法)**

See(见) numeric messaging.

Num Lock key *n.* **数字锁定键**

Short for **Numeric Lock key**. A toggle key that, when turned on, activates the numeric keypad so that its keys can be used for calculator-style data entry. When the Num Lock key is toggled off, most of the numeric keypad keys are used for cursor movement and on-screen scrolling. *See also* numeric keypad. 为 **Numeric Lock key** 的缩写。一个切换键，当它被接通时，就激活了数字小键盘，使数字小键盘上的键可以用来进行类似计算器的数据输入。当数字锁定键断开时，数字小键盘的大多数键可用于移动光标和滚动屏幕。参阅 numeric keypad。

NVM *n.* **固定[非易失性]存储器**

Acronym for Non-Volatile Memory. Memory that persists in its state when the power is removed. *Also called*: Flash memory. 为 Non-Volatile Memory 的缩略语。当断电之后仍能保持其状态的存储器。也称为 Flash memory。

NVRAM *n.* **非易失性随机(存取)存储器**

Acronym for Non-Volatile Random Access Memory. Non-volatile read/write memory or normally volatile memory that has been fitted with a battery backup to retain data. *See also* NVM. 为 Non-Volatile Random Access Memory 的缩略语。(指)非易失性读写存储器或者通常的，但已加进备用电池以保持数据的非易失性存储器。参阅 NVM。

NWLink *n.* **NWLink 协议**

An implementation of the Internetwork Packet Exchange (IPX), Sequenced Packet Exchange (SPX), and NetBIOS protocols used in Novell networks. NWLink is a standard network protocol that supports routing and can support NetWare client-server applications, where NetWare-aware Sockets-based applications communicate with IPX/SPX Sockets-based applications. *See also* IPX/ SPX, NetBIOS, RIPX. 在 Novell 网中使用的因特网网络包交换(IPX)，顺序包交换(SPX)和 NetBIOS 三种协议的实现。NWLink 是一个标准的网络协议，支持路由选择和 NetWare 客户机与服务器应用系统，其中基于 NetWare-aware Sockets 的应用程序和基于 IPX/SPX Sockets 的应用系统可以进行通信。参阅 IPX/ SPX, NetBIOS, RIPX。

nybble *n.* **半字节**

See(见) nibble.

O

OAGI *n.* **开放应用软件集团公司**

Acronym for Open Applications Group, Inc. A nonprofit consortium of software vendors and businesses created to develop and define XML-based interoperability specifications and standards among enterprise-scale applications. The OAGI was formed in 1995 by a small number of business enterprise software companies and organizations and has grown to more than sixty member companies. 为 Open Applications Group, Inc 的缩略语。一个由软件销售商和商业公司创建的，旨在开发和定义基于 XML 的企业应用系统之间的互操作规范和标准的非赢利协会。OAGI 于 1995 年由少数几个面向商业企业的软件公司组织创建，现在成员超过了 60 个公司。

OAGIS *n.* **OAGIS 规范**

Acronym for Open Applications Group Integration Specification. A set of XML-based specifications and standards designed to promote B2B e-commerce by providing interoperability between enterprise-scale applications and between companies. OAGIS includes business document specifications and definitions, business process scenarios, and templates for business forms such as invoices and requisitions. OAGIS is overseen by the Open Applications Group, Inc., a nonprofit consortium of software vendors and customers. *See also* OAGI. 为 Open Applications Group Integration Specification 的缩略语。一套通过提供企业级应用系统之间和公司之间互操作的，用于推进 B2B 电子商务的基于 XML 的规范和标准。OAGIS 包括业务文档规范和定义，业务过程描述，发票和通知单等业务表格模板。OAGIS 被开放应用系统组监察，它是一个由软件销售商和客户组成的非赢利协会。参阅 OAGI。

OASIS *n.* **结构化信息标准推进组织，OASIS 协会**

Acronym for Organization for the Advancement of Structured Information Standards. A consortium of technology companies formed to develop guidelines for use of XML (Extensible Markup Language) and related information standards. 为 Organization for the Advancement of Structured Information Standards 的缩略语。一个开发使用 XML(扩展置标语言)指南和相关信息标准的技术公司组成的协会。

Oberon *n.* **Oberon 语言**

An extensible object-oriented language based on Modula-2, whose later versions support the .NET Framework. *Also called*: Active Oberon for .NET. 一种基于 Modula-2 的面向对象的扩展语言，其后续版本支持微软的 .NET 框架。也称为 Active Oberon for .NET。

object *n.* **目标码；对象；物体**

1. Short for object code (machine-readable code). 为 object code (machine-readable code)的缩写。

2. In object-oriented programming, a variable comprising both routines and data that is treated as a discrete entity. *See also* abstract data type, module (definition 1), object-oriented programming. 在面向对象的编程中的一种变量，既包括例程又包括作为离散实体的数据。参阅 abstract data type, module (第 1 个释义), object-oriented programming。

3. In graphics, a distinct entity. For example, a bouncing ball might be an object in a graphics program. 在图形程序中的某个可区分的实体。例如，一个跳动的球就可以是图形程序中的一个物体。

4. A single, runtime instance of object type that the operating system defines. Objects visible in user mode include event, file, I/O completion port, key, object directory, port, process, section, semaphore, symbolic link, thread, timer, and token objects. Many usermode objects are implemented through the use of a corresponding kernel-mode object. Kernel-mode-only objects include adapter, APC, controller, device, device queue, DPC, driver, interrupt, mutex, and stream file objects. 由操作系统定义的一种单个的对象类型的运行例子。在用户模式下可见对象包括事件、文件、输入输出实现端口、密钥、目标目录、端口、进程、段、信号灯、符号链路、线程、定时器和权标对象。许多用户模式对象是通过使用相应的内核模式对象实现的。仅内核模式对象包括适配器、APC、控制器、设备、设备队列、DPC、驱动程序、中断、复用器和流文件对象。

object code *n.* 目标(代)码

The code, generated by a compiler or an assembler, that was translated from the source code of a program. The term most commonly refers to machine code that can be directly executed by the system's central processing unit (CPU), but it can also be assembly language source code or a variation of machine code. *See also* central processing unit. 由编译程序或汇编程序生成的代码,由程序的源代码翻译而来。这一术语通常指计算机系统的中央处理器(CPU)可直接执行的机器代码,但也可用来指汇编语言源代码或机器码的变异码。参阅 central processing unit。

object computer *n.* 目标计算机

The computer that is the target of a specific communications attempt. 作为特定通信目标的计算机。

object database *n.* 对象数据库

See(见) object-oriented database.

Object Database Management Group *n.* 对象型数据库管理组

An organization that promotes standards for object databases and defines interfaces to object databases. *Acronym*: ODMG. *See also* OMG. 一个促进对象型数据库标准,并为对象型数据库定义接口的组织。缩略为 ODMG。参阅 OMG。

object file *n.* 目标文件

A file containing object code, usually the output of a compiler or an assembler and the input for a linker. *See also* assembler, compiler (definition 2), linker, object code. 一种包含目标码的文件,通常是编译程序或汇编程序的输出,是链接程序的输入。参阅 assembler, compiler (第 2 个释义), linker, object code。

Objective-C *n.* 面向对象的 C 语言

An object-oriented version of the C language developed in 1984 by Brad Cox. It is most widely known for being the standard development language for the NeXT operating system. *See also* object-oriented programming. C 语言的一种面向对象的版本,1984 年由 Brad Cox 开发。因为是 NeXT 操作系统的标准开发语言而闻名。参阅 object-oriented programming。

object linking and embedding *n.* 对象链接与嵌入技术

See(见) OLE.

Object Management Architecture *n.* 对象管理体系结构

See(见) OMA.

Object Management Group *n.* 对象管理组

See(见) OMG.

object model *n.* 对象模型;面向对象的结构基础

1. The structural foundation for an object-oriented language, such as C++. This foundation includes such principles as abstraction, concurrency, encapsulation, hierarchy, persistence, polymorphism, and typing. *See also* abstract data type, object (definition 2), object-oriented programming, polymorphism. 面向对象语言(例如 C++ 语言)的结构基础。该基础包括诸如抽象性、并行性、封装性、层次性、持续性、多态性和类型性的规则。参阅 abstract data type, object (第 2 个释义), object-oriented programming, polymorphism。

2. The structural foundation for an object-oriented design. *See also* object-oriented design. 面向对象设计的结构基础。参阅 object-oriented design。

3. The structural foundation for an object-oriented application. 面向对象应用系统的结构基础。

object module *n.* 目标模块

In programming, the object-code (compiled)

version of a source-code file that is usually a collection of routines and is ready to be linked with other object modules. *See also* linker, module (definition 1), object code. 在编程中，源代码文件的目标代码(经编译的)版本，通常是一组子程序并已准备好和其他目标代码链接。参阅 linker, module (第 1 个释义), object code

object-oriented *adj.* 【修】面向对象

Of, pertaining to, or being a system or language that supports the use of objects. *See also* object (definition 2). 用于修饰或说明某些系统或语言，这些系统或语言支持对象技术的使用。参阅 object (第 2 个释义)。

object-oriented analysis *n.* 面向对象的分析

A procedure that identifies the component objects and system requirements of a system or process that involves computers and describes how they interact to perform specific tasks. The reuse of existing solutions is an objective of this sort of analysis. Object-oriented analysis generally precedes object-oriented design or object-oriented programming when a new object oriented computer system or new software is developed. *See also* object (definition 2), object-oriented design, object-oriented programming. 一种标识某系统或进程的组成对象和系统需求的过程，该系统或进程包括了计算机和对这些计算机如何交互执行特定操作的描述。这种分析的目标是对现存解法的重用。在开发一个新的面向对象的计算机系统或新软件时，面向对象的分析通常先于面向对象的设计或面向对象的编程。参阅 object (第 2 个释义), object-oriented design, object-oriented programming。

object-oriented database *n.* 面向对象的数据库

A flexible database that supports the use of abstract data types, objects, and classes and that can store a wide range of data, often including sound, video, and graphics, in addition to text and numbers. Some object-oriented databases allow data retrieval procedures and rules for processing data to be stored along with the data or in place of the data. This allows the data to be stored in areas other than in the physical database, which is often desirable when the data files are large, such as those for video files. *Acronym*: OODB. *See also* abstract data type, class, object (definition 2). *Compare* relational database. 一种适用性很强的数据库，支持抽象数据类型、对象和类的使用，并能够存储大范围的数据，除了文本和数字外，通常还包括声音、视频和图形。一些面向对象的数据库允许使用数据检索过程和数据检索规则来使处理的数据与原数据一起存储或取代原数据。这样就允许当数据文件很大时将数据存储在物理数据库以外的地方，例如用来存储视频文件的存储区域。缩略为 OODB。参阅 abstract data type, class, object (第 2 个释义)。比较 relational database。

object-oriented design *n.* 面向对象的设计

A modular approach to creating a software product or computer system, in which the modules (objects) can be easily and affordably adapted to meet new needs. Object-oriented design generally comes after object-oriented analysis of the product or system and before any actual programming. *See also* object (definition 2), object-oriented analysis. 创建软件产品或计算机系统的一种模块化方法，在这种方法中模块(对象)可以很容易地满足新的需要。面向对象的设计通常在产品或系统的面向对象的分析之后，在任何实际编程之前。参阅 object (第 2 个释义), object-oriented analysis。

object-oriented graphics *n.* 面向对象的图形学

Computer graphics that are based on the use of graphics primitives, such as lines, curves, circles, and squares. Object-oriented graphics, used in applications such as computer-aided design and drawing and illustration programs, describe an image mathematically as a set of instructions for creating the objects in the image. This approach contrasts with the use of bitmapped graphics, in which a graphic is represented as a group of black-and-white or colored dots arranged in a certain pattern. Object-oriented graphics enable the user to manipulate objects as units. Because objects are described mathematically, object-oriented graphics can be layered, rotated, and magnified relatively easily. *Also called*: structured graphics. *See also* graphics primitive. *Compare* bitmapped graphics, paint program. 基于使用诸如直线、曲线、圆和

正方形等构造元素的计算机图形学。面向对象的图形学用于计算机辅助设计和制图及插图程序等应用系统，使用数学方法将图像描述为一组生成图像中的对象的指令。这一方法与位图图形学相反，在位图图形学中，图形被表示为排列成某种模式的一组黑白或彩色的点。面向对象的图形学使用户能够将对象作为一个整体来处理。因为对象是用数学方法描述的，面向对象的图形可以相对容易地被分层、旋转和放大。也称为 structured graphics。参阅 graphics primitive。比较 bitmapped graphics，paint program。

object-oriented interface *n.* 面向对象的界面

A user interface in which elements of the system are represented by visible screen entities, such as icons, that are used to manipulate the system elements. Object-oriented display interfaces do not necessarily imply any relation to object-oriented programming. *See also* object-oriented graphics.
一种用户界面，其中的系统部件由可见的屏幕实体(例如图标)表示，这些屏幕实体用于控制系统部件。面向对象的显示界面与面向对象的编程没有任何关系。参阅 object-oriented graphics。

object-oriented operating system *n.* 面向对象的操作系统

An operating system based on objects and designed in a way that facilitates software development by third parties, using an objectoriented design. *See also* object (definition 2), object-oriented design. 一种采用面向对象设计的基于对象的操作系统，其设计方法有利于第三方的软件开发。参阅 object (第 2 个释义)，object-oriented design。

object-oriented programming *n.* 面向对象的编程技术

A programming paradigm in which a program is viewed as a collection of discrete objects that are self-contained collections of data structures and routines that interact with other objects. *Acronym*: OOP. *See also* C ++, object (definition 2), Objective-C. 一种程序设计范例，在这种范例中，程序被看作是离散对象的集合，这些对象是数据结构和与其他对象交互作用的子程序的自包含集合。缩略为 OOP。参阅 C ++，object (第 2 个释义)，Objective-C。

Object Pascal *n.* 对象式 Pascal 语言

An object-oriented derivative of Pascal. *See also* Pascal. 一种由 Pascal 语言导出的面向对象的语言。参阅 Pascal。

object-relational server *n.* 对象关系服务系统

A database server that supports object-oriented management of complex data types in a relational database. *See also* database server, relational database. 一种数据库服务系统，支持关系数据库中复杂数据类型的面向对象的管理。参阅 database server，relational database。

object request broker *n.* 对象请求代理程序

See(见) ORB.

object wrapper *n.* 对象封装法

In object-oriented applications, a means of encapsulating a set of services provided by a non-object oriented application so that the encapsulated services can be treated as an object. *See also* object (definition 2). 在面向对象的应用系统中使用的一种方法，将非面向对象应用系统提供的一组服务程序进行封装，以使被封装的服务程序可以作为对象来处理。参阅 object (第 2 个释义)。

oblique *adj.* 【修】斜

Describing a style of text created by slanting a roman font to simulate italics when a true italic font isn't available on the computer or printer. *See also* font, italic, roman. 用于描述一种正文字体的风格，当计算机或打印机上没有真正的斜体字型时，就用倾斜的罗马字体来模拟斜体。参阅 font，italic，roman。

OC3 *n.* 3 型光载体

Short for optical carrier 3. One of several optical signal circuits used in the SONET high-speed fiberoptic data transmission system. OC3 carries a signal of 155.52 Mbps, the minimum transmission speed for which SONET and the European standard, SDH, are fully interoperable. *See also* SONET. 为 optical carrier 3 的缩写。用于 SONET 高速光纤数据传输系统的几种光学信号回路中的一种。OC3 可以载送 155.52Mbps 的信号，这是 SONET、欧洲标准和 SDH 可完全彼此协作的最低传输速率。参阅 SONET。

OCR *n.* 光学字符识别法[技术]

See(见) optical character recognition.

O

octal *n.* 八进制

The base-8 number system consisting of the digits 0 through 7, from the Latin *octo*, meaning "eight." The octal system is used in programming as a compact means of representing binary numbers. *See also* base (definition 2). 由数字 0 到 7 组成的基数为 8 的计数制，这个词来自拉丁文的 octo，意思是"八"。八进制系统在编程中被用来紧凑地表示二进制数。参阅 base（第 2 个释义）。

octet *n.* 八位元

A unit of data that consists of exactly 8 bits, regardless of the number of bits a computer uses to represent a small amount of information such as a character. *Compare* byte. 一种恰由 8 位组成的数据单元，与计算机用多少位表示一个很短的信息（例如一个字符）无关。比较 byte。

OCX *n.* OLE 定制控件

Short for OLE custom control. A software module based on OLE and COM technologies that, when called by an application, produces a control that adds some desired feature to the application. OCX technology is portable across platforms, works on both 16-bit and 32-bit operating systems, and can be used with many applications. It is the successor to VBX (Visual Basic custom control) technology, which supported only Visual Basic applications, and is the basis for ActiveX controls. OCXs have, in fact, been superseded by ActiveX controls, which are much smaller and therefore work much better over the Internet. *See also* ActiveX control, COM (definition 2), control (definition 2), OLE, VBX, Visual Basic. 为 OLE custom control 的缩写。一种基于 OLE 技术和 COM 技术的软件模块，当被一个应用程序调用时产生一个能为应用程序添加一些所需特性的控件。OCX 技术是可跨平台的，可在 16 位和 32 位操作系统中运行，并可与应用程序共同使用。它是 VBX (Visual Basic custom control，Visual Basic 定制控件)技术（只支持 Visual Basic 应用程序）的后继者，并且是 ActiveX 控件的基础。OCX 实际上已经被 ActiveX 控件替代，因为 ActiveX 控件比 OLE 定制控件更小，因此更好地工作在因特网上。参阅 ActiveX control，COM（第 2 个释义），control（第 2 个释义），OLE，VBX，Visual Basic。

ODBC *n.* 开放数据库连接标准

Acronym for Open Database Connectivity. In the Microsoft WOSA (Windows Open System Architecture) structure, an interface providing a common language for Windows applications to gain access to a database on a network. *See also* WOSA. 为 Open Database Connectivity 的缩略语。在微软的 WOSA（Windows 开放系统体系结构）结构中所使用的一种接口，为 Windows 应用程序提供了一种通用语言以便在网络中访问某个数据库。参阅 WOSA。

ODBC driver *n.* ODBC 驱动程序

Short for Open Database Connectivity driver. A program file used to connect to a particular database. Each database program, such as Access or dBASE, or database management system, such as SQL Server, requires a different driver. 为 Open Database Connectivity driver 的缩写。一种用于连接特定数据库的程序（文件），每个数据库程序（例如微软的 Access 或 dBASE）或数据库管理系统（例如 SQL 服务系统）都需要有一个自己的驱动程序。

ODBMG *n.* 对象型数据库管理组

See（见）Object Database Management Group.

odd parity *n.* 奇校验

See（见）parity.

ODI *n.* 开放(式)数据链路接口

Acronym for Open Data-link Interface. A specification developed by Novell to enable a network interface card (NIC) to support multiple protocols, such as TCP/IP and IPX/SPX. ODI also simplifies development of device drivers by eliminating concern about the particular protocol to be used in transferring information over the network. ODI is comparable in some ways to the Network Driver Interface Specification, or NDIS. *See also* NDIS, network adapter. 为 Open Data-link Interface 的缩略语。一种由 Novell 公司开发的规范，可使网络接口卡（NIC）支持多重协议（如 TCP/IP 和 IPX/SPX）。ODI 也通过排除用于网络上信息传输的特定协议，简化了设备驱动程序的开发。ODI 在某些方面与网络驱动器接口规范（NDIS）相似。参阅 NDIS，network adapter。

O

ODMA *n.* **开放文档管理应用编程接口**

Acronym for **Open Document Management API**. A specification for a standard application program interface that enables desktop applications, such as Microsoft Word, to interact seamlessly with specialized document management systems (DMS) installed on network servers. The ODMA specification is the property of the Association for Information & Image Management (AIIM). *See also* API, document management system. 为 Open Document Management API 的缩略语。一种标准应用程序编程接口规范，使桌面应用程序(如 Microsoft Word)和安装于网络服务器上的特定的文档管理系统(DMS)紧密地互相作用。ODMA 规范为信息与图像管理协会(AIM)所有。参阅 API, document management system。

OEM *n.* **原始设备制造厂商**

See(见) original equipment manufacturer.

OFC *n.* **开放金融连接标准**

See(见) Open Financial Connectivity.

Office *n.* **Office 办公套件**

Microsoft's family of individual and business application software suites for the Windows and Macintosh platforms. Office is built around three core products: Word for word processing, Excel for spreadsheets, and Outlook for e-mail and collaboration. Office XP, the most recent version for the Windows platform, is available in several versions: the Office XP Standard or Standard for Students and Teachers version, which includes Word, Excel, Outlook, and PowerPoint; the Office XP Professional version, which adds Access; Office XP Developer, which includes Word, Excel, Outlook, PowerPoint, Access, FrontPage, Microsoft's new SharePoint Team Services collaboration and team Web solution, and Developer Tools; and finally, Office XP Professional Special Edition, which offers all the programs in Office XP Professional plus FrontPage, SharePoint Team Services, Publisher, and IntelliMouse Explorer. Office v. X for Mac is the most recent version for the Macintosh and includes Word, Entourage (for e-mail and collaboration), Excel, and PowerPoint. See the table. 微软公司的个人和商用应用套件，用于 Windows 和 Macintosh 平台。Office 的三个核心产品是字处理软件 Word，电子表格处理软件 Excel，电子邮件和协作软件 Outlook。Office XP 是 Windows 平台的最新产品，它分几个版本：Office XP 标准版或供学生老师使用的标准版，它包括有 Word, Excel, Outlook, 和 PowerPoint；Office XP 专业版，其中增加了 Access；Office XP 开发程序，其中包括 Word, Excel, Outlook, PowerPoint, Access, FrontPage，微软公司的新 SharePoint Team Services 协作软件和小组 Web 方案以及开发工具，最后，Office XP 专业特别版则提供了 Office XP 专业版中的所有程序，以及 FrontPage, Share-Point Team Services, Publisher, 和 IntelliMouse Explorer. Office v. X for Mac 是在 Macintosh 平台上的最新版本，包括了 Word, Entourage (用于处理电子邮件和协作), Excel 和 PowerPoint。参阅本条目的表。

Table O.1 Application Specifications

表 O.1 应用程序说明

Product 产品名称	*Function* 功能	*Platform* 运行环境
Word	Word processing 字处理	Windows, Macintosh
Excel	Spreadsheets 表格	Windows, Macintosh
Outlook	E-mail, collaboration 电子邮件，协作	Windows
Entourage	E-mail, collaboration 电子邮件，协作	Macintosh
Publisher	Desktop publishing 桌面印刷	Windows
Access	Database management 数据库管理	Windows
PowerPoint	Presentation graphics 演示图形	Windows, Macintosh
FrontPage	Web site creation 站点创建	Windows
SharePoint Team Services	Team Web solution 组站点解决方案	Windows

office automation *n.* 办公自动化

The use of electronic and communications devices, such as computers, modems, and fax machines and any associated software, to perform office functions mechanically rather than manually. 使用计算机、调制解调器、传真机等电子和通信设备及其相关软件，从而实现办公工作的机械化，而不再是手工劳动。

offline *adj.* 【修】脱机，离线

1. In reference to a computing device or a program, unable to communicate with or be controlled by a computer. *Compare* online (definition 1). 用于修饰或说明无法与计算机通信或不能由计算机控制的计算机设备或程序。比较 online（第 1 个释义）。

2. In reference to one or more computers, being disconnected from a network. *Compare* online (definition 2). 用于修饰或说明一台或多台从网络上断开的计算机。比较 online（第 2 个释义）。

3. Colloquially, a reference to moving a discussion between interested parties to a later, more appropriate, time. For example, "We can talk about this offline. Let's get back on topic now." 通俗意义上指两个互相感兴趣的团体将讨论移到以后更合适的时间进行。例如，"我们以后再讨论这个问题，现在回到主题"。

offline navigator *n.* 脱机浏览程序

Software designed to download email, Web pages, or newsgroup articles or postings from other online forums and save them locally to a disk, where they can be browsed without the user paying the cost of idle time while being connected to the Internet or an online information service. *Also called*: offline reader. 一种软件，能下载电子邮件、网页或新闻组的文章，或其他联机论坛的邮件，并将它们存储在本地的磁盘上，这样用户浏览它们时无需连接到因特网或联机信息服务上并为之付费。也称为 offline reader。

offline reader *n.* 脱机阅读程序

See(见) offline navigator.

offline storage *n.* 脱机存储器

A storage resource, such as a disk, that is not currently available to the system. 一种系统当前不能使用的存储资源（例如磁盘）。

offload *vb.* 【动】卸载，分担

To assume part of the processing demand from another device. For example, some LAN-attached gateways can offload TCP/IP processing from the host machine, thereby freeing up significant processing capacity in the CPU. *See also* central processing unit, gateway, host, TCP/IP. 承担其他设备的部分处理要求。例如，一些局域网的网关能够承担主机处理 TCP/IP 通信协议的任务，借此大大解放了 CPU 的处理量。参阅 central processing unit, gateway, host, TCP/IP。

offset *n.* 偏移量

In relative addressing methods, a number that tells how far from a starting point a particular item is located. *See also* relative address. 相对寻址方式中的一个数，指出一个特定项距起始位置多远。参阅 relative address。

off-the-shelf *adj.* 【修】现成；现货

Ready-to-use; packaged. The term can refer to hardware or software. 修饰或说明立即可使用的；已包装好了的。这一术语可用来修饰或说明硬件或软件。

ohm *n.* 欧姆

The unit of measure for electrical resistance. A resistance of 1 ohm will pass 1 ampere of current when a voltage of 1 volt is applied. 电阻的测量单位。当施加的电压为 1 伏特时，1 欧姆的电阻中可以通过的电流为 1 安培。

OLAP *n.* 联机分析处理（技术，方法）

See(见) OLAP database.

OLAP database *n.* 联机分析处理数据库

Short for online analytical processing **database**. A relational database system capable of handling queries more complex than those handled by standard relational databases, through multidimensional access to data (viewing the data by several different criteria), intensive calculation capability, and specialized indexing techniques. *See also* database, query (definition 1), relational database. 为 online analytical processing **database** 的缩写。一种关系数据库系统，通过对数据的多维访问（用几种不同的标准来看数据）、更强的计算能力和特殊的索引技术，能够处理比标准关系数

据库所能处理的更复杂的查询。参阅 database, query (第 1 个释义), relational database。

OLAP provider *n.* **OLAP 提供程序**

A set of software that provides access to a particular type of OLAP database. This software can include a data source driver and other client software that is necessary to connect to a database. *See also* OLAP database. 一组软件，使用户可以访问特定类型的 OLAP 数据库。这种软件可以包括数据源驱动程序或其他的需要连接到数据库的客户端软件。参阅 OLAP database。

OLE *n.* **对象链接与嵌入技术**

Acronym for object linking and embedding. A technology for transferring and sharing information among applications. When an object, such as an image file created with a paint program, is linked to a compound document, such as a spreadsheet or a document created with a word processing program, the document contains only a reference to the object; any changes made to the contents of a linked object will be seen in the compound document. When an object is embedded in a compound document, the document contains a copy of the object; any changes made to the contents of the original object will not be seen in the compound document unless the embedded object is updated. 为 object linking and embedding 的缩略语。一种在应用程序之间传送和共享信息的技术。当一个对象(例如一个用绘画程序生成的图像文件)链接到一个复合文档(例如一个用字处理程序生成的电子表格或文档)时，该文档只包含一个该对象的索引；被链接的对象的内容上的任何变动都可在整个复合文档中看到。当一个对象嵌入到一个复合文档中时，该文档包含这个对象的一个副本；在原对象的内容上所作的任何改动都不会在复合文档中被看到，除非嵌入的对象被更新。

OLED *n.* **OLED 技术**

Acronym for Organic Light-Emitting Device. Technology developed for the production of thin, lightweight digital displays. An OLED features a series of thin organic films between two conductors. When current is applied, bright light is emitted. OLED displays are lightweight, durable, and power-efficient. 为 Organic Light-Emitting Device 的缩略语。为薄而轻的数字显示产品开发的技术。OLED 技术的特色是在两个导体之间有若干功能胶片。当加上电流的时候，就会发出明亮的光线。OLED 显示是轻型的、持久的，能量效率高。

OLE Database *n.* **OLE 数据库(接口)**

An application programming interface developed by Microsoft for accessing databases. OLE Database is an open specification that can interface with all types of data files on a computer network. *Acronym*: OLE DB. 微软公司为访问数据库而设计的一种应用软件编程接口，OLE 数据库是一种开放式规约，可以和计算机网络中所有类型的数据文件相连接。缩略为 OLE DB。

OLTP *n.* **联机交易[事务]处理系统**

Acronym for online transaction processing. A system for processing transactions as soon as the computer receives them and updating master files immediately in a database management system. OLTP is useful in financial record keeping and inventory tracking. *See also* database management system, transaction processing. *Compare* batch processing (definition 3). 为 online transaction processing 的缩略语。一种可以处理交易的计算机系统，当计算机接收到交易就立即对之进行处理并立即更新数据库管理系统的主文件。OLTP 在财务记账和货存跟踪过程中很有用。参阅 database management system, transaction processing。比较 batch processing (第 3 个释义)。

OM-1 *n.* **开放式 MPEG 联合组织**

See(见) OpenMPEG Consortium.

OMA *n.* **对象管理体系结构**

Acronym for Object Management Architecture. A definition developed by the Object Management Group (OMG) for object-oriented distributed processing. OMA includes the Common Object Request Broker Architecture (CORBA). *See also* CORBA, OMG. 为 Object Management Architecture 的缩略语。由对象管理组(OMG)为面向对象的分布式处理技术所作的一种规定。OMA 包括了公用对象请求代理程序体系结构(CORBA)。参阅 CORBA, OMG。

OMG *n.* **对象管理组**

Acronym for Object Management Group. A

nonprofit organization that provides a framework of standards for object-oriented interfaces. The open and nonproprietary architecture developed and managed by the OMG allows developers to work with a large toolkit of standard components in building applications with a solid common foundation. The OMG was formed in 1989 by a group of software developers and system vendors and now has more than six hundred member companies. 为 Object Management Group 的缩略语。一个提供面向对象接口标准框架的非赢利组织，OMG 开发和管理的开放和非私有结构，允许开发者在建立应用系统时使用标准构件的大型工具集，这样可以打下牢固的公用基础。OMG 由许多软件开发商和系统销售商于 1989 年组成，现在有 600 多个会员公司。

on-board computer *n.* 机载计算机

A computer that resides within another device. 一种被装在其他设备中的计算机。

on-chip cache *n.* 一级高速缓存，芯片上的高速缓存

See(见) L1 cache.

on-demand publishing point *n.* 按需发布(站)点

A type of publishing point that streams content in such a way that the client can control (start, stop, pause, fast-forward, or rewind) the content. Typically, the on-demand content is a Windows Media file or a directory of files. Content streamed from an on-demand publishing point is always delivered as a unicast stream. Formerly called a station. 一种按如下方式流出内容的发布点：客户可以控制(开始、停止、暂停、快进或倒带)指定的内容。典型地，这种按需内容可以是 Windows Media 文件或者文件的目录。从按需发布点流出的内容总是以单播流的方式传递的。过去称为"站"。

one-off *n.* 单品

1. A product that is produced one at a time, instead of being mass produced. 一种一次只生产一件而不是大量生产的产品。

2. A CD-ROM created on a CD-R machine, which can create only one copy of a CDROM at a time. 一种光盘(CD-ROM)，生成这种光盘的光盘刻录机(CD-R)一次只能生成一个光盘的拷贝。

one-pass compiler *n.* 一趟扫描编译程序

A compiler that needs to read through a source file only once to produce the object code. The syntax of some languages makes it impossible to write a one pass compiler for those languages. *See also* compiler (definition 2). 只对源文件进行一次扫描即可生成目标代码的编译程序。由于某些语言的语法的关系，为它们编写一次扫描编译程序是可能的。参阅 compiler (第 2 个释义)。

one's complement *n.* 二进制反码，1 的补码

A number in the binary (base-2) system that is the complement of another number. *See also* complement. 二进制(基数为 2)中的一个数，是另一个数的补码。参阅 complement。

one-to-many relationship *n.* 一对多联系

An association between two tables in which the primary key value of each record in the primary table corresponds to the value in the matching field or fields of many records in the related table. 两张表之间的一种联系，其中主表中的每个记录的主键值对应着所匹配的字段或相关表中许多记录的字段的值。

one-to-many replication *n.* 一对多复制

A server configuration allowing replication of data from one or more large servers to a greater number of smaller servers. 一种服务器配置，使来自一个或多个大型服务器的数据可以复制到大量较小的服务器上去。

one-to-one relationship *n.* 一对一联系

An association between two tables in which the primary key value of each record in the primary table corresponds to the value in the matching field or fields of one and only one record in the related table. 两张表之间的一种联系，其中主表中的每个记录的主键值对应着所匹配的字段或相关表中一个且仅此一个记录的字段的值。

one-way trust *n.* 单向信任

A type of trust relationship in which only one of the two domains trusts the other domain. For example, domain A trusts domain B and domain B does not trust domain A. All one-way trusts are nontransitive. *See also* transitive trust, two-way trust. 一种类型的信任关系，其中两个域中只有一个域信任另外一个域。例如，域 A 信任域 B，域

O

B不信任域 A。所有的单向信任都是不可传递的。参阅 transitive trust, two-way trust。

onion routing *n.* **洋葱型路由选择(技术,方法)**

An anonymous communication technique first developed by the U. S. Navy, in which a message is wrapped in layers of encryption and passed through several intermediate stations to obscure its point of origin. In onion routing, data packets are sent through a complex network of routers, each of which opens an anonymous connection to the next, until it reaches its destination. When the packet is received by the first onion router, it is encrypted once for each additional router it will pass through. Each subsequent onion router unwraps one layer of encryption until the message reaches its destination as plain text. 一种由美国海军首先开发的匿名通信技术,其中的报文经过多层包装加密,通过中间站传递,源地址模糊。按照洋葱型路由选择技术,数据包通过各种路由器的复杂网络发送出去,每个路由器都要打开去向下一条路由器的匿名连接,直至目的地。当第一个洋葱路由器收到包的时候,它就将包做一次加密交给下一个经过的路由器去解,这个包经过的后续路由器层层解密,一直等它到达目的地又变成明文。

online *adj.* **【修】联机,在线**

1. In reference to a computing device or a program, activated and ready for operation; capable of communicating with or being controlled by a computer. *Compare* offline (definition 1). 修饰或说明一个计算设备或程序是被激活的并已作好操作准备;能够与计算机通信或可被计算机控制。比较 offline (第 1 个释义)。

2. In reference to one or more computers, connected to a network. *Compare* offline (definition 2). 修饰或说明已连接到网络上的一台或多台计算机。比较 offline (第 2 个释义)。

3. In reference to a user, currently connected to the Internet, an online service, or a BBS or using a modem to connect to another modem. 修饰或说明当前连接到因特网、联机服务或 BBS,或使用调制解调器与其他调制解调器相连接的用户。

4. In reference to a user, being able to connect to the Internet, an online service, or a BBS by virtue of having an account that gives one access. 修饰或说明通过具有访问权的账号能够连接到因特网、联机服务或 BBS 的用户。

online analytical processing *n.* **联机分析处理技术**

See(见) OLAP database.

online community *n.* **联机用户;联机社区;联机论坛成员**

1. All users of the Internet and World Wide Web collectively. 因特网和万维网的所有用户。

2. A local community that places political forums on line for the discussion of local government or issues of public concern. 一个地方社区,设立政治性的联机论坛,讨论地方政府或公众关注的问题。

3. Members of a specific newsgroup, mailing list, MUD, BBS, or other online forum or group. *See also* BBS (definition 1), mailing list, MUD, newsgroup. 特定新闻组、邮件列表、MUD、BBS 或其他联机论坛或组的成员。参阅 BBS (第 1 个释义), mailing list, MUD, newsgroup。

online game *n.* **网络[联机,在线]游戏**

A game that is meant to be played while connected to the Internet, intranet, or other network, with one or more other people simultaneously connected. Online games allow gamers to interact with other players without having their physical presence necessary. *See also* computer game. 一种计算机游戏,通过连接到因特网、内联网或者其他网络来玩耍,一般是一个或者多个人同时参加。网络游戏允许游戏者之间交互,而无须物理的存在。参阅 computer game。

online help *n.* **联机帮助**

See(见) help.

online information service *n.* **联机信息服务(系统)**

A business that provides access to databases, file archives, conferences, chat groups, and other forms of information through dial-up, or dedicated communications links, or through the Internet. Most online information services also offer access to the Internet connections along with their own proprietary services. The largest consumer online information services in the U. S. are America Online, CompuServe, and MSN. 一种业务,通过拨号网络或专用的信道连接,或通过因特网提供对

数据库、文件档案、会议、聊天组和其他形式的信息的访问。多数联机信息服务在提供自身服务的同时还提供对因特网连接的访问，美国最大的消费者联机信息服务系统是 America Online、CompuServe 和 MSN。

Online Privacy Alliance *n.* **在线[联机]隐私联盟**

See(见) OPA.

online service *n.* **联机[在线]服务**

See(见) online information service.

online state *n.* **联机状态**

The state of a modem when it is communicating with another modem. *Compare* command state. 某调制解调器正在与另一个调制解调器通信的状态。比较 command state。

online transaction processing *n.* **联机交易处理技术[系统]**

See(见) OLTP.

on-screen keyboard *n.* **屏上键盘**

An interactive keyboard that appears as a graphical image on the display screen of a computing device. A user spells words by tapping the letters on the screen with a stylus. On-screen keyboards appear primarily on personal digital assistants (PDAs) and other handheld computing devices that are too small to contain a traditional keyboard. 一种显示在计算机设备显示屏上以图形图像出现的交互式键盘。用户利用一个金属笔点击屏幕上的字母完成单词的拼写。屏上键盘最初出现在个人数字助理(PDA)上和其他手持计算器件上，这类器件由于太小而不便配置传统的键盘。

on the fly *adv.* **【修】正在处理中**

Doing a task or process as needed without suspending or disturbing normal operations. For example, it is often said that an HTML document can be edited on the fly because its content can be revised without the need to completely shut down or re-create the Web site on which it resides. *See also* HTML document, Web site. 在不用暂停或打断常规操作的情况下按要求执行一项任务或进行处理。例如，通常说一个 HTML 文档正处在编辑过程中，因为它的内容可以在无须完全终止或重建它所在的网址的情况下被修改。参阅 HTML document, Web site。

OO *adj.* **【修】面向对象**

See(见) object-oriented.

OOP *n.* **面向对象的编程技术**

See(见) object-oriented programming.

OPA *n.* **在线[联机]隐私联盟**

Acronym for Online Privacy Alliance. An organization of over eighty Internet companies and trade associations created to be the voice of the industry on digital privacy issues. The OPA stresses the need for consumer trust and encourages online businesses to post privacy policies. The OPA created a set of guidelines for privacy policies that have become the industry standard. 为 Online Privacy Alliance 的缩略语。一个有多达 80 个因特网公司和贸易协会创建的组织，以反映在数字隐私问题上产业界的声音。OPA 组织重视推行隐私策略，强调消费者信任和鼓励电子贸易的需要。OPA 组织创建了一套保护隐私策略的指南，这些策略现在已经成为产业标准。

opacity *n.* **不透明性[度]**

The quality that defines how much light passes through an object's pixels. If an object is 100 percent opaque, no light passes through it. 描述有多少光线穿过一个物体的像素的属性，如果一个对象 100%不透明，就没有光线穿过它。

opcode *n.* **操作码**

See(见) operation code.

open[1] *adj.* **【修】打开**

Of, pertaining to, or providing accessibility. For example, an open file is one that can be used because a program has issued an open file command to the operating system. 修饰或说明某些可被访问的事物。例如一个打开的文件是可被使用的，因为程序已发出了"open file"命令给操作系统。

open[2] *vb.* **【动】打开**

To make an object, such as a file, accessible. 使一个对象(例如文件)成为可访问的。

Open Applications Group, Inc. *n.* **开放应用软件集团公司**

See(见) OAGI.

open architecture *n.* **开放式体系结构**

1. Any computer or peripheral design that has published specifications. A published specification lets third parties develop add-on hardware for a

computer or device. *Compare* closed architecture (definition 1). 任何已出版规范说明书的计算机或外围设备的设计方案。已出版的规范说明书使第三方厂商可以为计算机或外围设备开发附加硬件。比较 closed architecture (第 1 个释义)。

2. A design that provides for expansion slots on the motherboard, thereby allowing the addition of boards to enhance or customize a system. *Compare* closed architecture (definition 2). 一种在主板上提供扩展槽的设计,借此允许用附加的插板来增强或定制系统。比较 closed architecture (第 2 个释义)。

OpenCyc *n.* **OpenCyc 平台**

An open source artificial intelligence platform. OpenCyc forms the foundation of knowledgedependent applications such as speech understanding, database integration, and e-mail routing and prioritizing. OpenCyc development is administered through OpenCyc.org. 一种开放源码的人工智能平台。OpenCyc 形成了知识依赖的应用系统的基础,比如语音理解、数据库集成、电子邮件路由选择和优先级的确定。OpenCyc 的开发通过 OpenCyc.org 来管理。

Open Data-link Interface *n.* **开放(式)数据链路接口**

See(见) ODI.

OpenDoc *n.* **开放(多媒体)文档接口**

An object-oriented application programming interface (API) that enables multiple independent programs (component software) on several platforms to work together on a single document (compound document). Similar to OLE, OpenDoc allows images, sound, video, other documents, and other files to be embedded or linked to the document. OpenDoc is supported by an alliance that includes Apple, IBM, the Object Management Group, and the X Consortium. *See also* application programming interface, component software. *Compare* ActiveX, OLE. 一种面向对象的应用软件编程接口(API),使几个平台上的多个独立的程序(组成软件)可以在一个单独的文档(复合文档)内共同工作。与 OLE 类似,OpenDoc 允许图像、声音、视频、其他文档和其他文件被嵌入或链接到文档中。OpenDoc 受到包括 Apple、IBM、Object Management Group、X Consortium 在内的一个联合体的支持。参阅 application programming interface, component software。比较 ActiveX, OLE。

Open Document Management API *n.* **开放式文档管理应用编程接口**

See(见) ODMA.

open file *n.* **打开的文件**

A file that can be read from, written to, or both. A program must first open a file before the file's contents can be used, and it must close the file when done. *See also* open[2]. 可以读、可以写,或二者都可以的文件。一个程序在使用某文件的内容之前要先打开该文件,并且在使用完之后要关闭它。参阅 open[2]。

Open Financial Connectivity *n.* **开放金融连接标准**

The Microsoft specification for an interface between electronic banking services and Microsoft Money personal finance software. *Acronym*: OFC. 微软公司为电子银行服务与微软公司的 Money 个人财务软件之间的接口而制定的规范。缩略为 OFC。

OpenGL *n.* **OpenGL 标准**

An industry standard application programming interface (API) for 3D graphics rendering and 3D hardware acceleration. OpenGL is cross-platform and is available for all major operating systems. 一种三维图形表达和三维硬件加速的应用程序编程接口产业标准。OpenGL 是跨平台的,在所有的主流操作系统上都能使用。

Open Group *n.* **开放组**

A consortium of computer hardware and software manufacturers and users from industry, government, and academia that is dedicated to the advancement of multi-vendor information systems. The Open Group was formed in 1996 as a consolidation of the Open Software Foundation and X/Open Company Limited. 一个致力于多元销售信息系统的联合组织,由计算机硬件和软件制造商以及来自工业、政府和院校用户组成。开放组于 1996 年由 Open Software Foundation 和 X/Open Company Limited 合并成立。

OpenMPEG Consortium *n.* **开放式 MPEG 联合组织**

An international organization of hardware and software developers for promoting the use of the

MPEG standards. *Acronym*: OM-1. *See also* MPEG. 一个由软件和硬件开发商组成的促进MPEG标准使用的国际组织。缩略为OM-1。参阅MPEG。

Open Prepress Interface *n.* 开放预排版接口

See(见) OPI.

Open Profiling Standard *n.* 开放式配置标准

An Internet personalization and privacy specification submitted for consideration to the World Wide Web Consortium by Netscape Communications Corporation, Firefly Network, Inc., and VeriSign, Inc. Open Profiling Standard (OPS) enables users to customize online services while protecting their privacy. To achieve personalization and privacy concomitantly, OPS is based on the concept of a Personal Profile, which is stored on the individual's computer and contains the user's unique identification, demographic and contact data, and possibly content preferences. This information remains under the user's control and can be released wholly or in part to the requesting site. *Acronym*: OPS. *See also* cookie, digital certificate. 由Netscape通信公司、Firefly网络公司和VeriSign公司提交给万维网联盟的因特网个性化和隐私规范。OPS使用户可在保护其隐私的前提下自定义在线服务。为同时达到个性化和隐私性，OPS以"个人配置文件"概念为基础。"个人配置文件"存储于个人计算机中并包含用户的唯一身份、人口统计和联系数据，可能还有内容参数。此信息属于用户控制并能完全或部分释放到发出请求的地方。缩略为OPS。参阅cookie, digital certificates。

open shop *n.* 开放工作室

A computer facility that is open to users and not restricted to programmers or other personnel. An open shop is one in which people can work on or attempt to solve computer problems on their own rather than handing them over to a specialist. 一种对用户开放的计算机环境，不限于程序员或其他职员。在开放工作室中人们可以使用计算机或尝试自己解决计算机问题而不仅仅是将问题移交给专业人员。

Open Shortest Path First *n.* 开放最短路径优先协议

See(见) OSPF.

Open Software Foundation *n.* 开放软件基金会

See(见) OSF.

open source *n.* 开放式源代码

The practice of making the source code (program instructions) for a software product freely available, at no cost, to interested users and developers, even though they were not involved in creating the original product. The distributors of open source software expect and encourage users and outside programmers to examine the code in order to identify problems, and to modify the code with suggested improvements and enhancements. Widely used open source products include the Linux operating system and the Apache Web server. 可使对某软件产品感兴趣的用户及开放人员免费获取源代码(程序指令)，即使他们没有参与创建产品。开放式源软件的分发者期望并鼓励用户及外界程序员检查代码以确定问题所在，然后根据建议的改进措施和修改意见修改代码。广泛使用的开放源代码产品包括Linux操作系统和Apache Web server。

open standard *n.* 开放标准

A publicly available set of specifications describing the characteristics of a hardware device or software program. Open standards are published to encourage interoperability and thereby help popularize new technologies. *See also* standard (definition 2). 一种描述硬件设备或软件程序特性的供公众使用的规范(说明)。开放标准通常公开发行以鼓励互操作性，并借此帮助普及新技术。参阅standard (第2个释义)。

open system *n.* 开放式系统

1. In communications, a computer network designed to incorporate all devices—regardless of the manufacturer or model—that can use the same communications facilities and protocols. 在通信系统中的一种计算机网络，设计使所有的设备可以协同工作——无论什么生产厂家和型号都可以使用相同的通信程序和协议。

2. In reference to computer hardware or software, a system that can accept add-ons produced by third-party suppliers. *See also* open architecture (definition 1). 对计算机硬件或软件而言，一种

可以使用第三方厂商的附加产品的系统。参阅 open architecture (第 1 个释义)。

Open Systems Interconnection reference model *n.* 开放系统互连模型

See(见) ISO/OSI reference model.

OpenType *n.* **OpenType 倡议**

A collaborative initiative by Microsoft and Adobe to unify support for Microsoft TrueType and Adobe PostScript Type 1 fonts. The OpenType font format enables font creators and users to work with the font type that best suits their needs without having to worry about whether the font is based on TrueType or PostScript technology. *Also called*: TrueType Open version 2. *See also* PostScript font, TrueType. 由 Microsoft 和 Adobe 两公司发起的协作倡议,其内容是支持 Microsoft 的 TrueType 和 Adobe 的 PostScript Type 1 字体。OpenType 字体允许字体创建者和用户一起处理字型,以最适合他们的需要,而无须担心字体是基于 TrueType 还是 PostScript 技术。也称为 TrueType Open version 2。参阅 PostScript font, TrueType。

Opera *n.* **Opera 浏览器**

A Web browser developed by Opera Software S A. Opera is notable for its strict W3C standards support. Opera is often chosen by Web developers to test Web sites for W3C compliance. *See also* W3C, Web browser. 一种由 Opera Software S/A 开发的 Web 浏览器,Opera 以它严格支持 W3C 标准而受到瞩目,Opera 经常被 Web 开发者用来测试 Web 站点的 W3C 符合性。参阅 W3C, Web browser。

operand *n.* **操作数**

The object of a mathematical operation or a computer instruction. 数学运算或计算机指令所操作的对象。

operating system *n.* **操作系统**

The software that controls the allocation and usage of hardware resources such as memory, central processing unit (CPU) time, disk space, and peripheral devices. The operating system is the foundation software on which applications depend. Popular operating systems include Windows 98, Windows NT, Mac OS, and UNIX. *Acronym*: OS. *Also called*: executive. 用于控制硬件资源(如内存、中央处理器(CPU)时间、磁盘空间和外围设备等)的分配和使用的软件。应用程序建立在操作系统之上。目前流行的操作系统包括 Windows 98、Windows NT、Mac OS 和 UNIX 系统。缩略为 OS。也称为 executive。

operation *n.* **操作,运算**

1. A specific action carried out by a computer in the process of executing a program. 计算机在运行程序过程中所执行的一种特定动作。

2. In mathematics, an action performed on a set of entities that produces a new entity. Examples of mathematical operations are addition and subtraction. 在数学中,对一组实体进行的、能产生一个新的实体的处理动作。加和减就是算术运算的例子。

operation code *n.* **操作码**

The portion of a machine language or assembly language instruction that specifies the type of instruction and the structure of the data on which it operates. *Also called*: opcode. *See also* assembly language, machine code. 机器语言或汇编语言指令中的一部分,用于指定指令的类型和指令所操作的数据结构。也称为 opcode。参阅 assembly language, machine code。

operations research *n.* **运筹学**

The use of mathematical and scientific approaches to analyze and improve efficiency in business, management, government, and other areas. Developed around the beginning of World War Ⅱ, operations research was initially used to improve military operations during the war. The practice later spread to business and industry as a means of breaking down systems and procedures and studying their parts and interactions to improve overall performance. Operations research involves use of the critical path method, statistics, probability, and information theory. 使用数学和科学方法分析并提高商业、管理、政府及其他领域的效率的学科。运筹学是在第二次世界大战初期发展起来的,最初用于战争期间精练军事行动。而后其实际应用扩展到商业和工业,作为一种分析系统和过程并研究它们的各部分和相互作用以提高整个系统性能的方法。运筹学包括关键路径法、统计

学、概率论和信息论。

operator *n.* 运算符;操作员

1. In mathematics and in programming and computer applications, a symbol or other character indicating an operation that acts on one or more elements. *See also* binary[1], unary. 在数学、编程及计算机应用系统中,一种指明作用于一个或多个元素上操作的符号或其他字符。参阅 binary[1], unary。

2. A person who controls a machine or system such as a computer or telephone switchboard. 控制诸如计算机或电话总机等机器或系统的人。

operator associativity *n.* 运算符结合性

A characteristic of operators that determines the order of evaluation in an expression when adjacent operators have equal precedence. The two possibilities are left to right and right to left. The associativity for most operators is left to right. *See also* expression, operator (definition 1), operator precedence. 一种运算符的特性,当相邻的运算符具有相同的优先级时,该特性能够确定表达式的求值顺序。运算符结合性有从左向右结合和从右向左结合两种。多数运算符的结合性是从左向右的。参阅 expression, operator (第 1 个释义), operator precedence。

operator overloading *n.* 运算符重载

The assignment of more than one function to a particular operator, with the implication that the operation performed will vary depending on the data type (operands) involved. Some languages, such as Ada and C++, specifically allow for operator overloading. *See also* Ada, C++, function overloading, operator (definition 1). 使某个特定的运算符有一种以上的功能,实现的功能根据所涉及的数据类型(操作数)的不同而不同。一些计算机语言,像 Ada 和 C++,特别允许了操作符的重载。参阅 Ada, C++, function overloading, operator (第 1 个释义)。

operator precedence *n.* 运算符优先级

The priority of the various operators when more than one is used in an expression. In the absence of parentheses, operations with higher precedence are performed first. *See also* expression, operator (definition 1), operator associativity. 当表达式中使用了一个以上的运算符时,不同运算符所具有的优先顺序。没有括弧时,具有较高优先级的操作首先执行。参阅 expression, operator (第 1 个释义), operator associativity。

OPI *n.* OPI 格式

Acronym for Open Prepress Interface. A format for preparing digital publication text and graphics for printing, introduced by Aldus (now Adobe), creating a low-resolution graphic for layout and a high-resolution graphic for print. Depending on the method used, the OPI process creates a single file that allows for color layer extraction though a desktop color separation program or creates multiple color-separated files when using DCS (Desktop Color Separation). *Compare* DCS. 为 Open Prepress Interface 的缩略语。一种用于准备印刷用的数字出版正文和图形的格式,由 Aldus (现在的 Adobe) 引入,它可以创建低分辨率图形供排版用,产生高分辨率的图形以供印刷用。根据所使用的方法,OPI 进程创建一个单一的文件,允许通过桌面色彩分离程序或者使用 DCS(桌面色彩分离)创建一个多色彩分离文件进行色彩的层次抽取。比较 DCS。

OPS *n.* 开放式配置标准

See(见) Open Profiling Standard.

optical character recognition *n.* 光学字符识别法[技术]

The process in which an electronic device examines printed characters on paper and determines their shapes by detecting patterns of dark and light. Once the scanner or reader has determined the shapes, character recognition methods—pattern matching with stored sets of characters—are used to translate the shapes into computer text. *Acronym*: OCR. *See also* character recognition. *Compare* magnetic-ink character recognition. 电子设备检测打印在纸上的字符并通过检测其亮暗模式以确定形状的方法。一旦扫描仪或阅读机确定了字符的形状,就使用字符识别方法(与已存储的字符集进行模式匹配)将形状转换成计算机文本。缩略为 OCR。参阅 character recognition。比较 magnetic-ink character recognition。

optical communications *n.* 光学通信

The use of light and of light-transmitting technology, such as optical fibers and lasers, in sending and receiving data, images, or sound. 使用光和光导技术(例如光纤和激光)来发送并接收数据、图像或声音。

optical disc *n.* 光碟[盘]

See(见) compact disc.

optical drive *n.* 光驱,光碟驱动器

A disk drive that reads and often can write data on optical (compact) discs. Examples of optical drives include CD-ROM drives and WORM disk drives. *See also* CD-ROM drive, compact disc, WORM. 一种光盘驱动器,能够读出光(密)盘上的数据,有的也能够将数据写入光碟。光驱包括只读光盘(CD-ROM)驱动器和一写多读光碟(WORM)驱动器。参阅 CD-ROM drive, compact disc, WORM。

optical fiber *n.* 光纤,光导纤维

A thin strand of transparent material used to carry optical signals. Optical fibers are constructed from special kinds of glass and plastic, and they are designed so that a beam of light introduced at one end will remain within the fiber, reflecting off the inner surfaces as it travels down the length of the fiber. Optical fibers are inexpensive, compact, and lightweight and are often packaged many hundred to a single cable. *See also* fiber optics. 一种用来携带光信号的由透明材料制成的细导线束。光导纤维由特种玻璃和塑料构成,当光束从光导纤维的一端射入时,将被保留在纤维内部,当传送到光纤的另一端时从光纤的内表面反射出来。光导纤维成本低、体积小且重量轻,常常几百根被封装在一根电缆中。参阅 fiber optics。

optical mouse *n.* 光鼠标(器)

1. A type of mouse that uses a CMOS digital camera and a digital signal processor to detect motion. The camera photographs the surface over which the mouse moves 1500 times per second, and the digital signal processor uses the photographs to convert the mouse movement into onscreen movements of the cursor. IntelliMouse Explorer and IntelliMouse with IntelliEye, two optical mouse models with no moving parts and requiring no special mouse pad, were introduced by Microsoft in 1999. *See also* mouse. 一种鼠标,利用一个CMOS数码照相机和一个数字信号处理器侦测鼠标的运动。照相机以每秒 1500 次拍摄鼠标移动的表面,数字信号处理器利用这些拍摄的照片将鼠标移动的动作转化为屏幕上鼠标的动作。智能鼠标搜索者和带智能眼的智能鼠标是由微软公司于 1999 年推出的,这两种光电鼠标模型没有移动部件也无需鼠标垫。参阅 mouse。

2. A type of mouse that uses a pair of light-emitting diodes (LEDs) and a special reflective grid pad to detect motion. The two lights are of different colors, and the special mouse pad has a grid of lines in the same colors, one color for vertical lines and another for horizontal lines. Light detectors paired with the LEDs sense when a colored light passes over a line of the same color, indicating the direction of movement. *See also* mouse. *Compare* mechanical mouse, optomechanical mouse. 一种鼠标器,使用一对发光二极管(LED)和一块特制的反射网格鼠标垫来检测鼠标器的动作。两个发光二极管发的光颜色不同,而特制鼠标垫上有与之相同颜色的网格线,一种颜色用于垂直线,另一种颜色用于水平线。当一种有色光通过一条与之相同颜色的网格线时,与发光二极管相对应的光探测器会有所感知,指示出鼠标器的移动。参阅 mouse。比较 mechanical mouse, optomechanical mouse。

optical reader *n.* 光学阅读机

A device that reads text from printed paper by detecting the pattern of light and dark on a page and then applying optical character recognition methods to identify the characters. *See also* optical character recognition. 一种设备,通过检测页面上文本的亮暗模式来阅读打印在纸上的文本,然后应用光学字符识别方法确定字符。参阅 optical character recognition。

optical recognition *n.* 光学识别法[技术]

See(见) optical character recognition.

optical scanner *n.* 光学扫描仪

An input device that uses light-sensing equipment to scan paper or another medium, translating the pattern of light and dark or color into a digital signal that can be manipulated by either optical character recognition software or graphics software. Scanners have different methods for holding the

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input medium, including flatbed, whereby the medium is held on a piece of glass; sheet-fed, whereby sheets of paper are pulled over a stationary scanning mechanism; handheld, whereby the user moves the device over the document to be scanned; and overhead, whereby the document is placed face up on a stationary bed below a small tower, which moves across the page. *Compare* magnetic-ink character recognition, spatial digitizer. 一种输入设备，使用光敏感设备来扫描纸张或其他介质，将光模式以及免暗或色彩转换成能被光学字符识别软件或图形软件处理的数字信号。扫描仪有不同的放置输入介质的方法，包括平板式(在这种方法中介质被放在一块玻璃上)、进纸式(将纸张拖过固定的扫描机械)、手持式(由用户在文件上移动仪器来扫描)和顶架式(将文件面向上放在一个固定的平台上，平台上方有一个扫描头在页面上移动)。比较 magnetic-ink character recognition, spatial digitizer。

optical switching *n.* 光交换(技术，方法)

A technology in which transmissions are sent as light from origin to destination. With optical switching, transmissions are switched through banks of adjustable, circular millimeter mirrors at cross connections, meaning signals don't need to be converted from light to electronic and back during transmission. When used with wave-division multiplexing (WDM), alloptical traffic may be 100 times faster than electrical transmission. *See also* photonics. 与光从源到汇传播类似的一种通信技术，利用光学交换技术，在交叉点沿可调整的圆形的毫米级的镜子进行传输交换，信号不需要从光转换成电，然后再转换回去。和波分复用技术一起使用，这种技术的光学通信量可以比电子传输快一百倍。参阅 photonics。

optimization *n.* 优化

1. In programming, the process of producing more efficient (smaller or faster) programs through selection and design of data structures, algorithms, and instruction sequences. 在程序设计中，通过选择和设计数据结构、算法和指令序列来产生更有效率(更小或更快)的程序的过程。

2. The process of a compiler or assembler in producing efficient executable code. *See also* optimizing compiler. 通过编译程序或汇编程序生成高效的可执行代码的过程。参阅 optimizing compiler。

optimize *vb.* 【动】优化

1. In Web design functions, to reduce the file size of a photo or graphic to allow faster loading. Files are typically optimized through a combination of means such as reducing overall image quality and fine tuning color information. 在 Web 设计功能中，减少图片和图形文件的大小，以便更快地装入。典型地文件通过各种手段的组合进行优化，例如降低图像的质量和精细调节色彩信息。

2. To fine-tune an application for improved performance. *See also* optimization. 调节应用程序以改善性能。参阅 optimization。

optimizer *n.* 优化器[程序]

A program or device that improves the performance of a computer, network, or other device or system. For example, a disk optimizer program reduces file access time. 一种提高计算机、网络或其他设备或系统性能的程序或器件。例如一个磁盘优化程序可减少文件访问时间。

optimizing compiler *n.* 优化编译程序

A compiler that analyzes its output (assembly language or machine code) to produce more efficient (smaller or faster) instruction sequences. 一种编译程序，分析自身的输出结果(汇编语言或机器代码)以产生更有效率(更小或更快)的指令序列。

opt-in *vb.* 【动】选(择加)入

To choose to receive certain services or features offered by an e-business. With the opt-in process, a user is not automatically enrolled in services or features. The user must choose to enroll in a service or feature. 选择后接收电子商务所提供的某些服务(程序)或者功能部件，利用选择加入处理，用户不是被自动登记使用这些服务(程序)或者功能部件。用户必须选择使用某个服务(程序)或者功能部件。

optional hyphen *n.* 可选连字符

See(见) hyphen.

Option key *n.* 选择键

A key on Apple Macintosh keyboards that, when pressed in combination with another key, produces

special characters· graphics, such as boxes; international characters, such as currency symbols; and special punctuation marks, such as en dashes and em dashes. The Option key serves a purpose similar to that of the Control key or the Alt key on IBM and compatible keyboards in that it changes the meaning of the key with which it is used. Apple公司 Macintosh 机键盘上的一个键，当与其他键一起按下时，产生特殊字符，即特殊的图形字符(例如框)、国际通用字符(例如货币符号)和特殊的标点符号(例如半破折号和全破折号)。与 IBM 及兼容机键盘上的 Control 键和 Alt 键相似，选择键可用于改变与其一起使用的键的含义。

Options *n.* 可选项

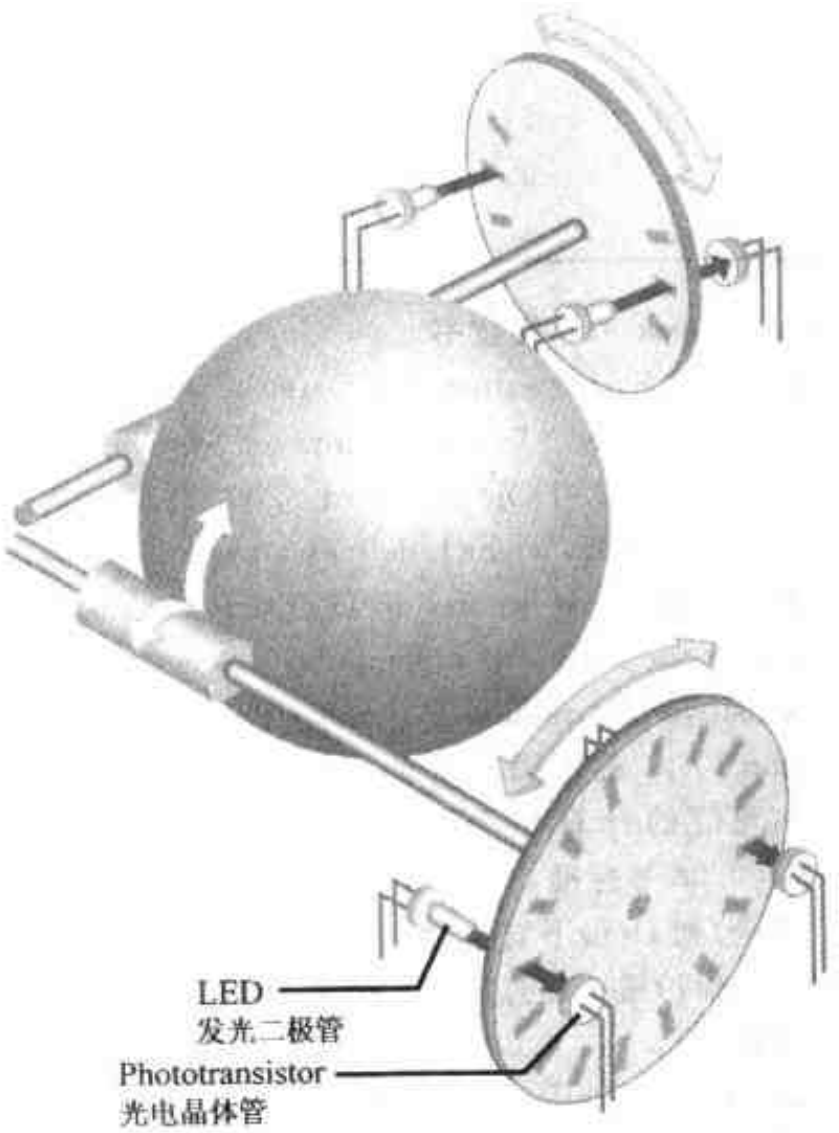
See(见) Preferences.

optoelectronics *n.* 光电子学

The branch of electronics in which the properties and behavior of light are studied. Optoelectronics deals with electronic devices that generate, sense, transmit, and modulate electromagnetic radiation in the infrared, visible, and ultraviolet portions of the electromagnetic spectrum. 电子学的一个分支，研究光的性质和行为。光电子学处理那些能产生、感应、传输和调制电磁频谱中红外线、可见光和紫外线部分电磁辐射的电子设备。

optomechanical mouse *n.* 光机械鼠标器

A type of mouse in which motion is translated into directional signals through a combination of optical and mechanical means. The optical portion includes pairs of light-emitting diodes (LEDs) and matching sensors; the mechanical portion consists of rotating wheels with cutout slits. When the mouse is moved, the wheels turn and the light from the LEDs either passes through the slits and strikes a light sensor or is blocked by the solid portions of the wheels. These changes in light contact are detected by the pairs of sensors and interpreted as indications of movement. Because the sensors are slightly out of phase with one another, the direction of movement is determined based on which sensor is the first to regain light contact. Because it uses optical equipment instead of mechanical parts, an optomechanical mouse eliminates the need for many of the wear-related repairs and maintenance necessary with purely mechanical mice, but it does not require the special operating surfaces associated with optical mice. See the illustration. *See also* mouse. *Compare* mechanical mouse, optical mouse. 一种鼠标器，结合了光学和机械方法将鼠标的移动转换成方向信号。其光学部分包括成对的发光二极管(LED)和与它们相对应的感应器；机械部分由带有切口的旋转轮组成。当鼠标器移动时，随着转轮的旋转，发光二极管发出的光时而通过转轮上的切口照射到感应器上，时而被转轮的不透光部分挡住。这些感光上的变化被几对感应器探测到并被解释成鼠标器移动的指示。由于这些感应器的相位稍有不同，所以鼠标器移动的方向由哪一个感应器先获得下一道光来判断。由于光机械鼠标器使用光学设备而不是机械部件，省去了纯机械鼠标器所需的许多与机械有关的修理和维护，也不需要像光电鼠标器那样的特制鼠标垫。参阅本条目的图例。参阅 mouse。比较 mechanical mouse, optical mouse。



Optomechanical mouse

opt-out *vb.* 【动】选择放弃

To choose not to receive certain services or features offered by an e-business. Some e-businesses

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automatically enroll users in a predetermined range of services, but allow users to opt-out of features in which they do not choose to participate. 选择后不接收电子商务所提供的某些服务或者功能部件,一些电子商务自动地登记预定服务范围的用户,但是允许用户选择放弃他们没有决定参加的那些功能部件。

OR *n.* 或

A logical operation for combining two bits (0 or 1) or two Boolean values (false or true). If one or both values are 1 (true), it returns the value 1 (true). See the table. 一种逻辑操作,组合两个二进制位(0 或 1)或两个布尔值(假或真)。如果一个或两个值是 1(真),则返回值 1(真)。参阅本条目的表。

Table O.2 The results of the OR logical operation

表 O.2 "或"逻辑操作的结果

a	b	a OR b(a 或 b)
0	0	0
0	1	1
1	0	1
1	1	1

Orange Book *n.* 橙皮书

1. A U.S. Department of Defense standards document entitled "Trusted Computer System Evaluation Criteria, DOD standard 5200.28-STD, December, 1985," which defines a system of ratings from A1 (most secure) to D (least secure), indicating the ability of a computer system to protect sensitive information. *Compare* Red Book (definition 1). 美国国防部的一个标准文件,标题为"《可信的计算机系统评估标准》国防部字第 5200.28 号标准,1985 年 12 月",定义了从 A1(最安全)到 D(最不安全)的等级系统,来标明计算机系统保护敏感信息的能力。比较 Red Book(第 1 个释义)。

2. A specifications book written by the Sony and Philips Corporations, covering the compact disc write-once formats (CD-R, PhotoCD). *See also* CD-R, ISO 9660, PhotoCD. *Compare* Green Book, Red Book (definition 2). 由 Sony 和 Philips 公司书写的一本规范手册,论述了光盘的"只写一次"格式(CD-R, Photo CD)。参阅 CD-R, ISO 9660, PhotoCD。比较 Green Book, Red Book(第 2 个释义)。

ORB *n.* 对象请求代理程序

Acronym for object request broker. In client/server applications, an interface to which the client makes a request for an object. The ORB directs the request to the server containing the object and then returns the resulting values to the client. *See also* client (definition 1), CORBA.

为 object request broker 的缩略语。客户机服务器子系统应用程序中的一个接口,客户系统通过它来发出对某个对象的请求。ORB 将该请求引导向包含此对象的服务子系统,并将结果返回客户子系统。参阅 client(第 1 个释义),CORBA。

order[1] *n.* 次序;阶

1. In computing, the relative significance of a digit or byte. *High-order* refers to the most significant (usually leftmost) digit or byte; *low-order* refers to the least significant (usually rightmost) digit or byte. 在计算中,数字或字节的相对有效性。高位指具有最高有效性(通常在最左边)的数字或字节;低位指具有最低有效性(通常在最右边)的数字或字节。

2. The magnitude of a database in terms of the number of fields it contains. 数据库的阶,按数据库所包含的字段数目对数据库大小的量度。

3. The sequence in which arithmetic operations are performed. 算术运算执行的顺序。

order[2] *vb.* 【动】排序

To arrange in a sequence, such as alphabetic or numeric. 按顺序排列,例如按字母或数字顺序排列。

ordinal number *n.* 序数

A number whose form indicates position in an ordered sequence of items, such as first, third, or twentieth. *Compare* cardinal number. 一种指明有序队列中项的位置的数,例如第 1、第 3 或第 20。比较 cardinal number。

.org *n.* 组织(机构)的域名

In the Internet's Domain Name System, the toplevel domain that identifies addresses operated by organizations that do not fit any of the other standard domains. For instance, the Public

Broadcasting System (PBS) is neither a commercial, for-profit corporation (.com) nor an educational institution with enrolled students (.edu), so it has the Internet address pbs.org. The designation, org appears at the end of the address. *See also* DNS (definition 1), domain (definition 3). *Compare* .com, .edu, .gov, .mil, .net. 因特网域名系统中的最高层域名,标识那些不适用任何其他标准域名的组织的地址。例如,公共广播系统(PBS)既不是商业的以赢利为目的公司(.com),又不是有注册学生的教育机构(edu),因此它的因特网地址是"pbs.org"。域名后缀.org出现在地址的末端。参阅 DNS(第 1 个释义),domain(第 3 个释义)。比较 .com, .edu, .gov, .mil, .net。

Organic Light-Emitting Device *n.* 有机发光器件[设备]

See(见) OLED.

Organization for the Advancement of Structured Information Standards *n.* 结构化信息标准推进组织

See(见) OASIS.

OR gate *n.* "或"门

One of the three basic logic gates (with AND and NOT) from which all digital systems can be built. The output of an OR circuit is true (1) if any input is true. *See also* AND gate, gate (definition 1), NOT gate. 以 AND 和 NOT 创建所有数制的三种基本逻辑电路门中的一种。如果任何一个输入是真,则 OR 电路的输出是真(1)。参阅 AND gate, gate(第 1 个释义), NOT gate。

orientation *n.* 定向

See(见) landscape mode, portrait mode.

original equipment manufacturer *n.* 原始设备制造厂商

The maker of a piece of equipment. In making computers and related equipment, manufacturers of original equipment typically purchase components from other manufacturers of original equipment, integrate them into their own products, and then sell the products to the public. *Acronym*: OEM. *Compare* value-added reseller. 某个设备的制造者。在制造计算机及相关设备的过程中,原始设备的制造者通常从其他原始设备制造厂购买元件,将它们集成成为自己的产品,然后向公众出售。缩略为 OEM。比较 value-added reseller。

original Macintosh keyboard *n.* 早期 Macintosh 键盘

The keyboard supplied as standard equipment with the 128-KB Apple Macintosh and the Mac 512K. The original Macintosh keyboard is small and has no numeric keypad or function keys. Also, because the overall design goal was that the Macintosh should feel familiar, the only elements of this 58-key keyboard that differ from a typewriter keyboard are the Option keys at both ends of the bottom row, the Command key to the left of the Spacebar, and the Enter key to the right of the Spacebar. 一种键盘,作为标准设备与 128-KB Apple 公司的 Macintosh 机和 Mac 512K 机一起提供。早期 Macintosh 键盘较小,且没有数字小键盘和功能键。而且,因为整体设计目标是使 Macintosh 机令人感到亲切,所以这种 58 键的键盘上唯一的与打字机键盘不同之处是位于底行两边的 Option 键,Spacebar(空格)键左边的 Command 键和 Spacebar(空格)键右边的 Enter 键。

orphan *n.* 孤行

The first line of a paragraph printed alone at the bottom of a page or column of text, or the last line of a paragraph printed alone at the top of a page or column. Orphans are visually unattractive and thus undesirable in printed materials. *Compare* widow. 单独印在一页或文本栏的底部的某个段落的第一行,或单独印在一页或栏的顶部的某个段落的最后一行。孤行看上去不美观,所以在打印材料中不希望出现。比较 widow。

orphan file *n.* 停用文件

A file that remains on a system after it has ceased to be of use. For example, a file may be created to support a particular application but may remain after the application has been removed. 一种存留在系统中的已停止使用的文件。例如,某个文件可能是为支持某个特定应用程序而产生的,但在该应用程序已去除后仍存在。

OS *n.* 操作系统

See(见) operating system.

OS/2 *n.* OS/2 操作系统

Short for **O**perating **S**ystem/**2**. A protectedmode, virtual-memory, multitasking operating system for

personal computers based on the Intel 80286, 80386, i486, and Pentium processors. OS/2 can run most MS-DOS applications and can read all MS-DOS disks. OS/2's Presentation Manager provides a graphical user interface. The latest version, known as OS/2 Warp 4, is a 32-bit operating system that provides networking, Internet, and Java support, as well as speech recognition technology. OS/2 was initially developed as a joint project of Microsoft and IBM but later became an IBM product. *See also* protected mode, virtual memory. 为 Operating System/2 的缩写。一种为基于 Intel 80286、80386、i486 和 Pentium 处理器的个人计算机而设计的、具有保护模式、虚拟内存与多任务的操作系统。OS/2 操作系统可运行多数的 MS-DOS 应用程序并能读所有的 MS-DOS 磁盘。OS/2 操作系统的 Presentation Manager (图形表示管理程序)提供图形用户接口。最新版本 OS/2 Wrap 4 是一个 32 位的操作系统,可提供联网功能、因特网访问和 Java 支持以及语音识别技术。OS/2 操作系统最初是作为 Microsoft 和 IBM 合作项目开发的,现在只是 IBM 的产品。参阅 protected mode, virtual memory。

oscillation *n.* 振荡

A periodic change or alternation. In electronics, oscillation refers to a periodic change in an electrical signal. 一种周期性的变化或交替变化。在电子学中,振荡指电信号的周期性变化。

oscillator *n.* 振荡器

An electronic circuit that produces a periodically varying output at a controlled frequency. Oscillators, an important type of electronic circuit, can be designed to provide a constant or an adjustable output. Some oscillator circuits use a quartz crystal to generate a stable frequency. Personal computers use an oscillator circuit to provide the clock frequency-typically 1 to 200 megahertz (MHz) - that drives the processor and other circuits. 一种在受控频率下产生周期性变化的输出的电路。振荡器是一种重要的电路,可被设计用来提供不变的或可调节的输出。一些振荡器电路使用石英晶体产生稳定的频率。个人计算机使用一个振荡器电路来提供时钟频率(通常 1 到 200 兆赫兹),以驱动处理器和其他电路。

oscilloscope *n.* 示波器

A test and measurement instrument that provides a visual display for an electrical signal. Most commonly, oscilloscopes are used to create a display of voltage over time. *Also called*: cathode-ray oscilloscope. 一种测试和测量仪器,为电信号提供一种可见的显示器。通常情况下,示波器用于显示电压和时间的关系。也称为 cathode-ray oscilloscope。

OSF *n.* 开放软件基金会

Acronym for Open Software Foundation. A nonprofit consortium of firms (including DEC, Hewlett-Packard, and IBM), formed in 1988, that promotes standards and specifications for programs operating under UNIX and licenses software (as source code) to its members. OSF's products include the Distributed Computing Environment, the graphical user interface Motif, and the OSF/1 operating system (a variant of UNIX). 为 Open Software Foundation 的缩略语。一个由几家公司(包括 DEC, Hewlett-Packard 和 IBM)组成的非赢利性协会,组建于 1988 年,为在 UNIX 下运行的程序设立标准和规范说明,并为其成员申请软件(作为源代码)使用许可。OSF 的产品包括分布式计算环境,Motif 图形化的用户接口和 OSF/1 操作系统(一种 UNIX 的变体)。

OSI *n.* OSI 模型

See(见) ISO/OSI reference model.

OSI protocol stack *n.* OSI 协议堆栈

The set of protocols based on— and corresponding to the ISO/OSI reference model. 基于并对应于 ISO/OSI 基准模型的一系列协议。

OSI reference model *n.* 开放系统互连基准模型

See(见) ISO/OSI reference model.

OSPF *n.* 开放最短路径优先协议

Acronym for Open Shortest Path First. A routing protocol for IP networks, such as the Internet, that allows a router to calculate the shortest path to each node for sending messages. The router sends information on the nodes it is linked to, called link-state advertisements, to other routers on the network to accumulate link-state information to make its calculations. *See also* communications protocol, node (definition 2), path (definition

1), router. 为 Open Shortest Path First 的缩略语。基于 IP 协议的网络(例如因特网)中使用的一种路由协议,允许路由器计算向每个网点传输信息的最短路径。路由器将与它相连的网点的信息(称作连接状态通告)发送给网络中的其他路由器,以便它们积累连接状态信息来进行计算。参阅 communications protocol, node (第 2 个释义), path (第 1 个释义), router。

OS X *n.* **OS X 系统**

See(见) Mac OS X.

OTOH *n.* **另一方面**

Acronym for **on the other hand**. A shorthand expression often used in e-mail, Internet news, and discussion groups. 为 **on the other hand** 的缩略语。经常用于电子邮件、因特网新闻和讨论组的一种速记表达方式。

Outbox *n.* **发件箱**

In many e-mail applications, the default mailbox where the program stores outgoing messages. *See also* e-mail1 (definition 1), mailbox. *Compare* Inbox. 在许多电子邮件应用系统中,一种由系统设定的、程序用来存储要发送的信息的邮件箱。参阅 e-mail[1](第 1 个释义), mailbox。比较 Inbox。

outdent *n.* **左悬,凸出**

See(见) hanging indent.

outer join *n.* **外连接(符)**

In database management, an operator in relational algebra. An outer join performs an extended join operation in which the tuples (rows) in one relation (table) that have no counterpart in the second relation appear in the resulting relation concatenated with all null values. *Compare* inner join. 数据库管理系统使用的一种关系代数运算符。外连接符执行一种扩充的连接操作。在这种操作中,某个与另一关系(表)无相同部分的关系(表)中的元组(行)与空值连接后被放入结果关系中。比较 inner join。

outline font *n.* **外形字型;轮廓字型**

A font (type design) stored in a computer or printer as a set of outlines for drawing each of the alphabetic and other characters in a character set. Outline fonts are templates rather than actual patterns of dots and are scaled up or down to match a particular type size. Such fonts are most often used for printing, as is the case with most PostScript fonts on a PostScript-compatible laser printer and TrueType fonts. *Compare* bitmapped font, screen font, stroke font. 存储在计算机或打印机中的一种字型(类型设计),是一组用来绘制字符集中的字母和其他字符的轮廓集合。外形字型是一种模板而不是真正的点阵模式,可以被放大或缩小来与特定的字体尺寸匹配。这种字型通常用于打印技术,就像多数 PostScript 兼容的激光打印机上的 PostScript 字型和 TrueType 字型。比较 bitmapped font, screen font, stroke font。

Outlook *n.* **Outlook 软件**

Microsoft's messaging and collaboration application software. A member of the Microsoft Office suite, Outlook includes e-mail, an integrated calendar, and contact-management and task-management features, and it also provides support for building customized tools, such as special-purpose forms, for collaborative functions. 微软公司的消息管理和协作应用程序软件,微软公司的 Office 套件的一部分,Outlook 软件包括电子邮件,集成日历,联系管理和任务管理等功能部件,对于建立诸如特定用途表格的客户化工具,协作功能等也提供支持。

out-of-band signaling *n.* **带外信令[信号传输技术]**

Transmission of some signals, such as control information, on frequencies outside the bandwidth available for voice or data transfer on a communications channel. *Compare* in-band signaling. 某些信号(例如控制信息)的传输方法,通过信道中可用于传输声音和数据的带宽以外的频率进行传输。比较 in-band signaling。

output[1] *n.* **输出**

The results of processing, whether sent to the screen or printer, stored on disk as a file, or sent to another computer in a network. 处理的结果,无论是被发送到屏幕或打印机上,作为文件存储在磁盘上,或是发送至网络中的另一计算机。

output[2] *vb.* **[动]输出**

To send out data by a computer or sound by a speaker. 用计算机发送数据或用扬声器发送声音。

output area *n.* **输出(缓冲)区**

See(见) output buffer.

O

output-bound *n.* 输出密集

See(见) input/output-bound.

output buffer *n.* 输出缓冲区

A portion of memory set aside for temporary storage of information, leaving main memory for storage, display, printing, or transmission. *See also* buffer[1]. 内存的一部分,留作信息的临时存储,使主存用于存储、显示、打印或传输。参阅 buffer[1]。

output channel *n.* 输出通道

See(见) channel(第 1 个释义), input output channel.

output simulation *n.* 输出模拟

A feature of color management applications in which a computer display is calibrated to help predict the results of printing a graphics file on a specific device. *Also called*: soft proofing. 色彩管理应用程序中的一个功能程序,它通过校准计算机显示来预测一个图形文件在一个特定设备上的打印结果。也称为 soft proofing。

output stream *n.* 输出流

A flow of information that leaves a computer system and is associated with a particular task or destination. In programming, an output stream can be a series of characters sent from the computer's memory to a display or to a disk file. *Compare* input stream. 一种离开计算机系统并与特定任务或目标关联的信息流。在程序设计中,一个输出流可以是从计算机内存发送至显示器或磁盘文件的一系列字符。比较 input stream。

outsourcing *n.* 外部采[经]办;(任务)外包

The assignment of tasks to independent contractors, such as individual consultants or service bureaus. Tasks such as data entry and programming are often performed via outsourcing. 将任务分配给独立的承包者(诸如单独的顾问或服务性办公处)的做法。像数据录入和程序设计这样的任务经常通过外包的方法来完成。

OverDrive *n.* OverDrive 微处理器

A type of microprocessor from Intel designed to replace a computer's existing i486SX or i486DX microprocessor. The OverDrive is functionally identical to Intel's i486DX2 microprocessor, but it is an end-user product, whereas the i486DX2 is sold only to computer manufacturers who build it into their own systems. Upgrading a system with an OverDrive processor differs from system to system, and some systems might not be able to support an OverDrive processor. *See also* i486DX, i486SL, i486SX, microprocessor. *Compare* i486DX2. Intel 公司设计的用来取代计算机中现有的 i486SX 和 i486DX 微处理器的一种微处理器。OverDrive 在功能上与 Intel 的 i486DX2 微处理器相同,但它是一种最终用户端产品,而 i486DX2 只销售给计算机制造商,由计算机制造商将它装入自己的系统中。使用 OverDrive 微处理器升级系统根据系统的不同而不同,而且某些系统可能不支持 OverDrive 微处理器。参阅 i486DX, i486SL, i486SX, microprocessor。比较 i486DX2。

overflow *n.* 溢出;溢出项

1. Generally, the condition that occurs when data resulting from input or processing requires more bits than have been provided in hardware or software to store the data. Examples of overflow include a floating-point operation whose result is too large for the number of bits allowed for the exponent, a string that exceeds the bounds of the array allocated for it, and an integer operation whose result contains too many bits for the register into which it is to be stored. *See also* overflow error. *Compare* underflow. 通常指由输入产生的结果或正在处理的数据需要更多的位来存储,而硬件或软件无法满足要求的情况。溢出的例子包括浮点数运算的结果超出了表示该数允许的位数,一个字符串超出了分配给它的数组的边界,以及一个整数运算的结果位数太多无法存入用来存储它的寄存器。参阅 overflow error。比较 underflow。

2. The part of a data item that cannot be stored because the data exceeds the capacity of the available data structure. 数据项中由于超出了可用的数据结构的容量而无法存储的数据部分。

overflow error *n.* 溢出错

An error that arises when a number, often the result of an arithmetic operation, is too large to be contained in the data structure that a program provides for it. 当一个数(通常是一个数学运算的结果)太大以至于不能容纳于程序为它所提供的

数据结构中时发生的一种错误。

overhead *n.* **额外开销**

Work or information that provides support— possibly critical support—for a computing process but is not an intrinsic part of the operation or data. Overhead often adds to processing time but is generally necessary. 为计算过程提供支持(可能是关键性支持)而并不是运算或数据的内在部分的工作或信息,通常增加了处理时间,但这是必要的。

overlaid windows *n.* **重叠窗口**

See(见) cascading windows.

overlapped communication operation *n.* **交[重]叠通信操作**

The performance of two distinct communication operations simultaneously; for example, a simultaneous read/write operation. Windows CE does not support overlapped communication operation, but it does support multiple read/writes pending on a device. 两种不同的通信同时操作的性能;例如进行同时读写操作,Windows CE 不支持交叠通信操作,但是它支持对一个设备进行多重读写操作。

overlay[1] *n.* **覆盖(程序段);套印表格**

1. A section of a program designed to reside on a designated storage device, such as a disk, and to be loaded into memory when needed, usually overwriting one or more overlays already in memory. Use of overlays allows large programs to fit into a limited amount of memory, but at the cost of speed. 被设计为驻留在指定存储设备(例如磁盘)上,在需要时装入内存的一种程序段,通常覆写已存在于内存的一个或多个覆盖段。覆盖段的使用使人们在有限的内存内运行规模很大的程序,但代价是降低运行速度。

2. A printed form positioned over a screen, tablet, or keyboard for identification of particular features. *See also* keyboard template. 一种预先印制好的表格或表单,可以放在屏幕、图板或键盘上,用以标识特定的功能。参阅 keyboard template。

overlay[2] *vb.* **【动】覆盖**

1. In computer graphics, to superimpose one graphic image over another. 在计算机制图技术中,把一幅图形图像叠加到另一幅图像上去。

2. In video, to superimpose a graphic image generated on a computer over video signals, either live or recorded. 在视频中,将一个由计算机生成的图形图像添加到(实况的或录制的)视频信号上。

overprint *vb.* **【动】叠印,套印**

The process of printing an element of one color over one of another color without removing, or knocking out, the material underneath. *Compare* knockout (definition 1). 在一种颜色上印刷另一种颜色的处理过程,并且不删除所覆盖颜料的颜色。比较 knockout (第 1 个释义)。

override *vb.* **【动】废弃,跳过**

To prevent something from happening in a program or in an operating system or to initiate another response. For example, a user can often override and thus abort a lengthy sorting procedure in a database program by pressing the Escape key. 防止在程序或操作系统中发生某些事情或启动其他的响应。例如,在一个数据库程序中,用户通常可以按 Escape 键终止一个冗长的排序过程。

overrun *n.* **过速**

In information transfer, an error that occurs when a device receiving data cannot handle or make use of the information as rapidly as it arrives. *See also* input/output- bound. 在信息传输中,当数据到达过快,使接收数据的设备无法及时处理或充分利用这些信息而出现的一种错误现象。参阅 input/output- bound。

overscan *n.* **超界扫描(线)**

The part of a video signal sent to a raster display that controls the area outside the rectangle containing visual information. The overscan area is sometimes colored to form a border around the screen. 发送至光栅显示器的视频信号中的一部分,用以控制包含可视信息在内的矩形区域以外的区域。超界扫描区域有时置成彩色的以形成屏幕的边界。

overshoot *n.* **过冲(现象)**

The phenomenon in which a system suffers from a time delay in responding to input and continues to change state even after it has reached the desired

state. This situation requires that correcting input be made so that the system reaches the desired state. For example, the arm carrying the heads in a hard disk drive might move slightly past the desired track before it stops, requiring another signal to pull it back. 系统在对输入信号作出反应时出现长时间的延迟，且在已达到理想状态后仍持续变换状态的现象。这种情况下需要输入校正信号以使系统达到理想状态。例如，在硬盘驱动器中带动读写磁头的读写臂会停在较所需磁道稍过一点的地方，这就需要另一个信号使读写臂回退一点。

overstrike *vb.* 【动】叠印

To type or print one character directly over another so that the two occupy the same space on the page or screen. 将一个字符直接键入或印刷在另一个字符之上，以使这两个字符在纸上或屏幕上占据相同的位置。

overtype mode *n.* 重打方式

See(见) overwrite mode.

overwrite mode *n.* 改写[覆盖]方式

A text-entry mode in which newly typed characters replace existing characters under or to the left of the cursor insertion point. *Also called*: overtype mode, typeover mode. *Compare* insert mode. 一种文本输入方式。在这种方式下，新键入的字符取代光标插入点内或左方的原有字符。也称为 overtype mode，typeover mode。比较 insert mode。

overwriting virus *n.* 盖写病毒(程序)

A type of virus that overwrites the host file it has infected, destroying the original data. *Also called*: overwrite virus. 一种病毒程序，要盖写被它所感染的主机文件，破坏原始数据。也称为 overwrite virus。

Oz *n.* Oz 语言

A concurrent, object-oriented programming language. 一种并发型、面向对象的编程语言。

P

p *prefix* 【前缀】皮(可),微微,10^{-12}

See(见) pico-.

P *prefix* 【前缀】拍(它),10^{15}

See(见) peta-.

P2P 或 P-to-P *n.* 对等[联](项)

An Internet-based networking option in which two or more computers connect directly to each other to communicate and share files without use of a central server. Interest in P2P networking blossomed with the introduction of Napster and Gnutella. Short for Peer-to- Peer. *See also* peer-to peer architecture, peer-to-peer communications.

为 Peer-to- Peer 的缩写。一种基于因特网的网络设置选项,这种网络设置使两台或更多的计算机直接相互连接起来以进行通信和共享文件,而不用中央服务器。随着 Napster 和 Gnutella(为网友提供音乐歌曲共享文件)的两个公司的出现,使人们对对等联网越来越感兴趣。参阅 peer-to-peer architecture, peer-to-peer communications。

P3P *n.* 隐私选择平台(协议)

Acronym for Platform for Privacy Preferences. An open W3C protocol that allows Internet users to control the type of personal information that is collected by the Web sites they visit. P3P uses User Agents built into browsers and Web applications to allow P3P-enabled Web sites to communicate privacy practices to users before they log on to the Web site. P3P compares the Web site's privacy policies with the user's personal set of privacy preferences, and it reports any disagreements to the user. 为 Platform for Privacy Preferences 的缩略语。一种开放的 W3C 协议,这种协议使因特网用户可以控制他们所访问的网站所收集的这类个人的信息。P3P 利用构建在各种浏览器内部的各种用户代理(程序)和 Web 应用程序,使得具有 P3P 功能的网站在用户登录之前向用户通报(交流)网站保护用户隐私的各种具体方案。P3P 协议会比较网站隐私保护规则和用户本人的隐私参数设置,并向用户报告两者之间的不同之处。

P5 *n.* P5 微处理器

Intel's internal working name for the Pentium microprocessor. Although it was not intended to be used publicly, the name P5 leaked out to the computer-industry trade press and was commonly used to reference the microprocessor before it was released. *See also* 586, Pentium. Intel 公司为奔腾微处理器起的内部代号。虽然 Intel 公司不打算将它公开使用,但 P5 这个名字已透露给计算机工业的出版物,并在它发行之前就已广泛用于代表这种微处理器。参阅 586, Pentium。

pack *vb.* 【动】压缩

To store information in a more compact form. Packing eliminates unnecessary spaces and other such characters and may use other special methods of compressing data as well. It is used by some programs to minimize storage requirements. 以一种更紧凑的形式存储信息。压缩操作消除了不必要的空格和其他此类字符,并且还可能使用其他特殊数据压缩方法。有些程序使用压缩的方法来减小对存储器的需求。

package *n.* 软件包;(封装)外壳;包

1. A computer application consisting of one or more programs created to perform a particular type of work for example, an accounting package or a spreadsheet package. 由一个或多个程序组成,用来执行某一特殊类型工作的一种计算机应用程序,例如财务软件包或电子表格软件包。

2. In electronics, the housing in which an

electronic component is packaged. *See also* DIP. 在电子学中，指封装电子元件的外壳。参阅 DIP。

3. A group of classes or interfaces and a keyword in the Java programming language. Packages are declared in Java by using the "package" keyword. *See also* class, declare, interface (definition 1), keyword. Java 编程语言中的一个关键字，表示许多类或接口的集合。在 Java 中，包利用关键字 "package" 被声明。参阅 class, declare, interface (第 1 个释义), keyword。

packaged software *n.* 套装软件

A software program sold through a retail distributor, as opposed to custom software. *See also* canned software. 通过零售分销商销售的软件程序，与定制软件相对应。参阅 canned software。

packed decimal *adj.* 【修】压缩十进制

A method of encoding decimal numbers in binary form that maximizes storage space by using each byte to represent two decimal digits. When signed decimal numbers are stored in packed decimal format, the sign appears in the rightmost four bits of the rightmost (least significant) byte. 将十进制数以二进制形式编码的一种方法，它通过使每个字节表示两个十进制数而最大限度地利用存储器空间。当有符号十进制数以压缩十进制格式存储时，符号出现在最右边（最低有效）字节的最右边 4 个位中。

packet *n.* (信息)包，(报文)分组

1. A unit of information transmitted as a whole from one device to another on a network. 一种信息传输单位，在网络上作为一个整体，从一台设备传送到另一台设备。

2. In packetswitching networks, a transmission unit of fixed maximum size that consists of binary digits representing both data and a header containing an identification number, source and destination addresses, and sometimes errorcontrol data. *See also* packet switching. 在分组交换网络中，一种具有固定最大长度的传输单位，由代表数据和标题的若干二进制数位组成。标题含有一个识别号、源地址和目标地址，有时还包括差错控制码。参阅 packet switching。

packet assembler and disassembler *n.* 包[分组]装拆器

See(见) packet assembler/disassembler.

packet assembler/disassembler *n.* 包[分组]装拆器

An interface between non-packet-switching equipment and a packetswitching network. *Acronym*: PAD. 一种非分组交换设备与分组交换网络之间的接口。缩略为 PAD。

packet filtering *n.* 分组过滤法

The process of controlling network access based on IP addresses. Firewalls will often incorporate filters that allow or deny users the ability to enter or leave a local area network. Packet filtering is also used to accept or reject packets such as e-mail, based on the origin of the packet, to ensure security on a private network. *See also* firewall, IP address, packet (definition 1). 在基于 IP 地址的网络中控制访问的方法。防火墙软件通常与过滤程序配合，允许或拒绝用户进入局域网或向外发送信息。分组过滤也用来根据分组报文的源头，决定接受或拒绝像电子邮件一类的分组报文，以确保专用网络的安全。参阅 firewall, IP address, packet (第 1 个释义)。

packet flooding *n.* (数据)包淹没法

A technique employed in a number of DoS (denial of service) attacks in which a flood of packets of data are sent to a target server, overwhelming the computer and rendering it unable to respond to legitimate network requests. Examples of specific types of packet flooding include smurf attacks and SYN flood attacks. *See also* DoS, packet, smurf attack, SYN flood. 一种在拒绝服务攻击中被大量使用的技术或方法，其中如洪水般的海量数据包被发往目标服务器，使服务器不能正常响应合法的网络请求，这些特定类型的包淹没法的例子有各种拆分重组攻击和同步洪水攻击法。参阅 DoS, packet, smurf attack, SYN flood。

packet header *n.* 包头部[首标]

The portion of a data packet that precedes the body (data). The header contains data, such as source and destination addresses and control and timing information, that is needed for successful transmission. 数据包位于主体(即数据)之前的部分。报头中包括要成功传输所需的数据，如源地址和目的地址、有关的控制与定时信息等。

Packet Internet Groper *n.* 因特网信息包搜寻协议

See(见) ping[1](第 1 个释义).

packet sniffer *n.* (信息)包探测器[程序]

A hardware and/or software device that examines every packet sent across a network. To work, a packet sniffer must be installed in the same network block as the network it is intended to sniff. Designed as a problem- solving tool to isolate problems degrading network performance, packet sniffers have become security risks on some networks because crackers can use them to capture nonencrypted user IDs, passwords, credit card numbers, e-mail addresses, and other confidential information. *See also* cracker, packet. *Compare* monitoring software. 检查从网络中发送的每个信息包的一种硬件与软件设备或者软硬件一体的设备。信息包探测器[程序]必须安装在与它要检测的网络相同的网络区中才能工作。它作为用来隔离降低网络性能的问题的解难工具,但在某些网络中此工具已变为安全风险,因为非法闯入者可用它们捕获未经加密的用户的标识符、口令、信用卡号、电子邮件地址和其他机密信息。参阅 cracker, packet。比较 monitoring software。

packet switching *n.* 报文分组交换技术[方法]

A message-delivery technique in which small units of information (packets) are relayed through stations in a computer network along the best route available between the source and the destination. A packet-switching network handles information in small units, breaking long messages into multiple packets before routing. Although each packet may travel along a different path, and the packets composing a message may arrive at different times or out of sequence, the receiving computer reassembles the original message correctly. Packets-witching networks are considered to be fast and efficient. To manage the tasks of routing traffic and assembling/disassembling packets, such a network requires some intelligence from the computers and software that control delivery. The Internet is an example of a packet-switching network. Standards for packet switching on networks are documented in the International Telecommunication Union (ITU) recommendation X. 25. *Compare* circuit switching. 一种报文传递技术,在计算机网络中,沿信源与信宿之间的最佳可用路由,通过中间站点进行小信息单元的转发。分组交换网络以小单元处理信息,在寻找路由前将长的报文分解成多个分组。虽然每个报文分组可能沿不同路径传送,构成同一报文的各个分组可能会在不同时间到达,顺序也可能打乱,但接收端计算机可将它们重新装配成原来的报文。分组交换网络可以认为是快速且高效的。为了管理寻找路由信息和分组的装配与拆卸,这样的网络要求计算机和控制传递的软件都要具有一定的"智能"。因特网是分组交换网的一个实例。在网络中实现分组交换的标准在 ITU 的 X. 25 建议文档中做了说明。比较 circuit switching。

Packet Switching Exchange *n.* 报文分组交换交换站

An intermediary switching station in a packet-switching network. 一种报文分组交换网络的中间交换站。

packet trailer *n.* 报尾,(信息)包尾

The portion of a data packet that follows the body (data). The trailer typically contains information related to error checking and correction. *See also* packet. 跟随在报文分组(亦称包)主体(即数据)之后的部分。报尾通常包括检错和纠错有关的信息。参阅 packet。

packing density *n.* 记录密度,存储密度

The number of storage units per length or area of a storage device. Bits per inch is one measure of packing density. 存储设备中单位长度或面积上的存储单元数。每英寸位数是存储密度的一种量度单位。

PackIT *n.* PackIT 格式

A file format used on the Apple Macintosh to represent collections of Mac files, possibly Huffman compressed. *See also* Huffman coding, Macintosh. Apple 公司 Macintosh 计算机上使用的一种文件格式,用来表示 Macintosh 系统文件的集合,可能是哈夫曼法压缩的。参阅 Huffman coding, Macintosh。

PAD *n.* 包[分组]装拆器

See(见) packet assembler/disassembler.

pad character *n.* 填充字符

In data input and storage, an extra character inserted as filler to use up surplus space in a

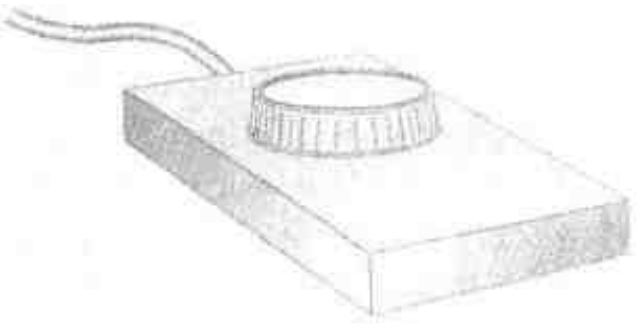
predefined block of a specified length, such as a fixed-length field. 数据输入与存储时，作为填充项插入的一个额外字符，用来在规定长度的预定义数据块中占据多余的空间，如一个定长记录域。

padding *n.* 填充(法)

In data storage, the addition of one or more bits, usually zeros, to a block of data to fill it, to force the actual data bits into a certain position, or to prevent the data from duplicating a bit pattern that has an established meaning, such as an embedded command. 在数据存储器中，在一个数据块中加入一个或多个位(通常是0)以将其填满，迫使实际数据位进入指定的位置，或防止数据与某个已确定的位模式(例如某个嵌入命令)相重合。

paddle *n.* 操纵杆

An early type of input device often used with computer games especially for side-to-side or up-and-down movements of an on-screen object. A paddle is less sophisticated than a joystick because it permits the user, by turning a dial, to specify movement along only a single axis. The paddle got its name because its most popular use was to control the on-screen paddles in the simple early video games, such as Pong. See the illustration. 一种早期的输入设备，通常用于计算机游戏中，特别用于使屏幕上的目标左右或上下移动。操纵杆不如游戏杆那么好用，因为它只允许用户通过转动拨盘而定义沿单轴的运动。操纵杆最早称作桨状控制器，这个名字的由来是因为它一度最广泛的应用是在早期简单视频游戏(如 Pong)中控制屏幕上的桨状光条。参阅本条目的图例。



Paddle

paddle switch *n.* 宽柄开关

Any switch that has a wide handle. The large on/off switch on many IBM personal computers is one type of paddle switch. 具有一个宽柄的任何开关。在许多 IBM 公司个人计算机上的那种大的通-断开关就是一种宽柄开关。

page *n.* 页

1. In word processing, the text and display elements to be printed on one side of a sheet of paper, subject to formatting specifications such as depth, margin size, and number of columns. 在文字处理中，遵从某种格式描述，如高度、周边空白的大小和行数，在一张纸的某一面上打印的文本和显示元素。

2. A fixed-size block of memory. When used in the context of a paging memory system, a page is a block of memory whose physical address can be changed via mapping hardware. *See also* EMS, memory management unit, virtual memory. 内存中的一种固定长度的块。当应用在页式存储系统中时，一个页就是内存中的一个块，其物理地址可以通过映射硬件来变更。参阅 EMS, memory management unit, virtual memory。

3. In computer graphics, a portion of display memory that contains one complete full-screen image; the internal representation of a screenful of information. 在计算机图形学中，指显示内存的一部分，其中包含着一帧完整的全屏幕图像；屏幕可显示信息的内部表示。

4. *See*(见) Web page.

page banner *n.* 网页标志

A section of a Web page containing a graphic element and text, such as the page title. Page banners are usually displayed at the top of a Web page. Page banners can also be used to link to other Web sites for advertising purposes. *Also called*: banner. 网页中的一部分区域，这一区域包括图形元素和文本，如网页标题。网页标志通常显示在网页的顶部。为了做广告，网页标志还可以链接到其他各网站。也称为 banner。

page break *n.* 分页点[符]

The point at which the flow of text in a document moves to the top of a new page. Most word processors automatically place page breaks when the material on the page reaches a specified maximum. By contrast, a "hard" or "manual" page break is a command or a code inserted by the user to force a page break at a specific place in the text. *See also*

form feed. 文档中的一个点，文本流自该点起移到新页的顶部。当页面上的资料到达规定的最大限度时，大多数文字处理软件能自动设置分页点作为比较，一个"硬"或"手工"分页点是用户插入文本中的一个命令或代码，以便在特定位置上强制分页。参阅 form feed。

paged address *n.* 页式地址

In the 80386, i486, and Pentium paged memory architecture, an address in memory created by combining the processes of segment translation and page translation. In the paged-memory scheme, which requires that the microprocessor's paging feature be enabled, logical addresses are transformed into physical addresses in two steps: segment translation and page translation. The first step, segment translation, converts a logical to a linear address-an address that refers indirectly to a physical address. After the linear address is obtained, the microprocessor's paging hardware converts the linear address to a physical address by specifying a page table (an array of 32-bit page specifiers), a page (a 4-KB unit of contiguous addresses within physical memory) within that table, and an offset within that page. This information collectively refers to a physical address. 在 80386、i486 和奔腾处理器的页式内存体系结构中，通过段转换与页转换过程而在内存中建立的一种地址。在页式内存方案中，要求微处理器的分页功能置为有效，逻辑地址分两步转换成物理地址：段转换和页转换。第一步是段转换，将一个逻辑地址转换成一个线性地址，即间接指向物理地址的地址。在获得线性地址之后，微处理器的分页硬件通过说明一个页表(一个 32 位页描述阵列)、该表内的一个页(物理内存中的一个 4KB 大小连续地址单元)和一个页内偏移量，将线性地址转换成物理地址。这些信息合起来指向一个物理地址。

page-description language *n.* 页面描述语言

A programming language, such as PostScript, that is used to describe output to a printer or a display device, which then uses the instructions from the page-description language to construct text and graphics to create the required page image. Page-description languages are like other computer languages, with logical program flow allowing for sophisticated manipulation of the output. A page-description language, like a blueprint, sets out specifications (as for fonts and type sizes) but leaves the work of drawing characters and graphics to the output device itself. Because this approach delegates the detail work to the device that produces the output, a page-description language is machine-independent. These abilities come at a price, however. Page-description languages require printers with processing power and memory comparable to, and often exceeding, that of personal computers. *Acronym*: PDL. *See also* PostScript. 一种用来描述向打印机或显示设备输出信息的编程语言(如 PostScript)，打印机或显示设备使用来自页面描述语言的指令构建文本与图形，以建立所要求的页面图像。页面描述语言与其他计算机语言类似，它的逻辑程序流包括了对输出进行的复杂处理。页面描述语言与设计蓝图有相似之处，它提出许多规范(如字型和字号)，但把绘制字符和图形的工作留给输出设备自己做。由于这种方法把具体工作交给了产生输出的设备，所以页面描述语言是独立于机器的。然而，这些能力的获得也是需要付出代价的。页面描述语言要求打印机的处理能力和内存容量与个人计算机相当或者更高。缩略为 PDL。参阅 PostScript。

paged memory management unit *n.* 页式内存管理单元

A hardware unit that performs tasks related to accessing and managing memory used by different applications or by virtual-memory operating systems. *Acronym*: PMMU. 一种硬件单元，由不同应用程序或虚存操作系统使用，执行与内存访问和管理有关的任务。缩略为 PMMU。

Page Down key *n.* 向下翻页键

A standard key (often labeled "PgDn") on most computer keyboards whose specific meaning is different in different programs. In many cases, it moves the cursor down to the top of the next page or a specific number of lines. 大多数计算机键盘上的一个标准键(通常标为"PgDn")，其专有意义在不同程序中是不同的。在许多情况下，它用来将光标向下移到下一页的顶部，或下移规定的

行数。

page fault *n.* 页(面)失效,缺页

The interrupt that occurs when software attempts to read from or write to a virtual memory location that is marked "not present." The mapping hardware of a virtual memory system maintains status information about every page in the virtual address space. A page either is mapped onto a physical address or is not present in physical memory. When a read or write to an unmapped virtual address is detected, the memory management hardware generates the page fault interrupt. The operating system must respond to the page fault by swapping in the data for the page and updating the status information in the memory management unit. *See also* page (definition 2), swap (definition 2), virtual memory. 当软件企图对某个标记为"不存在"的虚存位置读或写时发生的一种中断。虚存系统的映射硬件保持关于虚拟地址空间中每个页面的状态信息。一个页面可能映射到某个物理地址,也可能未存在于物理内存。当检测到对一个未映射虚拟地址的一次读或写时,内存管理硬件便会产生一个页面失效中断。操作系统必须响应缺页故障,为该页面换入数据,并更新内存管理单元中的状态信息。参阅 page (第 2 个释义), swap (第 2 个释义), virtual memory。

page frame *n.* 页帧

A physical address to which a page of virtual memory may be mapped. In a system with 1096-byte pages, page frame 0 corresponds to physical addresses 0 through 4095. *See also* paging, virtual memory. 虚存的一页可能映射到的一个物理地址。在一个页长为 4096 字节的系统中,第 0 号页帧对应于物理地址 0 到 4095。参阅 paging, virtual memory。

page-image buffer *n.* 页面图像缓冲区

Memory in a page printer used to hold the bit map (image) of a page as the printer's raster image processor builds the page and as the printer produces the page. *See also* page printer, raster image processor. 当打印机的光栅图像处理器构造页面,或当打印机产生页面时,页式打印机用来保存页面位图(图像)的内存区。参阅 page printer, raster image processor。

page-image file *n.* 页面图像文件

A file containing the necessary code for a printer or other display device to create the page or screen image. *See also* PostScript. 一种包含有为打印机或其他显示设备创建页面或屏幕图像所需代码的文件。参阅 PostScript。

page-jacking *n.* 网页转接法

A deceptive practice that detours Web visitors from legitimate sites generated as search engine results to copycat Web pages, from which they will be redirected to pornographic or other unwanted sites. Pagejacking is accomplished by copying the contents and metatags of a Web page, altering its title and content so that, on search results, it displays before the original, and then submitting the copied page to search engines. When clicking on the link to the copied site, the visitor will instead be redirected to an unwanted and unrelated site. *See also* metatag. *Compare* mousetrapping. 一种网络欺骗行为,欺骗来自由搜索引擎搜索出的合法网站的万维网访问者到一些莫名其妙的网页,从这些网页他们将被重定向到色情网站或其他不想去的网站。网页转接法首先拷贝网页的目录和元标签,并修改网页标题和内容,以便使它作为搜索的结果在原始代码之前显示,然后将这些已经修改的网页提交到搜索引擎。当访问者点击这些陷阱网页时,将被改向到不想去的、无关的网站上。参阅 metatag。比较 mousetrapping。

page layout *n.* 页面布局

In desktop publishing, the process of arranging text and graphics on the pages of a document. Page-layout programs excel in text placement and management of special effects applied to text. Although pagelayout programs are generally slower than word-processing programs, they can perform such advanced tasks as flowing text into complex multicolumn page designs, printing documents in signatures, managing color separations, and supporting sophisticated kerning and hyphenation. 在桌面排版中,在文档页面上安排正文和图形的过程。页面布局程序擅长于文本编排和对文本的特技效果处理。虽然页面布局程序通常比文字处理程序慢,但它们能完成一些高级的工作,如让连

续的正文排入一个复杂的多栏页面设计、按标记(符)打印文档、处理色彩分离、以及支持复杂的字符紧排技术和加连字符(即分行时的断字)功能

page makeup *n.* 页面拼版

The assembling of graphics and text on a page in preparation for printing. 把图形和文本组配到一个页面上准备打印。

page mode RAM *n.* 页式 RAM

A specially designed dynamic RAM that supports access to sequential memory locations with a reduced cycle time. This is especially attractive in video RAM, in which each location is accessed in ascending order to create the screen image. Page mode RAM can also improve the execution speed of code because code tends to execute sequentially through memory. *See also* cycle time, dynamic RAM. 一种专门设计的动态 RAM,支持以较少的周期时间对顺序内存位置的访问。这种存储器在视频 RAM 中特别有吸引力,因为在建立屏幕图像时是按递增顺序访问的。页式 RAM 也能改进代码的执行速度,因为代码基本上是顺序地通过内存执行的。参阅 cycle time, dynamic RAM。

page orientation *n.* 页面走向

See(见) landscape mode, portrait mode.

page printer *n.* 页式打印机

Any printer, such as a laser printer, that prints an entire page at once. Because page printers must store the entire page in memory before printing, they require relatively large amounts of memory. *Compare* line printer. 一次打印一个整页的任何打印机(例如激光打印机)。由于页式打印机在打印前必须把整页存储在存储器中,这就要求它们有较大的存储容量。比较 line printer。

pager *n.* 传呼机

Pocket-sized wireless electronic device that uses radio signals to record incoming phone numbers or short text messages. Some pagers allow users to send messages as well. *Also called*: beeper. 一种大小可装入口袋的无线电子器件,使用无线电信号来记录传入的电话号码或(一小段)短文字消息。有的传呼机还允许用户发送消息。也称为 beeper。

page reader *n.* 页式阅读器

See(见) document reader.

page setup *n.* 页面设置

A set of choices that affect how a file is printed on the page. Page setup might reflect the size of paper going into the printer, the page margins, the specific pages in the document to be printed, whether the image is to be reduced or enlarged when printed, and whether another file is to be printed immediately after the first file is printed. 决定一份文件如何在页面上打印出来的一组选择。页面设置能反映送给打印机的纸张尺寸、页面边界、打印文档中的哪些页、图像打印时是否放大或缩小,以及在第一份文件打印之后是否立即打印另一份文件等。

pages per minute *n.* 页数每分

See(见) PPM.

Page Up key *n.* 向上翻页键

A standard key (often labeled "PgUp") on most computer keyboards whose specific meaning is different in different programs. In many cases, it moves the cursor up to the top of the previous page or a specific number of lines. 大多数计算机键盘上的一个标准键(通常标记为"PgUp"),在不同程序中有不同的特定意义。在许多场合下,它使光标向上移到上一页的顶部,或上移指定的行数。

pagination *n.* 分页,标记页数

1. The process of dividing a document into pages for printing. 把一份文档划分成若干页以供打印的过程。

2. The process of adding page numbers, as in a running head. 增加页号的过程,例如在(书中)每页出现的简略标题中。

paging *n.* 页面调度(技术)

A technique for implementing virtual memory. The virtual address space is divided into a number of fixed size blocks called pages, each of which can be mapped onto any of the physical addresses available on the system. Special memory management hardware (MMU or PMMU) performs the address translation from virtual addresses to physical addresses. *See also* memory management unit, paged memory management unit, virtual memory. 实现虚存的一项技术。虚拟地址空间划分成若干固定长度的块(称为页),每个页可以

映射到系统任何可用物理地址上。专用内存管理硬件(MMU 或 PMMU)执行从虚拟地址到物理地址的转换。参阅 memory management unit, paged memory management unit, virtual memory。

paging file *n.* 调页文件

A hidden file on the hard disk that operating systems (such as Windows, Mac OS X, and UNIX) use to hold parts of programs and data files that do not fit in memory. The paging file and physical memory, or RAM, make up virtual memory. Data is moved from the paging file to memory as needed and moved from memory to the paging file to make room for new data in memory. *Also called*: swap file. *See also* virtual memory. 硬盘上的一种隐藏文件,操作系统(例如 Windows, Mac OS X 和 UNIX)使用这种文件保存内存中存放不下的部分程序和数据文件。调页文件和物理存储器(或随机存储器 RAM)组成了虚拟内存。需要时将数据从调页文件移到内存中,或者将不需要的数据从内存中移入调页文件以便为新的数据提供空间。也称为 swap file。参阅 virtual memory。

paint[1] *n.* 颜料

A color and pattern used with graphics programs to fill areas of a drawing, applied with tools such as a paintbrush or a spraycan. 图形程序中用来填充绘图区域的一种颜色或模式,使用画笔或喷枪等绘图工具实现填充。

paint[2] *vb.* 【动】着色

To fill a portion of a drawing with paint (color or a pattern). 用颜料(颜色和图案)填充一个绘图区域。

paintbrush *n.* 画笔[刷]

An artist's tool in a paint program or another graphics application for applying a streak of solid color to an image. The user can usually select the width of the streak. *See also* paint program. *Compare* spraycan. 在画图程序或其他图形应用程序中,供艺术家使用的一种工具,用来在图像中画出纯色的线条。用户通常可以选择该线条的宽度。参阅 paint program。比较 spraycan。

paint program *n.* 画图程序

An application program that creates graphics as bit maps. A paint program, because it treats a drawing as a group of dots, is particularly appropriate for freehand drawing. Such a program commonly provides tools for images requiring lines, curves, and geometric shapes but does not treat any shape as an entity that can be moved or modified as a discrete object without losing its identity. *Compare* drawing program. 一种能创建位图格式图形的应用程序。由于画图程序把图画当作一组点来处理,所以它特别适合于徒手画。画图程序通常提供图像所要求的线条、曲线和几何图形绘制工具,但不能把任何形状当作一个实体来处理,即作为不失去原有特性的独立对象来移动或修改。比较 drawing program。

palette *n.* 选项板;调色板

1. In paint programs, a collection of drawing tools, such as patterns, colors, brush shapes, and different line widths, from which the user can choose. 画图程序中的一组画图工具,如模式、颜色、画笔形状以及不同的线宽,用户可从中选用。

2. A subset of the color look-up table that establishes the colors that can be displayed on the screen at a particular time. The number of colors in a palette is determined by the number of bits used to represent a pixel. *See also* color bits, color look-up table, pixel. 颜色查询[色彩查看]表中的一个子集,用来建立可以在特定时刻显示在屏幕上的颜色。调色板中颜色的数目取决于表示一个像素所用的位数。参阅 color bits, color look-up table, pixel。

palmtop *n.* 掌上机

A portable personal computer whose size enables it to be held in one hand while it is operated with the other hand. A major difference between palmtop computers and laptop computers is that palmtops are usually powered by off-the-shelf batteries such as AA cells. Palmtop computers typically do not have disk drives; rather, their programs are stored in ROM and are loaded into RAM when they are switched on. More recent palmtop computers are equipped with PCMCIA slots to provide wider flexibility and greater capability. *See also* handheld PC, PCMCIA slot, portable computer. *Compare* laptop. 一种便携式计算机,它的尺寸很小,可以拿在一只手中,用另一只手操作。掌上

机与膝上机之间的主要区别在于，掌上机通常用现成电池(如 AA 电池)供电。典型的掌上机没有磁盘驱动器，其程序存储在 ROM 中，当开关接通时载入 RAM。最近推出的掌上计算机带有 PCMCIA 插槽，使它具有更多的灵活性和更强的能力。参阅 handheld PC, PCMCIA slot, portable computer。比较 laptop。

PAM *n.* **脉冲幅度调制**

See(见) pulse amplitude modulation.

panning *n.* **扫视法**

In computer graphics, a display method in which a viewing window on the screen scans horizontally or vertically, like a camera, to bring offscreen extensions of the current image smoothly into view.

计算机图形学中的一种显示方法，使用这种方法，使观察视窗在屏幕上像摄像机一样地水平或垂直扫描，将当前图像位于屏幕之外的扩展部分平滑地进入观察视窗。

PANTONE MATCHING SYSTEM *n.* **全色匹配系统**

In graphic arts and printing, a standard system of ink color specification consisting of a swatch book in which each of about 500 colors is assigned a number. *Acronym*: PMS. *See also* color model.

在图形艺术与印刷技术中的一种印墨颜色规范的标准系统，提供一本样本册，其中大约有 500 种颜色，每种颜色赋予一个数字。缩略为 PMS。参阅 color model。

PAP *n.* **口令认证协议；打印机存取协议**

1. Acronym for Password Authentication Protocol. A method for verifying the identity of a user attempting to log on to a Point-to-Point Protocol (PPP) server. PAP is used if a more rigorous method, such as the Challenge Handshake Authentication Protocol (CHAP), is not available or if the user name and password that the user submitted to PAP must be sent to another program without encryption. 为 Password Authentication Protocol 的缩略语。验证企图登录到点对点协议(PPP)服务系统的用户身份的一种方法。如果一种更严格的方法(如查问信号交换认证协议)无法起作用，或者用户提交给 PAP 的用户名和口令必须不加密地送给其他程序时，则应使用口令认证协议。

2. Acronym for Printer Access Protocol. The protocol in AppleTalk networks that governs communication between computers and printers. 为 Printer Access Protocol 的缩略语。在使用 AppleTalk 协议的网络中管理计算机与打印机之间通信的一种协议。

paper feed *n.* **送纸器**

A mechanism that moves paper through a printer. In laser printers and other page printers, the paper feed is usually a series of rollers that firmly grip and align the paper. In dot-matrix printers, the paper feed is usually a pin feed or tractor feed, in which small pins drag or push paper that has detachable edges punched with sprocket holes. Friction feed is another type of paper feed, in which the paper is gripped between the platen and pressure rollers and pulled by rotation of the platen.

一种移动纸张使之通过打印机的机构。在激光打印机及其他页式打印机中，送纸器通常是一系列紧紧地夹住纸张并使之对齐的滚轮。在点阵打印机中，送纸器通常是一个针孔馈送器或履带式送纸器，它上面的小突脚拖动或推动边缘可撕下且带有引导孔的纸张。另一种类型是摩擦送纸器，纸张夹持在压纸卷轴和压力辊之间，通过压纸卷轴的旋转而带动纸张运动。

paperless office *n.* **无纸办公室**

The idealized office in which information is entirely stored, manipulated, and transferred electronically rather than on paper. 未来理想化的办公室，信息的存储、操作和传输完全电子化，而不是在纸面上进行。

paper-white *adj.* **【修】白纸(式，色)**

Of, pertaining to, or being a type of monochrome computer monitor whose default operating colors are black text on a white background. Paper-white monitors are popular in desktop publishing and word processing environments because the monitor most closely resembles a white sheet of paper printed with black characters. 用于修饰或说明一类单色计算机显示器，其系统设定颜色为白底黑字。白底色显示器在桌面印刷和文字处理环境中很流行，因为这种显示器最接近于在白纸上印黑字的效果。

paper-white monitor *n.* **白底色显示器**

A display monitor in which text and graphics characters are displayed in black against a white background to resemble the appearance of a printed page. Some manufacturers use the name to refer to a background that is tinted in a manner corresponding to bonded paper. 一种在白底色上以黑色显示文本与图形字符的显示器，与印刷页面非常相像。有些制造厂商用此名喻指一种以相应于所用纸张的方法进行着色的背景色。

paradigm *n.* 范型，范例

An archetypal example or pattern that provides a model for a process or system. 为某个处理过程或系统提供的一种典型归档实例或模式。

paragraph *n.* 段

1. In word processing, any part of a document preceded by one paragraph mark and ending with another. To the program, a paragraph represents a unit of information that can be selected as a whole or given formatting distinct from the surrounding paragraphs. 在文字处理中，指文档中由一个段标志开头和另一个段标志结尾的任何一部分。对程序而言，段代表一个信息单元，可作为一个整体被选中或可以给出明显不同于周围段落的格式。

2. On IBM and other computers built around the Intel 8088 or 8086 microprocessor, a 16 byte section of memory beginning at a location (address) that can be divided evenly by 16 (hexadecimal 10). 在 IBM 公司及其他基于 Intel 公司 8088 型或 8086 型微处理器的计算机上，从可以被 16(十六进制 10)整除的地址开头的一个 16 字节大小的部分。

parallel *adj.* 【修】并联，平行，并行

1. Of or relating to electronic circuits in which the corresponding terminals of two or more components are connected. 在电子电路中，指两个或多个元件相应端子的连接。

2. In geometry and graphics, of, relating to, or being lines that run side by side in the same direction in the same plane without intersecting. 在几何学和图形学中，指在同一平面上沿同一方向前进并且不相交的一些线段。

3. In data communications, of, relating to, or being information that is sent in groups of bits over multiple wires, one wire for each bit in a group. *See also* parallel interface. *Compare* serial. 在数据通信学中，指以位组方式沿多条线路进行的信息传送，每条线路传送组内的一位。参阅 parallel interface。比较 serial。

4. In data handling, of or relating to handling more than one event at a time, with each event having its own portion of the system's resources. *See also* parallel processing. 在数据处理技术中，指每次处理一个以上的事件，每个事件拥有自己的一部分系统资源。参阅 parallel processing。

parallel access *n.* 并行存取

The ability to store or retrieve all of the bits composing a single unit of information, such as a byte or a word (usually two bytes), at the same time. *Also called*: simultaneous access. 同时存入或取出一个信息单元中所有二进制位的能力，例如此信息单元可以是一个字节或一个字(通常是两个字节)。也称为 simultaneous access。

parallel adder *n.* 并行加法器

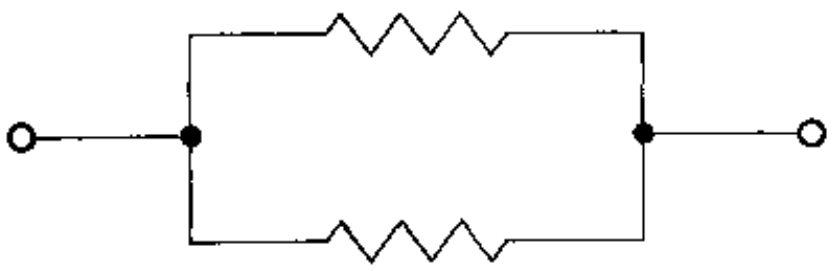
A logic device that processes the addition of several (typically 4, 8, or 16) binary inputs simultaneously rather than sequentially, as is the case with half adders and full adders. Parallel adders speed processing because they require fewer steps to produce the result. *Compare* full adder, half adder. 能同时地而不是顺序地使若干个(典型情况为 4、8 或 16 个)二进制输入相加的一种逻辑器件，正如用半加器和全加器那样的情形。并行加法器产生结果只需要很少的几步，因而加快了处理速度。比较 full adder, half adder。

parallel algorithm *n.* 并行算法

An algorithm in which more than one portion of the algorithm can be followed at one time. Parallel algorithms are usually used in multiprocessing environments. *Compare* sequential algorithm. 一种算法，同一时刻可以执行该算法中的几个部分。并行算法通常用在多重处理环境。比较 sequential algorithm。

parallel circuit *n.* 并联电路

A circuit in which the corresponding leads of two or more of the circuit components are connected. In a parallel circuit, there are two or more separate pathways between points. The individual components in a parallel circuit all receive the same voltage but share the current load. See the illustration. *Compare* series circuit. 两个或多个元件的对应引线端相接的电路。在并联电路中，节点间有两条或多条独立的通路。并联电路中的各个元件接受相同的电压，但分担电流负载。参阅本条目的图例。比较 series circuit。



Parallel circuit

parallel computer *n.* **并行计算机**

A computer that uses several processors that work concurrently. Software written for parallel computers can increase the amount of work done in a specific amount of time by dividing a computing task among several simultaneously functioning processors. *See also* parallel processing. 一种使用多个处理器并发工作的计算机。为并行计算机编写的软件，通过把一个计算任务分配在多个同时工作的处理器上，能增加一个特定时间段内完成的工作量。参阅 parallel processing。

parallel computing *n.* **并行计算[信息处理]技术**

The use of multiple computers or processors to solve a problem or perform a function. *See also* array processor, massively parallel processing, pipeline processing, SMP. 利用多台计算机或多个处理器求解某个问题或执行某项功能。参阅 array processor, massively parallel processing, pipeline processing, SMP。

parallel connection *n.* **并行连接**

See(见) parallel interface.

parallel database *n.* **并行数据库**

A database system involving the concurrent use of two or more processors or operating system processes to service database management requests such as SQL queries and updates, transaction logging, I/O handling, and data buffering. A parallel database is capable of performing a large number of simultaneous tasks across multiple processors and storage devices, providing quick access to databases containing many gigabytes of data. 一种包含两个以上处理器或操作系统并发运用的数据库系统，服务于像 SQL 查询与更新、交易登录、输入输出处理及数据缓冲等数据库管理请求。并行数据库能在多个处理器和存储设备上执行大量同时性任务，提供对包含有若干吉字节数据的数据库的快速访问。

Parallel Data Structure *n.* **并行数据结构**

See(见) PDS (第 2 个释义).

parallel execution *n.* **并行执行**

See(见) concurrent execution.

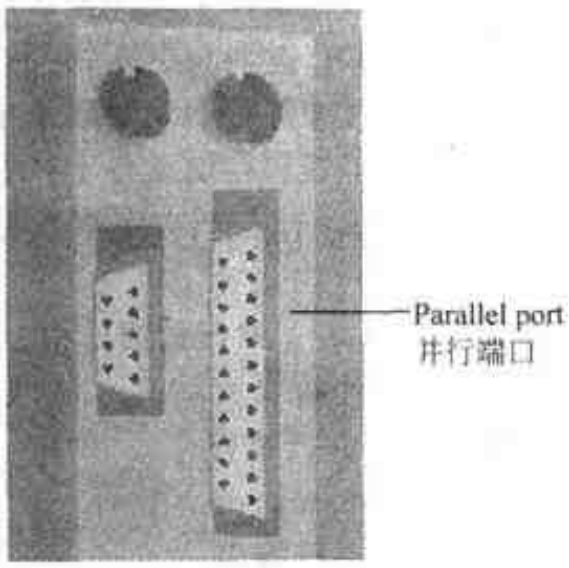
parallel interface *n.* **并行接口**

The specification of a data transmission scheme that sends multiple data and control bits simultaneously over wires connected in parallel. The most common parallel interface is the Centronics interface. *See also* Centronics parallel interface. *Compare* serial interface. 一种数据传输方案的规范，能在并行连接的多条线路上同时发送多个数据位和控制位。最常见的并行接口是 Centronics 接口。参阅 Centronics parallel interface。比较 serial interface。

parallel port *n.* **并行端口**

An input/output connector that sends and receives data 8 bits at a time, in parallel, between a computer and a peripheral device such as a printer, scanner, CD-ROM, or other storage device. The parallel port, often called a Centronics interface after the original design standard, uses a 25-pin connector called a DB-25 connector that includes three groups of lines: four for control signals, five for status signals, and eight for data. See the illustration. *See also* Centronics parallel interface, ECP, EPP, IEEE 1284, input/ output port. *Compare* serial port. 一种输入输出连接器，可在计算机和外围设备(例如打印机、扫描仪、CD-ROM 或其他的存储设备)之间一次并行地收发 8 位的数据。并行端口在最初设计标准中通常被叫做

Centronics 接口，这种端口使用被称为 DB-25 连接器的 25 针连接器，DB-25 连接器包括 3 组线路：4 针用于传输控制信号，5 针用于状态信号，还有 8 针用于数据传输。参阅本条目的图例。参阅 Centronics parallel interface, ECP, EPP, IEEE 1284, input/ output port。比较 serial port。



Parallel port

parallel printer *n.* 并行打印机

A printer that is connected to the computer via a parallel interface. In general, a parallel connection can move data between devices faster than a serial connection can. The parallel interface is preferred in the IBM PC world because its cabling is more standardized than that of the serial interface and because the computer's operating system assumes that the system printer is attached to the parallel port. *See also* parallel interface. *Compare* serial printer. 一类通过并行接口连接到计算机的打印机。一般而言，并行连接能在设备间传送更多的数据，比串行连接快得多。并行接口在 IBM 公司的 PC 机世界里更受欢迎，因为它的电缆连接比串行接口更标准化，也因为其操作系统假定系统打印机连接到并行端口上。参阅 parallel interface。比较 serial printer。

parallel processing *n.* 并行处理(技术，方法)

A method of processing that can run only on a computer that contains two or more processors running simultaneously. Parallel processing differs from multiprocessing in the way a task is distributed over the available processors. In multiprocessing, a process might be divided up into sequential blocks, with one processor managing access to a database, another analyzing the data, and a third handling graphical output to the screen. Programmers working with systems that perform parallel processing must find ways to divide a task so that it is more or less evenly distributed among the processors available. *Compare* coprocessor, multiprocessing. 只能在包含两个或两个以上同时运行的处理器的计算机上进行的一种处理方法。并行处理不同于多重处理，它是把一个任务分配给所有可用的处理器。在多重处理中，一个进程可以被划分成一些顺序执行的块，一个处理器能访问某个数据库，另一个分析数据，第三个处理到屏幕上的图形输出。程序员与执行并行处理的系统打交道时，必须找到划分任务的方法，使之大体上在各个可用处理器之间均匀分配。比较 coprocessor, multiprocessing。

parallel server *n.* 并行服务系统

A computer system that implements some form of parallel processing to improve its performance as a server. *See also* SMP server. 一种计算机系统，能执行某些类型的并行处理，可以提高其作为一个服务系统的性能。

parallel transmission *n.* 并行传输

The simultaneous transmission of a group of bits over separate wires. With microcomputers, parallel transmission refers to the transmission of 1 byte (8 bits). The standard connection for parallel transmission is known as the Centronics interface. *See also* Centronics parallel interface. *Compare* serial transmission. 一组信息位在分开的线路上同时传输。对微型计算机而言，并行传输指的是一个字节(8 位)的传输。并行传输的标准连接称为 Centronics 接口。参阅 Centronics parallel interface。比较 serial transmission。

parameter *n.* 参数

In programming, a value that is given to a variable, either at the beginning of an operation or before an expression is evaluated by a program. Until the operation is completed, a parameter is effectively treated as a constant value by the program. A parameter can be text, a number, or an argument name assigned to a value that is passed from one routine to another. Parameters are used

as a means of customizing program operation. *See also* argument, pass by address, pass by value, routine. 编程中，在一项操作之前，或在程序对表达式求值之前赋予某个变量的一个值。直到操作完成时为止，一个参数都会被该程序当作一个常量来有效地处理。参数可以是文本、数值或赋予某个值的参量名，该值是从一个例程传递到另一个例程的。参数可作为定制程序操作的一种手法 参阅 argument, pass by address, pass by value, routine。

parameter-driven *adj.* 【修】参数驱动

Of, pertaining to, or being a program or an operation whose character or outcome is determined by the values of the parameters that are assigned to it. 指一个程序或操作的特性或输出取决于赋予参数的值。

parameter passing *n.* 参数传递

In programming, the substitution of an actual parameter value for a formal parameter when a procedure or function call is processed. 在编程中，当一个过程或函数调用被处理时，实参对形参的替换。

parameter RAM *n.* 参数存储区

A few bytes of battery-backed CMOS RAM on the motherboards of Apple Macintosh computers. Information about the configuration of the system is stored in parameter RAM. *Acronym*: PRAM. *See also* CMOS RAM. *Compare* CMOS (definition 2). 在 Apple 公司 Macintosh 计算机主板上，用电池后备供电的 CMOS RAM 的几个字节。有关系统配置的信息存储在参数 RAM 中。缩略为 PRAM。参阅 CMOS RAM。比较 CMOS（第 2 个释义）。

PARC *n.* Palo Alto 研究中心

See(见) Xerox PARC.

parent/child *adj.* 【修】父-子；双亲-孩子

1. Pertaining to or constituting a relationship between processes in a multitasking environment in which the parent process calls the child process and most often suspends its own operation until the child process aborts or is completed. 指多任务环境中进程间的一种关系，父进程调用子进程，并且通常挂起自己的操作，直到子进程异常终止或完成。

2. Pertaining to or constituting a relationship between nodes in a tree data structure in which the parent is one step closer to the root (that is, one level higher) than the child. 指树形数据结构中的一种关系，在此关系中，双亲离根的距离比孩子更靠近一步（也就是说，更高一层）。

parity *n.* 奇偶性(检验)

The quality of sameness or equivalence, in the case of computers usually referring to an error-checking procedure in which the number of 1s must always be the same—either even or odd—for each group of bits transmitted without error. If parity is checked on a per-character basis, the method is called vertical redundancy checking, or VRC; if checked on a block-by-block basis, the method is called longitudinal redundancy checking, or LRC. In typical modem-to-modem communications, parity is one of the parameters that must be agreed upon by sending and receiving parties before transmission can take place. See the table. *See also* parity bit, parity check, parity error.

一致性或等价性的定量分析，在计算机中通常指一种差错校验过程，在此校验中，对于每个无差错传输的位组，"1"的个数总是相同的，要么是偶数，要么是奇数。如果以每个字符为基础检验奇偶性，则称为垂直冗余校验(VRC)；如果以数据块为基础进行检验，则称为纵向冗余校验(LRC)。在典型的调制解调器间的通信中，在传输发生之前奇偶性是发送方与接收方必须取得一致的参数之一。参阅本条目的表。参阅 parity bit, parity check, parity error。

Table P. 1 Types of Parity

Type	Description
Even parity	The number of 1s in each successfully transmitted set of bits must be an even number.
Odd parity	The number of 1s in each successfully transmitted set of bits must be an odd number.
No parity	No parity bit is used.
Space parity	A parity bit is used and is always set to 0.
Mark parity	A parity bit is used and is always set to 1.

表 P.1 奇偶性类型

类 型	说 明
偶数奇偶性	在每次成功地传输位组中，位为 1 的数目必须是偶数
奇数奇偶性	在每次成功地传输位组中，位为 1 的数目必须是奇数
无奇偶性	不使用奇偶位
置空奇偶性	使用奇偶位并且该位总置为 0
标志奇偶性	使用奇偶位并且该位总置为 1

parity bit *n.* 奇偶(检验)位

An extra bit used in checking for errors in groups of data bits transferred within or between computer systems. With PCs, the term is frequently encountered in modem-to-modem communications, in which a parity bit is often used to check the accuracy with which each character is transmitted, and in RAM, where a parity bit is often used to check the accuracy with which each byte is stored. 在计算机内部或计算机系统之间以成组数据位方式传输时，用于检验是否存在错误的一个附加位。对于 PC 机来说，在调制解调器间的通信中经常会遇到该术语，通信中常常利用一个奇偶位来检验每个传输字符的正确性。在内存中，也经常用一个奇偶位来检验每个被存储字节的正确性。

parity check *n.* 奇偶检验

The use of parity to check the accuracy of transmitted data. *See also* parity, parity bit. 利用奇偶性对传输数据的正确性进行的检验。参阅 parity, parity bit。

parity error *n.* 奇偶错

An error in parity that indicates an error in transmitted data or in data stored in memory. If a parity error occurs in communications, all or part of a message must be retransmitted; if a parity error occurs in RAM, the computer usually halts. *See also* parity, parity bit. 一种奇偶性错误，指明传输数据或在内存中存储的数据存在错误。如果在通信中发生奇偶性错误，一个报文的全部或部分必须重新传输；如果在内存中发生奇偶性错误，计算机通常会停机。参阅 parity, parity bit。

park *vb.* 【动】归位

To position the read/write head over a portion of a disk that stores no data (and therefore can never be damaged) or beyond the surface of the disk, prior to shutting down the drive, especially in preparation for moving it. Parking can be performed manually, automatically, or by a disk utility program. 磁盘驱动器停止运转之前，特别是在准备移动之前，使读写头定位在磁盘表面未存储数据的区域(因而不存在被破坏的危险)，或盘面之外的某个位置。归位操作可以手动、自动或利用磁盘实用程序(最常见)完成。

parrallaxing *n.* 视差法

A 3-D animation technique, often used by computer game developers, where backgrounds are displayed using different levels of speed to achieve realism. For example, distant levels move at a slower speed than closer levels, thereby giving the illusion of depth. *See also* animation. 一种三维动画制作技术或方法。计算机游戏开发者经常使用这种技术，这种方法用不同速度级别来显示背景以获得真实的动画效果。例如，远端水平线以较快的速度移动，而近端以较慢的速度移动，就会产生纵深的视觉效果。参阅 animation。

parse *vb.* 【动】分析

To break input into smaller chunks so that a program can act upon the information. 把输入量分解成更小的块，以便程序能处理这些信息。

parser *n.* 分析器

An application or device that breaks data into smaller chunks so that an application can act on the information. *See also* parse. 一种应用程序或器件，把数据分解成更小的块以便应用程序可对指定的信息进行动作。参阅 parse。

partition *n.* 分区

1. A logically distinct portion of memory or a storage device that functions as though it were a physically separate unit. 一种内存或外存的逻辑划分，使其功能仿佛是物理上独立的部件。

2. In database programming, a subset of a database table or file. 在数据库编程中，数据库表或文件的一个子集。

Partition Boot Sector *n.* 分区引导扇区

The first sector in the system (startup) partition of a computer's bootable hard disk, or the first sector of a bootable floppy disk. On an x86-based

computer, the Partition Boot Sector is read into memory at startup by the Master Boot Record. It is the Partition Boot Sector that contains the instructions required to begin the process of loading and starting the computer's operating system. *See also* Master Boot Record, partition table. 计算机可引导硬盘的系统(启动)分区中的第一个扇区，或可引导软盘的第一个扇区。在基于 x86 的计算机中，分区引导扇区在启动时由主引导记录读进内存。正是分区引导扇区含有开始加载和启动计算机操作系统的处理过程所需的指令。参阅 Master Boot Record, partition table。

partition table *n.* **分区表**

A table of information in the first sector of a computer's hard disk that tells where each *partition* (discrete portion of storage) on the disk begins and ends. The physical locations are given as the beginning and ending head, sector, and cylinder numbers. In addition to these "addresses," the partition table identifies the type of file system used for each partition and identifies whether the partition is bootable-whether it can be used to start the computer. Although it is a small data structure, the partition table is a critical element on the hard disk. 一种位于计算机硬盘第一个扇区中的信息表，其中标有磁盘中每个分区(存储设备中的每个独立部分)开始和结束的位置。物理位置由开始和结束头、扇区和柱面(编)号给定。除了这些"地址"之外，分区表还标明每个分区所使用的文件系统类型，以及该分区是否可引导，即该分区是否可以用于启动计算机。尽管分区表只是一个小的数据结构，但它是硬盘中的关键要素。

partnership *n.* **伙伴关系**

The settings on a desktop computer and Windows CE device that allow information to be synchronized, as well as copied or moved between the computer and device. The mobile device can have partnerships with up to two desktop computers. *See also* synchronization (definition 6). 台式计算机和 Windows CE 设备的一种设置，这种设置能够使信息同步，也能够使信息在计算机之间拷贝和移动。一台移动设备至多可以和两台台式计算机有伙伴关系。参阅 synchronization (第 6 个释义)。

Pascal *n.* **Pascal 语言**

A concise procedural language designed between 1967 and 1971 by Niklaus Wirth. Pascal, a compiled, structured language built upon ALGOL, simplifies syntax while adding data types and structures such as subranges, enumerated data types, files, records, and sets. *See also* ALGOL, compiled language. *Compare* C. 1967 年到 1971 年间，由 Niklaus Wirth 设计的一种简洁的过程式语言，它是在 ALGOL 语言的基础上建立的一种结构化编译型语言，简化了语法，并增加了如子域、枚举数据类型、文件、记录和集合等数据类型和结构。参阅 ALGOL, compiled language。比较 C。

pASP *n.* **袖珍型 ASP[活动服务器网页]软件**

See(见) pocket Active Server Pages.

pass[1] *n.* **遍，趟**

In programming, the carrying out of one complete sequence of events. 在编程中，一个完整事件序列的执行。

pass[2] *vb.* **【动】传递**

To forward a piece of data from one part of a program to another. *See also* pass by address, pass by value. 从程序的一部分到另一部分传送一个数据片。参阅 pass by address, pass by value。

pass by address *n.* **按地址传递**

A means of passing an argument or parameter to a subroutine. The calling routine passes the address (memory location) of the parameter to the called routine, which can then use the address to retrieve or modify the value of the parameter. *Also called*: pass by reference. *See also* argument, call1. *Compare* pass by value. 一种向子例程传递变元或参数的方式。调用例程向被调用例程传递参数地址(内存位置)，后者能利用该地址获得或修改参数值。也称为 pass by reference。参阅 argument, call1。比较 pass by value。

pass by reference *n.* **按参考(地址)传递**

See(见) pass by address.

pass by value *n.* **按值传递**

A means of passing an argument or a parameter to a subroutine. A copy of the value of the argument is created and passed to the called routine. When this method is used, the called routine can modify

the copy of the argument, but it cannot modify the original argument. *See also* argument, call[2]. *Compare* pass by address. 向子例程传递变元或参数的一种手段。建立变元值的一个拷贝并将其传递到被调用例程。当使用这种方法时，被调用例程可以修改变元的拷贝，但它不能修改原变元。参阅 argument, call[1]。比较 pass by address。

passivation *n.* 钝化(作用)

In Sun Microsystems's J2EE network platform, the process of "turning off" an enterprise java bean (EJB) by caching it from memory to secondary storage. *See also* Enterprise JavaBeans, J2EE. *Compare* activation. 在 Sun Microsystem 公司的 J2EE 网络平台中，通过把企业 java bean(EJB)从内存中缓存到辅助存储器中而关闭 EJB 的过程。参阅 Enterprise JavaBeans, J2EE。比较 activation。

passive hub *n.* 无源集线器

A type of hub used on ARCnet networks that passes signals along but has no additional capability. *See also* ARCnet. *Compare* active hub, Intelligent hub. 一种用于 ARCnet 网络中的集线器，它只传递信号而没有其他额外性能。参阅 ARCnet。比较 active hub, Intelligent hub。

passive-matrix display *n.* 无源阵列显示器

An inexpensive, low-resolution liquid crystal display (LCD) made from a large array of liquid crystal cells that are controlled by transistors outside of the display screen. One transistor controls an entire row or column of pixels. Passive-matrix displays are commonly used in portable computers, such as laptops and notebooks, because of their thin width. While these displays have good contrast for monochrome screens, the resolution is weaker for color screens. These displays are also difficult to view from any angle other than straight on, unlike active-matrix displays. However, computers with passive-matrix displays are considerably cheaper than those with active-matrix screens. See the illustration. *Also called*: dual-scan display. *See also* liquid crystal display, supertwist display, transistor, twisted nematic display. *Compare* active-matrix display. 一种廉价、低分辨率液晶显示器(LCD)，由大量液晶单元的阵列构成，这些液晶单元受显示屏外边的晶体管控制。一个晶体管控制一整行或列像素。由于无源阵列显示器厚度很薄，因而常用于便携式计算机，如膝上机和笔记本机。这种显示器相对于单色屏幕具有很多优点，但其分辨率低于彩色屏幕。与有源阵列显示器不同的是，这类显示器从任何角度观看时都不如正视的时候好。然而，使用无源阵列显示器的计算机比使用有源阵列屏幕便宜得多。参阅本条目的图例。也称为 dual-scan display。参阅 liquid crystal display, supertwist display, transistor, twisted nematic display。比较 active-matrix display。

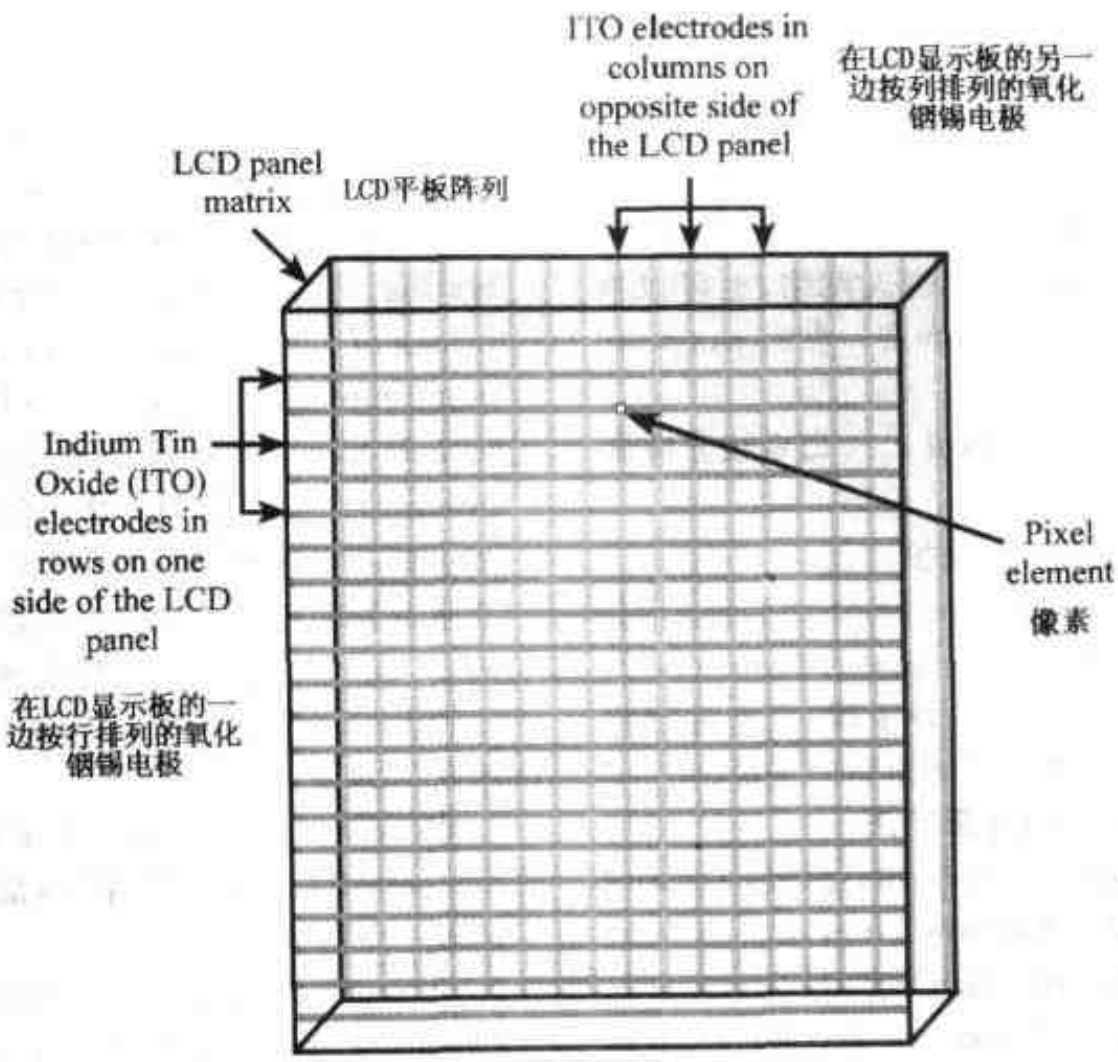
passive node *n.* 被动网点

A network node that "listens" for transmissions but is not actively involved in passing them along the network; typical of a node on a bus network. *See also* bus network, node (definition 2). 一种网点，它只"侦听"传输数据，而不主动地在网络中传递数据；通常是总线网络中的网点。参阅 bus network, node (第 2 个释义)。

Passport *n.* 护照服务系统

A suite of personal identification services from Microsoft that consolidates user names, passwords, and other information. With the Passport single sign-in service, a user enters one name and password at any Passport site on the Internet; after signing in to one Passport site, a user can sign in to others without reentering the information. Passport also provides a server-based wallet service that stores credit card and billing information, a Kids Passport service, and a public-profile service. Passport is one of the foundation services of the Microsoft .NET initiative. *See also* .NET, .NET My Services, single sign-on, wallet. 微软公司的一套个人身份服务系统，把用户姓名、口令及其他信息组合在一起。使用护照服务系统单独注册服务，用户可以在因特网上的任何一个护照服务系统站点输入一个名字和口令，然后进入另外一个护照服务系统站点输入名字和口令后，用户可以登录到其他任何站点而不用重复录入这些信息。护照服务系统还提供一种基于服务器的电子钱包服务，可以存储信用卡和账单信息，还提供儿童护照服务和公益服务。Passport 服务是 MicroSoft .NET 倡议中的基础服务之一。参阅 .NET, .NET My Services, single sign-on, wallet。

P



Passive-matrix display

pass-through *adj.* 【修】可通[传]过

1. In general, a reference to something that acts as an intermediary between other entities. For example, a pass-through proxy server allows external access to an internal (protected) server by passing requests from the requesting client to the server without allowing direct access. 通常是指对作为其他实体之间中介物的一些实体的一种参考或引用。例如,通过将来自外部客户的请求传递给不允许直接访问的服务器,传递式代理服务器就可以实现外部请求对内部(受保护的)服务器的访问。

2. Pertaining to a device or connector that moves a signal or set of signals from the input to the output without making any changes. For example, a peripheral device such as a SCSI adapter might have a passthrough parallel I/O port for connecting a printer through the same connector. 用于修饰或说明信号或信号集从输入移动到输出而不做任何改动的设备或连接器。例如,外围设备(如SCSI适配器)可能就有一个传递式的并行输入输出端口,用于通过同一连接器连接打印机。

password *n.* 口令

The string of characters entered by a user to verify his or her identity to the network. The system compares the code against a stored list of authorized passwords and users. If the code is legitimate, the system allows the user access at whatever security level has been approved for the owner of the password. Ideally a password is a combination of text, numbers, and punctuation or other characters that cannot be guessed at or easily cracked by intruders. 用户输入的字符串,用于向网络证明他的或她的身份。系统将该代码同授权口令和用户的存储列表进行比较。如果该代码是合法的,系统便允许用户访问口令所有者被批准的任何安全级。理想的口令是文本、数字和标点符号或其他字符的组合,不会被猜出或者轻易被入侵者破译的。

password attack *n.* 口令攻击

An attack on a computer or network in which a password is stolen and decrypted or is revealed by a password dictionary program. The compromised password opens the network to the hacker and

may also be used to reveal additional network passwords. *See also* password sniffing. 一种对计算机或网络所实施的攻击，在这种攻击中，首先盗窃(计算机或网络的)口令，然后解密或用口令字典程序解密，再对计算机或网络实施攻击。网络口令的泄露也可以使黑客进入网络，也可以被用来对其他附加的口令进行解密。参阅 password sniffing。

Password Authentication Protocol *n.* 口令认证协议

See(见) PAP (definition 1).

password protection *n.* 口令保护

The use of passwords as a means of allowing only authorized users access to a computer system or its files. 将口令的使用作为一种手段，只允许授权用户访问某个计算机系统或该系统的文件。

password shadowing *n.* 口令影子法

A security system in which an encrypted password is stored in a separate "shadow" file, and its place is taken by a token representing the password. Password shadowing is used as protection from password attacks. *See also* password attack, password sniffing. 一种安全系统，其中，加密后的口令被存储在单独的影子文件中，而且它的位置被表示该口令的标记取代。使用口令影子法可以保护网络免遭口令攻击。参阅 password attack, password sniffing。

password sniffing *n.* 口令探测技术

A technique employed by hackers to capture passwords by intercepting data packets and searching them for passwords. *Also called*: packet sniffing. 一种由黑客们获取口令使用的技术，通过截获(通信过程中的)数据包并从中搜索以获取口令。也称为 packet sniffing。

paste *vb.* 【动】粘贴

To insert text or a graphic that has been cut or copied from one document into a different location in the same or a different document. *See also* cut, cut and paste. 将从一个文档中剪切或拷贝的文本或图形插入到同一文档的不同位置或不同文档中。参阅 cut, cut and paste。

patch[1] *n.* 补丁程序

A piece of object code that is inserted in an executable program as a temporary fix for a bug. 一段插入到某个可执行程序中的目标代码，作为该程序错误或缺陷的临时修补。

patch[2] *vb.* 【动】修补

In programming, to repair a deficiency in the functionality of an existing routine or program, generally in response to an unforeseen need or set of operating circumstances. Patching is a common means of adding a feature or a function to a program until the next version of the software is released. *Compare* hack (definition 2), kludge (definition 2). 在编程中，对一个现有例程或程序功能上的不足进行修改，以满足一些原先未预见的需求或操作环境。修补是在软件的下一版本问世之前，向一个程序加入特性和功能的常用方法。比较 hack (第 2 个释义)，kludge (第 2 个释义)。

path *n.* 通路，路径

1. In communications, a link between two nodes in a network. 在通信学中，指网络中两个节点之间的一条链路。

2. A route through a structured collection of information, as in a database, a program, or files stored on disk. 通过像数据库、程序或存储在盘上的文件等结构化信息集合的一个路由。

3. In programming, the sequence of instructions a computer carries out in executing a routine. 在编程中，指计算机在执行某个例程时所执行的指令序列。

4. In information processing, such as the theory underlying expert (deductive) systems, a logical course through the branches of a tree of inferences leading to a conclusion. 在信息处理中，如基于专家(推理)系统的理论中，通过推理树分枝以得到结论的一个逻辑过程。

5. In file storage, the route followed by the operating system through the directories in finding, sorting, and retrieving files on a disk. 在文件存储器中，操作系统通过目录寻找、排序和检索磁盘上文件时经过的路由。

6. In graphics, an accumulation of line segments or curves to be filled or drawn. 在图形学中，一种线段的累加或要填充或画出的曲线。

path menu *n.* 路径选单

In windowed environments, the menu or drop box used to enter the universal naming convention path to a shared network resource. 在视窗环境中，用

P

于进入一个通用命名常规路径以共享网络资源的选单或下拉框。

pathname *n.* 路径名

In a hierarchical filing system, a listing of the directories or folders that lead from the current directory to a file. *Also called*: directory path. 在层次结构文件管理系统中,从当前目录到一个文件所要经过的目录或文件夹的列表。也称为 directory path。

pattern recognition *n.* 模式识别

1. A broad technology describing the ability of a computer to identify patterns. The term usually refers to computer recognition of visual images or sound patterns that have been converted to arrays of numbers. 一种描述计算机识别不同模式之能力的广义技术。此术语通常指计算机对已转换成数字矩阵的视觉图像或声音模式的识别。

2. The recognition of purely mathematical or textual patterns. 纯数学或纹理模式的识别。

Pause key *n.* 暂停键

1. A key on a keyboard that temporarily stops the operation of a program or a command. The Pause key is used, for example, to halt scrolling so that a multiscreen listing or document can be read. 键盘上的一个键,能暂时停止一个程序或命令的操作。例如,暂停键用来停止屏幕滚动,以便于多屏列表或文档的阅读。

2. Any key that creates a pause in an operation. For example, many game programs have a Pause key, often simply the P key, that temporarily suspends the game. 在一项操作中建立一次暂停的任何键。例如,许多游戏程序具有暂停键,常常简单地使用一个"P"键,以使游戏暂时挂起。

payload *n.* 代价[恶果]

The effects caused by a virus or other malicious code. The payload of a virus may include moving, altering, overwriting, and deleting files, or other destructive activity. A virus or worm may contain more than one payload, each with a separate trigger. 指由病毒或其他恶意程序代码引起的破坏性后果。这种病毒(程序)的代价[恶果]可能涉及移动、修改、重写和删除文件,及其他的破坏性行为。病毒或蠕虫程序可能包含一个以上的代价[恶果],每一种代价[恶果]都有一个单独的触发信号。

PB *n.* 拍(它)字节

See(见) petabyte.

PB SRAM *n.* 流水线脉冲式静态 RAM

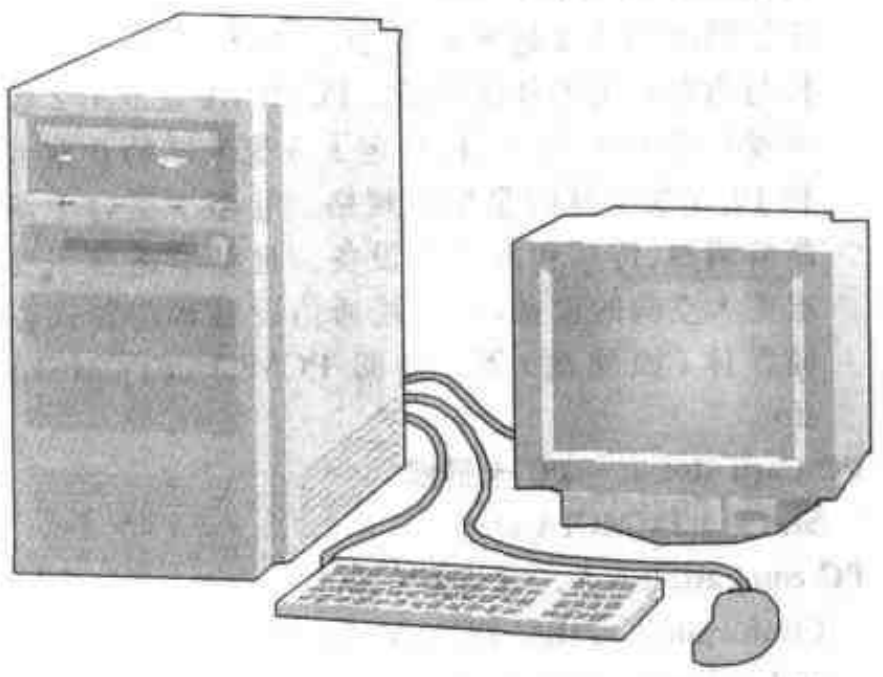
See(见) pipeline burst static RAM.

PBX *n.* 用户[专用小(型)]交换机

Acronym for Private Branch Exchange. An automatic telephone switching system that enables users within an organization to place calls to each other without going through the public telephone network. Users can also place calls to outside numbers. 为 Private Branch Exchange 的缩略语。一种自动电话交换系统,它使一个组织内的用户得以互相呼叫,而不用进入公共电话网络。用户也可以对外部号码呼叫。

PC *n.* 个人计算机,PC 机

1. A microcomputer that conforms to the standard developed by IBM for personal computers, which uses a microprocessor in the Intel 80x86 family (or compatible) and can execute the BIOS. See the illustration. *See also* 8086, BIOS, clone, IBM PC. 遵从 IBM 公司开发个人计算机时所制定标准的一类微型计算机,它使用 Intel 公司 80x86 系列(或兼容)微处理器,能执行 BIOS。参阅本条目的图例。参阅 8086, BIOS, clone, IBM PC。



PC

2. A computer in IBM's Personal Computer line. *Also called*: IBM PC. *See also* PCcompatible (definition 1), personal computer. IBM 公司个人计算机系列中的一种。也称为 IBM PC。参阅

PCcompatible(第 1 个释义), personal computer.

PCB *n.* **印制电路板**

See(见) printed circuit board.

PC board *n.* **印制电路板**

See(见) printed circuit board.

PC Card *n.* **PC 卡**

An add-in card that conforms to the PCMCIA specification. A PC Card is a removable device, approximately the same size as a credit card, that is designed to plug into a PCMCIA slot. Release 1 of the PCMCIA specification, introduced in June 1990, specified a Type I card that is 3.3 millimeters thick and is intended to be used primarily as a memory-related peripheral. Release 2 of the PCMCIA specification, introduced in September 1991, specifies both a 5-millimeter-thick Type II card and a 10.5-millimeter-thick Type III card. Type II cards accommodate devices such as modem, fax, and network cards. Type III cards accommodate devices that require more space, such as wireless communications devices and rotating storage media (such as hard disks). *See also* PCMCIA, PCMCIA slot. 用来描述遵从 PCMCIA 规范的插卡。PC 卡是一种可插拔设备,与信用卡尺寸大致相同,设计用于插入 PCMCIA 插槽。PCMCIA 规范第 1 版本是 1990 年 6 月制定的,规定了厚度为 3.3 毫米的 I 型卡规格,打算主要用作与内存相关的外围设备。PCMCIA 规范第 2 版本发布于 1991 年 9 月,规定了 5 毫米厚的 II 型卡和 10.5 毫米厚的 III 型卡规格。II 型卡适合于调制解调器、传真和网卡等设备。III 型卡适合于要求更大空间的设备,如无线通信设备和旋转式存储媒体(如硬盘)等。参阅 PCMCIA, PCMCIA slot。

PC Card slot *n.* **PC 卡插槽**

See(见) PCMCIA slot.

PC-compatible *adj.* **【修】PC 兼容**

Conforming to IBM PC/XT and PC/AT hardware and software specifications, which have been the de facto standard in the computing industry for personal computers that use the Intel 80x86 family or compatible chips. Most PC compatible computers today are developed outside of IBM; they are still sometimes referred to as clones. *Also called*: IBM PC. *See also* 8086, clone, de facto standard, IBM AT, Wintel. 指遵从 IBM 公司 PC/XT 型和 PC/AT 型计算机硬件和软件规范,这些规范已成为计算机业界使用 Intel 公司 80x86 系列或兼容芯片的个人计算机的事实标准。如今大多数 PC 兼容计算机是在 IBM 公司以外开发的,它们有时仍然被称为克隆机。也称为 IBM PC。参阅 8086, clone, de facto standard, IBM AT, Wintel。

PC-DOS *n.* **个人机磁盘操作系统**

Acronym for **P**ersonal **C**omputer **D**isk **O**perating **S**ystem. The version of MS-DOS sold by IBM. MSDOS and PC-DOS are virtually identical, although filenames of utility programs sometimes differ in the two versions. *See also* MS-DOS. 为 Personal Computer Disk Operating System 的缩略语。IBM 公司售出的 MS-DOS 操作系统的版本。虽然两个版本中的某些实用程序文件名不同,但 MS-DOS 与 PC-DOS 实际上是一致的。参阅 MS-DOS。

PC Expo *n.* **个人计算机博览会**

Annual exposition centering on issues relating to the personal computer industry. PC Expo encompasses product exhibitions and educational events covering a wide range of topics affecting personal computing. 每年一度的与个人计算机行业相关的展示与发布活动,包括产品展示和培训活动,主题全面涉及个人计算机技术中的各个领域。

P-channel MOS *n.* **P 沟道 MOS**

See(见) PMOS.

PCI *n.* **外部设备互连**

See(见) PCI local bus.

PCI card *n.* **外部设备互连卡**

Short for **P**eripheral **C**omponent **I**nterconnect **card**. A card that fits into a PCI local bus to add functionality to a PC. Examples of the types of PCI cards available include TV tuner cards, video adapters, and network interface cards. *See also* card, PCI local bus. 为 Peripheral Component Interconnect **card** 的缩写。一种适合接入 PCI 局部总线以增强个人计算机功能的(插)卡。使用这种类型的外部设备互连卡的实例有各种电视调谐器卡,视频适配器(video adapter)和网络接口卡。参阅 card, PCI local bus。

PCI expansion slot *n.* **PCI 扩充槽**

A connection socket for a peripheral designed for the Peripheral Component Interconnect (PCI) local bus on a computer motherboard. 一种连接外部器件的接插口,为计算机主板上的外围部件互连(PCI)本机总线而设计的。

PCI Industrial Computer Manufacturers Group *n.* **PCI 行业计算机制造商联盟**

See(见) PICMG.

PCI local bus *n.* **PCI 局部总线,外部设备互连局部总线**

Short for **Peripheral Component Interconnect local bus**. A specification introduced by Intel Corporation that defines a local bus system that allows up to 10 PCI-compliant expansion cards to be installed in the computer. A PCI local bus system requires the presence of a PCI controller card, which must be installed in one of the PCIcompliant slots. Optionally, an expansion bus controller for the system's ISA, EISA, or Micro Channel Architecture slots can be installed as well, providing increased synchronization over all the system's bus-installed resources. The PCI controller can exchange data with the system's CPU either 32 bits or 64 bits at a time, depending on the implementation, and it allows intelligent, PCI-compliant adapters to perform tasks concurrently with the CPU using a technique called bus mastering. The PCI specification allows for multiplexing, a technique that permits more than one electrical signal to be present on the bus at one time. *See also* local bus. *Compare* VL bus. 为 **Peripheral Component Interconnect local bus** 的缩写。由 Intel 公司推出,一种用于定义局部总线的规范,它允许在计算机内安装多达 10 个遵从 PCI 规范的扩展卡。PCI 总线系统要求有一个 PCI 控制器卡,它必须安装在一个 PCI 插槽内。作为选件,也可以为系统安装 ISA、EISA 或微通道体系结构插槽的扩充总线控制器,以便对所有系统总线上已安装的资源提供更好的同步。根据实现方式,PCI 控制器可以与 CPU 一次交换 32 位或 64 位数据,它允许智能 PCI 辅助适配器利用一种总线主控技术与 CPU 并行地执行任务。PCI 规范允许多路复用技术,即允许一个以上的电子信号同时存在于总线上。参阅 local bus。比较 VL bus。

PCIX *n.* **外部设备互连扩展;基于许可的客户信息交换**

1. Acronym for **P**eripheral **C**omponent **I**nterconnect **X**tended. A computer bus technology developed by IBM, Compaq, and Hewlett-Packard that allows data to be transferred at greater speeds. PCIX increases the speed of data from 66 MHz to 133 MHz, but it will not run faster than the connected peripherals or computer processor will allow. PCI and PCIX peripherals are compatible with one another. *Also called*: PCI-X. 为 **P**eripheral **C**omponent **I**nterconnect **X**tended 的缩略语。一种由 IBM,康柏,惠普三家公司联合开发的计算机总线技术,能使计算机以较高的速率传送数据。PCIX 使数据传输的速率由 66MHz 提高到 133MHz,但是这样的速率仍然没有计算机所连接的外设或计算机处理器的快。PCIX 和 PCI 外部设备是互相兼容的。也称为 PCI-X。

2. Acronym for **P**ermissionbased **C**ustomer **I**nformation **E**xchange. A framework for the organization and exchange of information between customer and vendor. PCIX allows different companies to map information into a customer-friendly, permission-based format without changing internal database structures. 为 **P**ermissionbased **C**ustomer **I**nformation **E**xchange 的缩略语。一种为客户与供应商之间信息的组织与交换而设计的框架结构,这种结构允许不同的公司将信息映射到用户友好的、基于许可的格式,而不用改变内部数据库结构。

PCL *n.* **打印机控制语言**

See(见) Printer Control Language.

PCM *n.* **脉冲编码调制**

See(见) pulse code modulation.

PCMCIA *n.* **个人计算机内存卡国际协会**

Acronym for **P**ersonal **C**omputer **M**emory **C**ard **I**nternational **A**ssociation. A group of manufacturers and vendors formed to promote a common standard for PC Card based peripherals and the slot designed to hold them, primarily on laptop, palmtop, and other portable computers, as well as for intelligent electronic devices. PCMCIA is also the name of the standard for PC Cards, first introduced in 1990 as release 1. *See also* PC Card,

P

PCMCIA slot. 为 Personal Computer Memory Card International Association 的缩略语。计算机制造商与经销商的一个组织，目的是促进基于 PC 卡的外围设备及设计用于安装 PC 卡的插槽的通用标准，这些卡主要用于膝上机、掌上机和其他便携式计算机，以及一些智能电子设备。PCMCIA 也是 PC 卡标准的名称，1990 年首次发表第 1 版本。参阅 PC Card, PCMCIA slot。

PCMCIA card *n.* **PCMCIA 卡**

See(见) PC Card.

PCMCIA connector *n.* **PCMCIA 连接器**

The 68-pin female connector inside a PCMCIA slot designed to hold the 68-pin male connector on a PC Card. *See also* PC Card, PCMCIA slot. PCMCIA 插槽内的 68 脚插座式连接器，设计用于安装 PC 卡上的 68 脚插针式连接器。参阅 PC Card, PCMCIA slot。

PCMCIA slot *n.* **PCMCIA 插槽**

An opening in the housing of a computer, peripheral, or other intelligent electronic device designed to hold a PC Card. *Also called*: PC Card slot. *See also* PC Card, PCMCIA connector. 计算机、外围设备或其他智能电子设备机箱上的一个开口，设计用于安装 PC 卡。也称为 PC Card slot。参阅 PC Card, PCMCIA connector。

PC memory card *n.* **PC 内存卡**

1. An add-in circuit card that increases the amount of RAM in a system. *See also* memory card. 一种附加的电路卡，可增加系统的内存容量。参阅 memory card。

2. A Type I PC Card as specified by PCMCIA. In this context, such a card consists of conventional static RAM chips powered by a small battery and is designed to provide additional RAM to the system. *See also* PC Card. *Compare* flash memory.

由 PCMCIA 规定的一种 I 型 PC 卡。在这种意义上讲，这种卡用小电池供电，由传统的静态 RAM 芯片构成，设计用于为系统提供附加的内存。参阅 PC Card。比较 flash memory。

PCMIA device *n.* **PCMCIA 器件**

See(见) PC Card.

p-code *n.* **伪码**

See(见) pseudocode.

PCS *n.* **个人通信服务**

See(见) Personal Communications Services.

PCT *n.* **程序理解工具；私人通信技术标准；个人通信技术**

1. Acronym for program comprehension tool. A software engineering tool that facilitates the process of understanding the structure and/or functionality of computer programs. 为 program comprehension tool 的缩略语。一种软件工程工具，有助于理解计算机程序的结构与功能的过程。

2. Acronym for Private Communications Technology, a protocol standard drafted by Microsoft and submitted to the IETF for consideration. PCT, like the Netscape-designed SSL (Secure Sockets Layer), supports authentication and encryption for securing privacy in Internet communications.

为 Private Communications Technology 的缩略语。一种由微软公司起草的协议标准，并且提交 IETF 进行审议。此技术标准类似于网景公司设计的 SSL(安全套接字层)标准，支持用于因特网通信过程中隐私安全的授权与加密。

3. Acronym for Personal Communications Technology. An enhanced version of Secure Sockets Layer (SSL). 为 Personal Communications Technology 的缩略语。一种安全套接字层(SSL)技术的增强版本。

.pcx *n.* **.pcx 文件扩展名**

The file extension that identifies bitmapped images in the PC Paintbrush file format. 以 PC Paintbrush 文件格式标识位映图像的文件扩展名。

PC/XT *n.* **PC/XT 计算机**

The second generation of the original IBM Personal Computer. The IBM PC/XT was introduced in 1983 and was the first of the PC computers to support hard disks. *See also* IBM PC. 最初的 IBM 个人计算机的第二代产品。IBM PC/XT 计算机于 1983 年推出，是第一类支持硬盘的 PC 计算机。参阅 IBM PC。

PC/XT keyboard *n.* **PC/XT 型键盘**

The keyboard for the PC/XT. Strong, reliable, and equipped with 83 keys, the PC/XT keyboard offers a typist an audible click. *See also* IBM PC, PC/XT. 用于 IBM PC/XT 个人计算机的键盘。PC/XT 型键盘坚固、可靠、带有 83 键，打字员打字时可听到一种咔嗒声。参阅 IBM PC, PC/XT。

PDA *n.* 个人数字助理

Acronym for **P**ersonal **D**igital **A**ssistant. A lightweight palmtop computer designed to provide specific functions like personal organization (calendar, note taking, database, calculator, and so on) as well as communications. More advanced models also offer multimedia features. Many PDA devices rely on a pen or other pointing device for input instead of a keyboard or mouse, although some offer a keyboard too small for touch typing to use in conjunction with a pen or pointing device. For data storage, a PDA relies on flash memory instead of power-hungry disk drives. *See also* firmware, flash memory, handheld PC, PC Card, pen computer. 为 **P**ersonal **D**igital **A**ssistant 的缩略语。一种轻巧的掌上型计算机，设计用于提供个人事务管理(如日历、便条、数据库、计算器等)以及通信等专门功能。更先进的型号还具有多媒体特性 许多 PDA 设备依靠一支笔型输入器或其他指向装置来输入，而不是用键盘或鼠标，有的虽然提供了一个键盘，但小得不便于打字，还得与笔型输入器或指向装置结合使用。个人数字助理使用闪存存储数据，取代了耗电很多的磁盘驱动器。参阅 firmware, flash memory, handheld PC, PC Card, pen computer。

PDC *n.* 主域控制器

See(见) Primary Domain Controller.

PD-CD drive *n.* 相变可重写型光碟驱动器

Short for **p**hase change rewritable disc-compact **d**isc **drive**. A storage device that combines a CDROM drive and a phase change rewritable disc (PD) drive, which can store up to 650 megabytes of data on cartridges of rewritable optical discs. *See also* phase-change recording. 为 **p**hase change rewritable **d**isc-compact **d**isc **drive** 的缩写，将 CD-ROM 驱动器与相变可重写光碟(PD)驱动器相结合的一种存储装置，在可重写光碟上可存储高达 650 兆字节的数据。参阅 phase-change recording。

PDD *n.* 可移植数字文档

Acronym for **P**ortable **D**igital **D**ocument. A graphics file created from a document by QuickDraw GX under Mac OS. PDDs are stored in a form that is independent of printer resolution; they print at the highest resolution available on the printer used; and they can contain the original fonts used in the document. Therefore, a PDD can be printed by a computer other than the one on which it was created. 为 **P**ortable **D**igital **D**ocument 的缩略语。在 Macintosh 操作系统下，由 QuickDraw GX 软件从某个文档中生成的一个图形文件。PDD 文档以独立于打印机分辨率的形式存储，可在所用打印机最高有效分辨率下打印，并可包含文档中所用的最初字型。因此，一个 PDD 文档可以在不是它的创建者的另一台计算机上打印。

.pdf *n.* .pdf 文件扩展名

The file extension that identifies documents encoded in the Portable Document Format developed by Adobe Systems. To display or print a .pdf file, the user should obtain the freeware Adobe Acrobat Reader. *See also* Acrobat, Portable Document Format. 一种文件扩展名，用来标识以 Adobe Systems 公司开发的可移植文档格式编码的文档。为了显示或打印 .pdf 文件，用户应获取自由软件 Adobe Acrobat Reader。参阅 Acrobat, Portable Document Format。

PDL *n.* 页面描述语言

See(见) page-description language.

PDM *n.* 脉冲宽度调制

See(见) pulse duration modulation.

PDO *n.* 可移植分布式对象

See(见) Portable Distributed Objects.

PDS *n.* 处理器导向槽；并行数据结构

1. Acronym for **P**rocessor **D**irect **S**lot. An expansion slot in Macintosh computers that is connected directly to the CPU signals. There are several kinds of PDS slots with different numbers of pins and different sets of signals, depending on which CPU is used in a particular computer. 为 **P**rocessor **D**irect **S**lot 的缩略语。Macintosh 计算机中的一种扩充槽，与 CPU 信号直接连通。处理器导向槽有几种，引脚数和信号集各不相同，取决于特定计算机中所用的 CPU。

2. Acronym for **P**arallel **D**ata **S**tructure. A hidden file, located in the root directory of a disk that is shared under AppleShare, that contains access privilege information for folders. 为 **P**arallel **D**ata **S**tructure 的缩略语。一种隐含文件，位于磁

盘的根目录内，在 AppleShare 软件下共享，其中包含各文件夹的访问权限信息。

Peachy virus *n.* **Peachy 病毒(程序)**

A virus, first detected in 2001, that was the first to attempt to spread itself through PDF files. The Peachy virus takes advantage of an Adobe Acrobat feature that enables users to embed files in PDF documents. The embedded Peachy virus file infects the computer of a user who downloads the PDF file and then opens the file in Adobe Acrobat. 第一种试图通过 PDF 文件传播的计算机病毒(程序)，2001 年首次被发现。这种病毒充分利用 Adobe 公司的 Acrobat 软件允许用户把自己的文件嵌入 PDF 文档的特性，将病毒嵌入 PDF 文档，一旦用户下载已经嵌入 Peachy 病毒的 PDF 文件，然后用 Acrobat 软件打开这个文件，他的计算机就会受到感染。

peek *vb.* **【动】取数**

1. To read a byte from an absolute memory location. Peek commands are often found in programming languages such as Basic that do not normally allow access to specific memory locations. 从一个绝对内存位置读取一个字节。取数命令常见于像 BASIC 那样在正常情况下不允许访问特定内存位置的编程语言中。

2. To look at the next character in a buffer associated with an input device without actually removing the character from the buffer. 一个与输入设备相关的缓冲器中查看下一个字符，而实际上并不将该字符从缓冲器中移走。

peer *n.* **同级设备**

Any of the devices on a layered communications network that operate on the same protocol level. *See also* network architecture. 在分层通信网络上，操作于相同协议层的任何设备。参阅 network architecture。

peer-to-peer architecture *n.* **对等体系结构**

A network of two or more computers that use the same program or type of program to communicate and share data. Each computer, or *peer*, is considered equal in terms of responsibilities and each acts as a server to the others in the network. Unlike a client/ server architecture, a dedicated file server is not required. However, network performance is generally not as good as under client/server, especially under heavy loads. *Also called*: peer-to-peer network. *See also* peer, peer-to-peer communications, server. *Compare* client/server architecture. 两台或多台计算机使用相同程序或同类型程序进行通信并共享数据的网络。每台计算机，或同级设备，可认为在职责上是平等的，在网络中均可作为其他计算机的服务器。与客户机服务器系统结构不同，它不需要专用文件服务器。然而，网络性能通常不如在客户机服务器系统之下那么好，特别是在重负载之下。也称为 peer-to-peer network。参阅 peer，peer-to-peer communications，server。比较 client/server architecture。

peer-to-peer communications *n.* **对等通信**

Interaction between devices that operate on the same communications level on a network based on a layered architecture. *See also* network architecture. 在一个基于分层结构的网络中，操作于同一通信层次上的设备之间的交互作用。参阅 network architecture。

peer-to-peer network *n.* **对等网络**

See(见) peer-to-peer architecture.

PE file *n.* **可移植可执行文件**

See(见) portable executable file.

pel *n.* **像素**

Short for **pic**ture **el**ement. *See* pixel. 为 **pic**ture **el**ement 的缩写。见 pixel。

PEM *n.* **增强保密函件**

See(见) Privacy Enhanced Mail.

pen *n.* **笔型输入器**

See(见) light pen, stylus.

pen-based computing *n.* **基于笔输入的信息处理法**

The process of entering handwritten symbols into a computer via a stylus and pressuresensitive pad. *See also* pen computer. 通过输入笔和压感平板向计算机输入手写符号的方法。参阅 pen computer。

pen computer *n.* **笔控计算机**

Any of a class of computers whose primary input device is a pen (stylus) instead of a keyboard. A pen computer is usually a smaller, handheld device and has a flat semiconductor-based display such as an LCD display. It requires either a special

operating system designed to work with the pen input device or a proprietary operating system designed to work with a specificpurpose device. The pen computer is the primary model for an emerging class of computers known as personal digital assistants (PDAs). *See also* clipboard computer, PC Card, PDA. 主要输入装置为笔型输入器而不是键盘的任何一类计算机。笔控计算机通常是一种小型手持式设备，并具有一个基于半导体的平板显示器(如液晶显示器)。它要求有一个为笔式输入设备工作而设计的专门操作系统，或者为某种专用设备工作而设计的专门操作系统。笔控计算机是一大类称为个人数字助理(PDA)计算机的主要类型。参阅 clipboard computer, PC Card, PDA。

Penguin *n.* 企鹅

Slang for the Linux operating system or a Linux user. The name comes from the penguin character used as the Linux mascot. *See also* Tux. 一种 Linux 操作系统或 Linux 用户的俗称。这个名称来源于 Linux 操作系统用 penguin 字符为其吉祥物 参阅 Tux。

pen plotter *n.* 笔式绘图仪

A traditional graphics plotter that uses pens to draw on paper. Pen plotters use one or more colored pens, either fiber-tipped pens or, for highest-quality output, drafting pens. *See also* plotter. *Compare* electrostatic plotter. 一种使用画笔在纸上绘图的传统图形绘制设备。笔式绘图仪使用一支或多支彩色笔，可以是纤维头笔，高质量输出时可以用专门的绘图笔。参阅 plotter。比较 electrostatic plotter。

Pentium *n.* 奔腾微处理器

A family of 32-bit microprocessors introduced by Intel in March 1993 as the successor to the i486. The Pentium family is composed of superscalar, CISCbased microprocessors containing between 3 million (earlier models) and 28 million transistors. They have a 32-bit address bus, a 64-bit data bus, a built-in floating-point unit and memory management unit, built-in caches, and a System Management Mode (SMM), which provides the microprocessor with the ability to slow or halt some system components when the system is idle or performing non-CPU-intensive tasks, thereby lessening power consumption. The Pentium also employs *branch prediction*, resulting in faster system performance. In addition, the Pentium has built-in features to ensure data integrity, and it supports functional redundancy checking (FRC). The Pentium II introduced MMX media enhancement support. *See also* branch prediction, CISC, functional redundancy checking, i486DX, L1 cache, L2 cache, microprocessor, MMX, P5, SIMD, superscalar. Intel 公司于 1993 年 3 月作为 i486 的后继者而推出的一种微处理器。奔腾微处理器是一种超标量、基于 CISC 的微处理器，包含有 300 万(早期型号)到 2800 万个晶体管。奔腾微处理器具有一条 32 位地址总线、一条 64 位数据总线、一个内置浮点单元和内存管理部件、两个内置 8KB 一级高速缓存，还有一个系统管理模式(SMM) 当系统处于空闲或执行非 CPU 密集任务时，SMM 能为微处理器提供放慢或暂停某些系统元件的能力，因而节省电源消耗。奔腾微处理器还使用分支预测，使系统性能更快。此外，奔腾处理器还有一些内置特性以保证数据完整性，并支持功能冗余校验技术(FRC)。Pentium II 处理器支持 MMX 媒体增强功能。参阅 branch prediction, CISC, functional redundancy checking, i486DX, L1 cache, L2 cache, microprocessor, MMX, P5, SIMD, superscalar。

Pentium upgradable *n.* 可升级到奔腾

1. An i486 motherboard capable of being adapted to run a Pentium-class processor. *See also* i486DX, microprocessor, motherboard, Pentium. 一种经改接可运行奔腾级别处理器的 i486 主板。参阅 i486DX, microprocessor, motherboard, Pentium。

2. A 486 PC that can be upgraded to Pentium class by adding a Pentium processor. *See also* i486DX. 一种通过增加奔腾处理器即可升级到奔腾级别的 486 个人计算机。参阅 i486DX。

perfboard *n.* 穿孔纤维板

Short for **perf**orated fiber **board**. *See* breadboard. 为 **perf**orated fiber **board** 的缩写。见 breadboard。

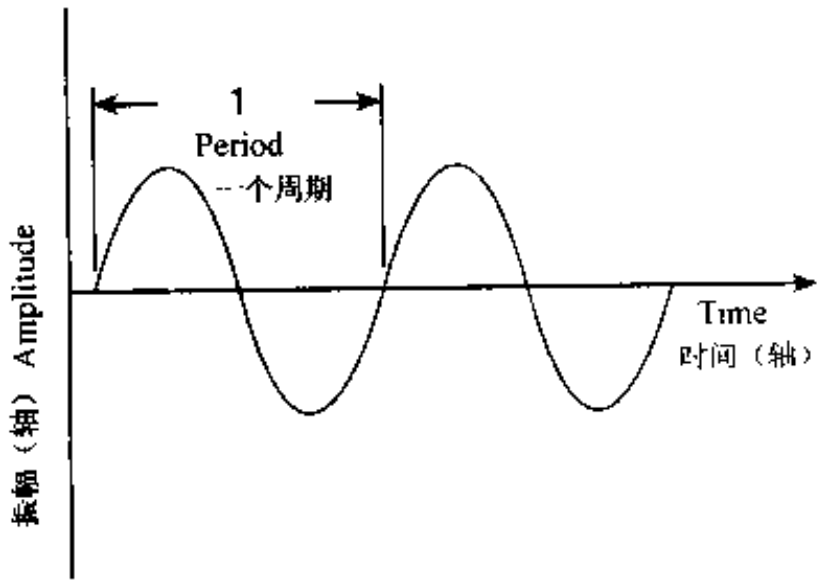
performance monitor *n.* 性能监控程序

A process or program that appraises and records status information about various system devices

and other processes. 一种评价并记录关于各种系统设备和其他处理过程的状态信息的进程或程序。

period *n.* 周期

The length of time required for an oscillation to complete one full cycle. For an oscillating electrical signal, the period is the time between waveform repetitions. If f is the frequency of oscillation in hertz, and t is the period in seconds, then $t = 1/f$. See the illustration. 构成一个完整振荡周期所要求的时间长度。对于电信号振荡，周期是两次波形重复之间的时间。如果 f 是以赫兹计量的振荡频率，t 是以秒计量的周期，那么 $t = 1/f$。参阅本条目的图例。



Period

The period of an oscillating signal
振荡信号的周期

peripheral *n.* 外(围)设(备),外部设备

In computing, a device, such as a disk drive, printer, modem, or joystick, that is connected to a computer and is controlled by the computer's microprocessor. *Also called*: peripheral device. *See also* console. 在信息处理技术中，指磁盘驱动器、打印机、调制解调器或游戏杆之类的设备，连接到计算机并受该计算机中微处理器的控制。也称为 peripheral device。参阅 console。

Peripheral Component Interconnect *n.* 外围设备部件互联

See(见) PCI local bus.

peripheral device *n.* 外围设备

See(见) peripheral.

peripheral power supply *n.* 外围电源

An auxiliary source of electricity used by a computer or a device as a backup in case of a power failure. *Acronym*: PPS. 计算机或设备使用的一种辅助电源，作为电源失效时的备份。缩略为 PPS。

Perl *n.* Perl 语言

Acronym for Practical Extraction and Report Language. An interpreted language, based on C and several UNIX utilities. Perl has powerful string-handling features for extracting information from text files. Perl can assemble a string and send it to the shell as a command; hence, it is often used for system administration tasks. A program in Perl is known as a script. Perl was devised by Larry Wall at NASA's Jet Propulsion Laboratory. 为 Practical Extraction and Report Language 的缩略语。一种基于 C 和几种 UNIX 实用程序的解释型语言。Perl 语言具有很强的串处理功能，用于从文本文件中摘取信息。Perl 语言可汇编一个字符串并作为命令发送到命令解释程序，所以它常常用于系统管理任务。以 Perl 语言编写的程序称为脚本程序。Perl 语言是由美国宇航局喷气推进实验室的 Larry Wall 设计的。

permanent storage *n.* 永久性存储器

A recording medium that retains the data recorded on it for long periods of time without power. Ink on paper is by far the most widely used permanent storage, but data can be transferred from paper to a computer only with difficulty. Typically, some form of magnetic medium, such as floppy disk or tape, is preferable. Magnetic media are generally accepted as permanent, even though the magnetic fields that encode data in the media tend to fade eventually (in five years or more). *See also* nonvolatile memory. 一种能在不加电的情况下将所记录数据长期保存的记录媒体。在纸上书写的油墨是长期以来应用最广泛的永久性记录媒体，但将数据从纸上传送给计算机有一定的困难。一般情况下，某些类型的磁性媒体(如软盘或磁带)更好用一些。尽管磁性媒体上记录数据的磁场会渐渐地减弱(五年或更长)，但它已作为永久性媒体而被广泛接受。参阅 nonvolatile memory。

permanent swap file *n.* 永久交换文件

In Windows, a file composed of contiguous disk sectors used for virtual memory operations. *See also* swap file, virtual memory. 在 Windows 系统中，由连续的磁盘扇区组成，用于虚存操作的一类文件。参阅 swap file, virtual memory。

permanent virtual circuit *n.* 永久虚电路

See(见) PVC.

permission *n.* (访问)权限

In a networked or multiuser computer environment, the ability of a particular user to access a particular resource by means of his or her user account. Permissions are granted by the system administrator or other authorized person. Several levels of access can be given: read only, read and write (view and change), or read, write, and delete. *Also called*: Access permission. 在联网或多用户计算机环境中，某个特定用户利用自己的用户账号访问指定资源的能力。权限是系统管理员或其他授权者赋予的，可以采用不同的访问级别：只读、读写(即查看和更改)或者读写删。也称为 Access permission。

permission class *n.* 权限类

A class that defines access to a resource or defines an identity by supporting authorization checks. 一种类，通过支持权限检查来定义对某个资源访问或者定义某个实体。

permission object *n.* 允许对象

An instance of a permission class that represents access rights to resources or identity. A permission object can be used to specify a request, a demand, or a grant of permission. 允许类的一种实例，允许类表示了对资源和本体的访问权。可以使用允许对象来指定一个请求、一个需求，或者一次允许的授权。

permissions log *n.* 权限日志

A file on a network or multiuser computer environment where permissions for users are stored. When a user attempts to access a resource on the system, the permissions log is checked to see whether the user has permission to use it. 在网络或多用户计算机环境中的一种文件，在其中存储了用户的权限。当用户试图访问系统中的资源时，系统将查看权限日志确认该用户是否有权限使用该资源。

perpendicular recording *n.* 垂直记录方式

A method of increasing storage capacity on magnetic media by aligning the magnetic dipoles, whose orientation determines bit values, in a direction that is perpendicular to the recording surface. *Also called*: vertical recording. 一种在磁性媒体上增加存储容量的方法，它使磁偶极子的方向与记录媒体表面垂直。磁偶极子的取向决定位的值。也称为 vertical recording。

per-pixel lighting *n.* 像素光技术

A lighting scheme used in 3D computer game rendering and other digital animation applications that calculates proper lighting for every pixel displayed. Per-pixel lighting allows highly realistic lighting effects but requires significant video card capabilities to display properly. *Also called*: Phong shading. 一种三维计算机游戏使用的描绘用光方案，其他数字动画制作应用程序中也使用这种技术，为每个所显示的像素计算出适当的用光方案。像素光技术可以产生非常逼真的光线效果，但这种技术需要计算机配置高性能的显卡才能显示这种效果。也称为 Phong shading。

Per Seat Licensing *n.* 单机执照

A licensing mode that requires a separate Client Access License for each client computer, regardless of whether all the clients access the server at the same time. *See also* client. *Compare* Per Server Licensing. 一种发放执照的模式，这种模式要求每一台客户机都有一个单独的客户访问执照(CAL)，而不管是否所有的客户机都在同一时间内访问服务器。参阅 client。比较 Per Server Licensing。

Per Server Licensing *n.* 服务器执照

A licensing mode that requires a separate Client Access License for each concurrent connection to the server, regardless of whether there are other client computers on the network that do not happen to connect concurrently. *Compare* Per Seat Licensing. 一种发放执照的模式。这种模式要求为客户机对服务器的每一次并发的连接发放一个单独的客户访问执照(CAL)，而不管网络上还有其他的客户机在同一时间内恰好没有访问该服务器。比较 Per Seat Licensing。

persistence *n.* 余辉

P

A characteristic of some light-emitting materials, such as the phosphors used in CRTs, that causes an image to be retained for a short while after being irradiated, as by an electron beam in a CRT. The decay in persistence is sometimes called *luminance decay*. 某些发光材料(如 CRT 中使用的磷)的一种特性,它能在受到辐射之后短时间内保持一幅图像(在 CRT 中是由电子束辐射的)。余辉的衰变有时称为亮度衰变。

persistent client connection *n.* 持续(性)客户机连接

See(见) persistent connection.

persistent connection *n.* 持续连接

A connection to a client that remains open after a server sends a response. Included in HTTP 1.1 and similar to the Netscape HTTP 1.0 Keep-Alive extension, persistent connections are used to improve Internet efficiency and performance by eliminating the overhead associated with multiple connections. *Also called*: persistent client connection. *See also* pipelining (definition 1). 一种与客户机的连接,这种连接在服务器返回一个响应后仍保持连接状态。HTTP 1.1 和 Netscape HTTP 1.0 Keep-Alive 增强版都使用了这种技术。通过消除过多的多重连接,持续连接用来改善因特网的效率和性能。也称为 persistent client connection。参阅 pipelining (第 1 个释义)。

persistent data *n.* 不变数据

Data that is stored in a database or on tape so that it is retained by the computer between sessions. 存储在数据库中或磁带上的数据,在几次会话之间由计算机保持(不变)。

persistent link *n.* 持续性链路

See(见) hot link (第 1 个释义).

persistent storage *n.* 永久性存储器

Memory that remains intact when the power to a device is turned off, such as ROM. *See also* memory. 当设备电源关闭时,仍能保持其中数据的内存(如 ROM)。参阅 memory。

Personal Communications Services *n.* 个人通信服务(系统)

Term used by the United States Federal Communications Commission (FCC) to cover a range of wireless, all-digital communications technologies and services, including cordless phones, voice mail, paging, faxing, and personal digital assistants (PDAs). Personal Communications Services, or PCS, is divided into narrowband and broadband categories. Narrowband, which operates in the 900 MHz band of frequencies, provides paging, data messaging, faxing, and one-and two-way electronic messaging capabilities. Broadband, which operates in the 1850MHz to 1990MHz range and is considered the next-generation PCS, enables two-way voice, data, and video communications. The cellular phone technologies known as GSM (Global System for Mobile Communications), CDMA (Code Division Multiple Access), and TDMA (Time Division Multiple Access) are included in the PCS category. *Acronym*: PCS. *Compare* Code Division Multiple Access, Global Systems for Mobile Communications, Time Division Multiple Access. 美国联邦通信委员会(FCC)用于涵盖无线、全数字通信技术和服务的频率范围的术语,这些技术和服务包括无绳电话、话音邮件、寻呼、传真和个人数字助理(PDA)。个人通信服务系统(PCS)分成窄带和宽带两类。运行在 900MHz 频率段之内的窄带提供寻呼、数据报文传送、传真以及单向和双向电子报文传送的能力。运行在 1850MHz～1990MHz 频率段的宽带被认为是下一代的 PCS,它可实现双向话音、数据和视频通信。蜂窝式电话技术,如人们熟知的 GSM(全球移动通信系统)、CDMA(码分多址技术)和 TDMA(时分多址技术),就属于 PCS 的范围之中。缩略为 PCS。比较 Code Division Multiple Access, Global Systems for Mobile Communications, Time Division Multiple Access。

personal computer *n.* 个人(计算)机

A computer designed for use by one person at a time. Personal computers do not need to share the processing, disk, and printer resources of another computer. IBM PC-compatible computers and Apple Macintoshes are both examples of personal computers. *Acronym*: PC. 一类设计为每次只有一个人使用的计算机。个人计算机不需要共享其他计算机的进程、磁盘和打印机等资源。IBM 公司的 PC 机及其兼容计算机和 Apple 公司 Macintosh 计算机都是个人计算机的实例。缩略为 PC。

Personal Computer *n.* 个人计算机,PC 机

See(见) IBM PC.

Personal Computer Memory Card International Association *n.* 个人计算机内存卡国际协会

See(见) PCMCIA.

personal digital assistant *n.* 个人数字助理

See(见) PDA.

personal finance manager *n.* 个人财务管理程序

A software application designed to assist the user in performing simple financial accounting tasks, such as balancing checkbooks and paying bills. 一种设计用于辅助用户完成平衡支票簿和支付账单等简单财务记账任务的软件应用程序。

Personal Handyphone System *n.* 个人手持电话系统

A device developed in Japan to act as a cellular phone that can handle phone, FAX, and voice. *Acronym*: PHS. 一种由日本研制出来的器件，其作用与蜂窝电话(机)一样，可以处理电话、传真和话音(信息)。缩略为 PHS。

personal identification number *n.* 个人标识号，个人身份识别号[码]

See(见) PIN.

personal information manager *n.* 个人信息管理程序

See(见) PIM.

personalization technology *n.* 个性化技术

An e-commerce marketing technique in which Web sites and services analyze the interests of individual customers. The e-business then uses this information to deliver services, product offerings, and advertising that match each customer's personal interests. 一种电子商务市场营销技术。使用这种技术，网站的服务程序会自动分析各种客户的兴趣，然后，电子商务公司使用这些信息，根据用户的兴趣，向客户发送满足客户兴趣的服务、产品目录和广告。

Personal Web Server *n.* 个人 Web 服务器

Microsoft applications that allow a computer running the Windows family of operating systems to function as a Web server for publishing personal Web pages and intranet sites. Personal Web Server is available as part of Microsoft Windows NT 4.0 Option Pack (NTOP), Windows 98, and Windows 95 OEM Service Release 2. FrontPage Personal Web Server is available as part of FrontPage 1.1, FrontPage 97, FrontPage 98, and FrontPage 2000. 微软的一种应用程序，这种程序可以使运行微软操作系统的计算机用作发布个人网页和内部网站的 Web 服务器。微软的 Windows NT 4.0 Option Pack (NTOP), Windows 98 和 Windows 95 OEM Service Release 2. 等都包含个人 Web 服务器软件。FrontPage 1.1, FrontPage 97, FrontPage 98 和 FrontPage 2000 也包含 FrontPage 个人 Web 服务器软件。

perspective view *n.* 透视图

In computer graphics, a display method that shows objects in three dimensions (height, width, and depth), with the depth aspect rendered according to the desired perspective. An advantage of perspective view is that it presents a more accurate representation of what the human eye perceives. *Compare* isometric view. 在计算机图形学中，一种以三维(高度、宽度和深度)展示物体的显示方法，深度性质按所要求的透视法表示。透视图的一个优点是提供了一种使人眼可观察的更精确的表示方法。比较 isometric view。

peta- *prefix* 【前缀】拍[它]

Denotes 1 quadrillion (10^{15}). In computing, which is based on the binary (base 2) numbering system, *peta-* has a literal value of 1,125,899,906,842,624, which is the power of 2 (2^{50}) closest to 1 quadrillion. *Abbreviation*: P. 表示 10^{15}。在基于二进制记数制的计算技术中，拍的实际值为 1 125 899 906 842 624，即最接近于 10^{15} 的 2 的乘幂(2^{50})。缩写为 P。

petabyte *n.* 拍字节

Either 1 quadrillion bytes or 1,125,899,906,842,624 bytes. *Abbreviation*: PB. 10^{15} 字节或 1 125 899 906 842 624字节。缩写为 PB。

PGA *n.* 引脚格栅阵列；专业图形适配器

See (见) pin grid array, Professional Graphics Adapter.

PgDn key *n.* 向下翻页键

See(见) Page Down key.

PGP *n.* PGP 加密软件

Acronym for Pretty Good Privacy. A program for public key encryption, using the RSA algorithm, developed by Philip Zimmermann. PGP software

is available in unsupported free versions and supported commercial versions. *See also* privacy, public key encryption, RSA encryption. 为 Pretty Good Privacy 的缩略语。由 Philip Zimmermann 开发，一种用于公开密钥加密法的程序，使用了 RSA 算法。PGP 软件对于受到支持的商业版本或未受支持的自由版本都适用。参阅 privacy, public key encryption, RSA encryption。

PgUp key *n.* 向上翻页键

See(见) Page Up key.

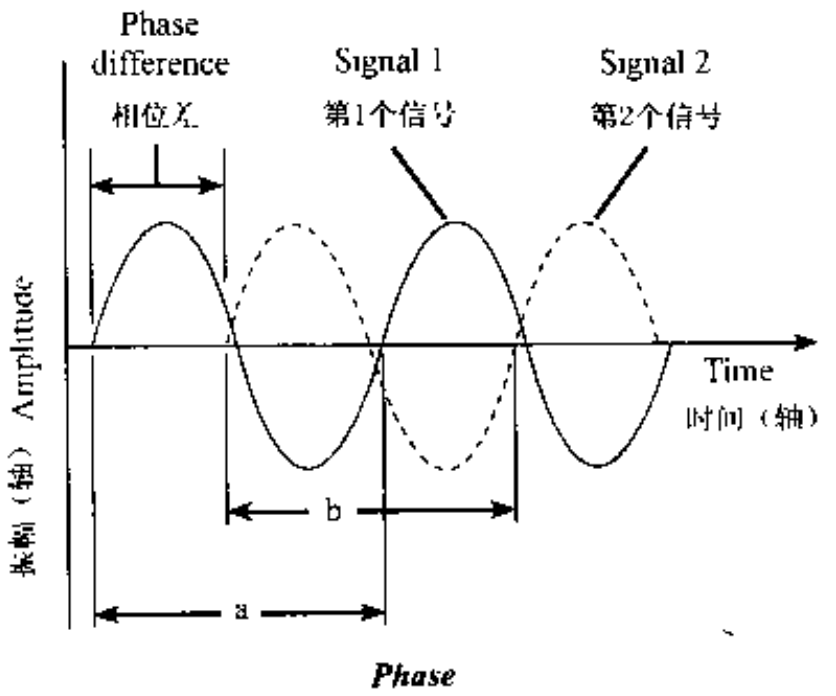
phage virus *n.* phage 病毒

A destructive virus that affects the Palm operating system (OS). Phage copies itself, overwriting application files and destroying them. Once the first host file is infected, Phage will spread to all available files. Phage may be spread from one Palm device to another by beaming or connection with a docking station. Phage was one of the first viruses created specifically to affect handheld wireless devices and the first to impact the Palm OS. 一种感染掌上型操作系统的破坏性病毒。phage 病毒可以自我复制，覆盖并破坏应用程序文件。一旦主文件感染这种病毒，phage 病毒将会传播到所有能够到达的文件。phage 病毒可以通过掌上设备所连接的基站向其他掌上设备传播。phage 病毒是第一个专门感染手持无线设备的病毒，也是第一个感染掌上型操作系统的病毒。

phase *n.* 相位

A relative measurement that describes the temporal relationship between two signals that have the same frequency. Phase is measured in degrees, with one full oscillation cycle having 360 degrees. The phase of one signal can lead or follow the other by 0 through 180 degrees. See the illustration.

描述两个具有相同频率的信号间临时关系的一种相对量度。相位以度数来量度，一个完整的振荡周期有 360 度。一个信号的相位可以超前或滞后另一个信号 0 度到 180 度。参阅本条目的图例。



Phase

The ratio of a *to* b *is the phase difference, expressed in degrees*

a 对 b 的比率就是相位差，用度来表示。

phase-change recording *n.* 相变型记录技术

In optical media, a recording technique that uses a laser beam focused on a microscopic portion of metallic crystal to alter the reflectiveness of its structure in such a way that the change can be read as a 0 bit or 1 bit, depending on whether the resulting structure reflects or absorbs the laser light. *See also* PDCD drive. 在光学媒体上采用的一种信息记录技术，用一个激光束聚焦在金属晶体的一个微小区域上以改变其结构的折射性，使之能根据结构对激光反射还是吸收，将其读作 0 位或 1 位。参阅 PDCD drive。

phase encoding *n.* 相位编码法；分段记录技术

1. The process of placing digital information on an analog carrier wave while periodically changing the phase of the carrier to increase the bit density of the transmission. *See also* Manchester coding, phase. 当模拟载波相位周期性改变时，在该载波上安排数字信息的方法，目的是增加传输位密度。参阅 Manchester coding, phase。

2. A recording technique used with magnetic storage devices in which each data-holding unit is divided into two parts, each of which is magnetized so that it is opposite in polarity to the other. 在磁性存储设备上使用的一种记录技术，其中每个数据存储单元分成两个部分，其中只有一部分被磁化，从而使另一部分的极性相反。

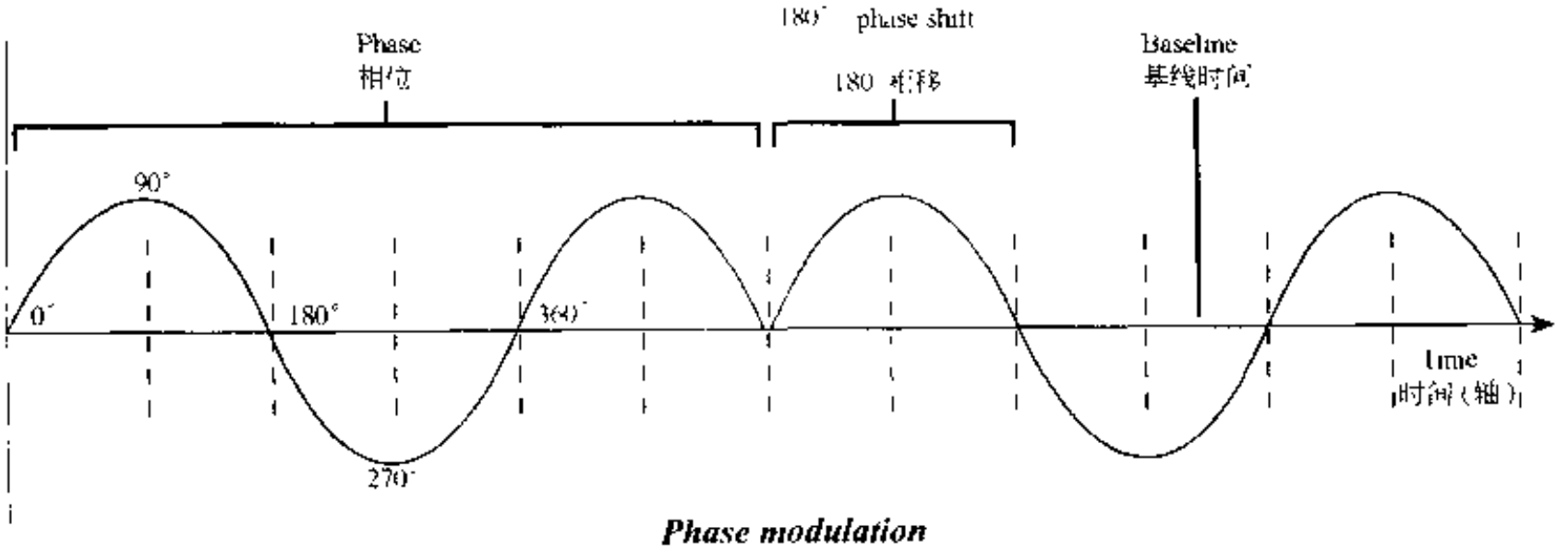
phase-locked *adj.* 【修】相位锁定

Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of the relationship between two signals whose phases relative to each other are kept constant by a controlling mechanism, such as an electronic device. 指两个

信号之间的一种关系，一个信号相对于另一信号的相位在控制机构(如某种电子器件)控制下保持恒定。

phase modulation *n.* 相位调制法

A method of imposing information onto a waveform signal by shifting the phase of the wave to represent information, such as the binary digits 0 and 1. See the illustration. *See also* phase-shift keying. 通过偏移波形相位在一个波形信号上叠加信息的一种方法，以表示诸如二进制数字 0 和 1 之类信息。参阅本条目的图例，参阅 phase-shift keying。



Phase modulation

A phase shift of 180 degrees
180度相移

phase-shift keying *n.* 相移键控法[技术]

A communications method used by modems to encode data that relies on phase shifts in a carrier wave to represent digital information. In its simplest form, phase-shift keying allows the phase of the carrier wave to be in either of two states: shifted 0 degrees or shifted 180 degrees, effectively reversing the phase of the wave. This straightforward phase-shift keying, however, is useful only when each phase can be measured against an unchanging reference value, so a more sophisticated technique called *differential phase-shift keying*, or *DPSK*, is used in many modems. In differential phase-shift keying, the phase of the carrier wave is shifted to represent more than two possible states, and each state is interpreted as a relative change from the state preceding it. No reference values or timing considerations are required and because more than two states are possible, more than one binary digit can represent each state. Acronym: PSK. *See also* phase modulation.

调制解调器用来对数据进行编码的一种通信方法，它利用载波波形中的相移来表示数字信息。在最简单形式下，移相键控技术允许载波波形相位以两种状态之一出现：相移 0 度或相移 180 度，即波形相位完全相反。然而，这种简单的移相键控技术仅在每个相位对于某个不变的参考值可测量的情况下有用，因而在许多调制解调器中使用了一种更先进的技术，称为差分移相键控技术，或 DPSK 技术。在差分移相键控技术中，载波波形的相位偏移表示两个以上可能的状态，每个状态可看作是相对于前一个状态的变化。这种方法不需要使用参考值或考虑定时问题，而且由于有可能表示两个以上的状态，一位以上的二进制数可以表示每一种状态。缩略为 PSK。参阅 phase modulation。

Phoenix BIOS *n.* 基本输入输出系统

An IBM-compatible ROM BIOS manufactured by Phoenix Technologies, Ltd. A popular ROM BIOS in many so-called PC clone computers, the Phoenix BIOS was an early leader among the IBM-compatible computers shortly after they began to appear in the marketplace. *See also* BIOS, ROM BIOS. *Compare* AMI BIOS. 由 Phoenix Technologies 公司制造的一种与 IBM 公司产品兼容的 ROM BIOS，在许多所谓 PC“克隆机”(即兼容机)

P

上流行。IBM 兼容机进入市场不久，Phoenix BIOS 就处于领先地位。参阅 BIOS, ROM BIOS. 比较 AMI BIOS。

phone connector *n.* 电话连接器

An attachment, usually an RJ-11 connector, used to join a telephone line to a device such as a modem. See the illustration. 一种附件(通常是 RJ-11 型连接器)，用来把电话线与调制解调器之类设备连接起来。参阅本条目的图例。



Phone connector

phoneline networking *n.* 电话线联网法

The use of telephone wiring for connecting computers and other devices in a small network, such as a home network. *See also* HomePNA. 利用电话布缆(法)把小网络(例如家庭网络)中的各计算机其他器件连接起来的做法。参阅 HomePNA。

phoneme *n.* 音素

In linguistics, the smallest unit of speech that distinguishes one word sound from another. Phonemes are the elements on which computer speech is based. 在语音学中，能够从其他声音中区分出一个单字声音的最小语音单元。音素是计算机语音处理的基础元素。

phono connector *n.* 声音连接器

An attachment used to connect a device, such as a microphone or a pair of headphones, to a piece of audio equipment or to a computer peripheral or adapter with audio capability. See the illustration. 一种连接器，用来把传声器或成对耳机等装置连接到某个声音设备、计算机外围设备或具有声音处理能力的适配器。参阅本条目的图例。



Phono connector

phosphor *n.* 磷光体

Any substance capable of emitting light when struck by radiation. The inside surface of a CRT screen is coated with a phosphor that, when excited by an electron beam, displays an image on the screen. *See also* persistence. 当受到射线冲击时具有光辐射能力的任何物质。CRT 显示器的内表面涂覆有一层磷光体，当受到电子束激发时，能在屏幕上显示出图像。参阅 persistence。

PhotoCD *n.* 图像光碟

A digitizing system from Kodak that allows 35mm film pictures, negatives, slides, and scanned images to be stored on a compact disc. Images are stored in a file format called Kodak PhotoCD IMAGE PAC File Format, or PCD. Many photography or film development businesses offer this service. Images stored on a PhotoCD can usually be viewed by any computer with CD-ROM capabilities and the software required to read PCD. Such images can also be viewed using one of a variety of players designed to display images stored on CDs.

由柯达公司推出的一种数字化系统，允许把 35mm 胶卷图像、底片、幻灯和扫描图像存储在光碟上。图像以一种称为 Kodak PhotoCD IMAGE PAC 的文件格式(或 PCD)存储。许多摄影或胶卷冲洗企业可提供此项服务。在 PhotoCD 上存储的图像通常可利用任何具有 CD-ROM 功能的计算机和读取 PCD 所需的软件来观看。此类图像也可利用各种设计用来显示 CD 碟上存储图像的播放器观察。

photo cell *n.* 光电池

See(见) photoelectric device.

photocomposition *n.* 照相排版技术

In traditional typesetting, the use of photographic and electronic equipment in laying out and producing a printed page. In desktop publishing, phototypesetters are used to accomplish the same ends. *See also* phototypesetter. *Compare* imagesetter. 在传统的排版技术中，利用照相和电子设备进行布局并产生印刷页面。在台式印刷技术中，用照排机来完成相同的任务。参阅 phototypesetter。比较 imagesetter。

photoconductor *n.* 光导(电)体

A material that exhibits increased conductivity when it is exposed to a source of light. Photoconductors are used in photodetectors, which are

used in fiber optics to register light and convert it into electrical pulses. *See also* fiber optics. 一种当暴露在光源下时导电能力会明显增强的材料。光导体用于光电传感器中，该器件在光纤中用来接受光波并将其转换成电脉冲。参阅 fiber optics。

photo editor *n.* 相片编辑器[程序]

A graphics application used to manipulate an image, such as a scanned photograph, digitally. 一种以数字化方法处理扫描相片之类图像的图形应用程序。

photoelectric device *n.* 光电器件

A device that uses light to create or modulate an electric signal. A photoelectric device uses semiconductor material and falls in one of two categories. In one type (photocell), light falling on the semiconductor generates an electrical current. In another type of device (photosensor), light changes the resistance of the semiconductor material, modulating an applied voltage. 一种利用光产生或调制电信号的器件。光电器件使用的半导体材料并可分成两类。一类是光电池，光照在半导体上产生电流。另一类器件是光传感器，光使半导体材料的电阻改变，调节一个外加的电压。

photolithography *n.* 光刻技术

A technique used in the fabrication of integrated circuits. The circuit pattern is drawn, photographed, and reduced to a negative having the desired final size. This negative is called the *photomask*. Light is passed through the photomask onto a wafer made of semiconductor material that has been coated with a photoresistive material. Where light strikes the photoresistive material, its composition is changed. In the next step, the photoresistive material not affected by light is washed off. Finally, the semiconductor material is exposed to an etching solution that eats away the surface not protected by the photoresistive material, creating the desired circuit pattern on the surface of the wafer. *See also* photomask, photoresist. 集成电路加工中使用的一项技术。画好电路图，照相并缩小成为具有所要求最终尺寸的底片。该底片称为照相掩膜。光通过照相掩膜到达由半导体材料制成并涂覆有光致抗蚀材料的圆片。光照射到圆片表面的光致抗蚀材料上，使其成分发生变化。在下一个步骤中，把未受光线照射的光致抗蚀材料洗掉。最后，把半导体材料放进刻蚀溶液中，除去未受到光致抗蚀材料保护的表面，在圆片表面就形成了所希望的电路版图。参阅 photomask, photoresist

photomask *n.* 光掩膜，遮光膜

A photographic negative image of a circuit pattern used in fabrication of integrated circuits. *See also* photolithography. 一种在集成电路加工中使用的电路图底片。参阅 photolithography。

photonics *n.* 光电子系统

Optoelectronic systems that transmit visible light or infrared energy. Photonic systems are used with fiber optic networks and optical circuits. Photonic networks offer dramatic increases in speed and bandwidth, allowing significantly greater amounts of information to be encoded and transmitted than with traditional cabling solutions. 一种能传播可见光和红外能量的光电子系统。光纤网和光电路使用了这种技术。光电子网络能够极大地提高网路的传输速度和带宽，使能编码和传输的信息量也远远大于传统的光缆网。

photorealism *n.* 照相真实感

The process of creating images that are as close to photographic or "real-life" quality as possible. In computer graphics, photorealism requires powerful computers and highly sophisticated software and is heavily mathematical. *See also* ray tracing. 一种生成图像的方法，尽量接近照相或"真实生活"的质量。在计算机图形学中，实现照相真实感要求功能强大的计算机和非常复杂的软件，数学计算量相当大。参阅 ray tracing。

photoresist *n.* 光致抗蚀剂

A compound that is used in photolithographic fabrication of integrated circuits and printed circuit boards. When exposed to ultraviolet light through a photomask, the photoresistive material exposed to the light polymerizes (hardens); the areas not exposed can be washed away, leaving the pattern of traces on the substrate. Subsequent etching removes areas not protected by the polymerized photoresist. 用光刻技术进行集成电路和印刷电路

板加工时使用的一种化合物。当通过照相掩膜用紫外光照射时，受到光照的光致抗蚀材料便会产生聚合反应(硬化)，未受光照射的区域可以洗去，在基体上留下了电路的图案。下一步就是把未受聚合光致抗蚀剂保护的区域刻蚀掉。

photosensor *n.* **光传感器**

See(见) photoelectric device.

Photoshop *n.* **Photoshop 软件**

Adobe software product for digital image editing and enhancement, photo retouching, and color management of graphic images. Photoshop includes such features as multiple undo, text editing with formatting control, and enhanced color management and controls. The program supports numerous Web and graphics file formats and runs on both the Windows and Power Macintosh platforms. Adobe 公司的一种软件产品。这种产品能够对数字的图形图像进行编辑处理，对照片进行润色，还可以对图形图像的色彩进行管理。Photoshop 的特性包括：多重撤销、具有格式化控制的文字编辑，以及增强的色彩的管理与控制。Photoshop 支持大量的 Web 文件与图形文件格式，而且，既能够在 Windows 平台上运行，也能够在 Macintosh 平台上运行。

phototypesetter *n.* **照排机**

A printer similar to a laser printer but capable of resolutions over 2,000 dots per inch. Phototypesetters apply light directly to a photographic film or photosensitive paper. *See also* photocomposition. *Compare* imagesetter. 一种类似于激光打印机，但分辨率能达到每英寸 2000 点以上的打印机。照排机把光直接加到照相胶片或光敏相纸上。参阅 photocomposition。比较 imagesetter。

photovoltaic cell *n.* **光生伏打电池**

See(见) solar cell.

PHP *n.* **超文本处理器**

Acronym for PHP: Hypertext Preprocessor. An open source scripting language used with HTML documents to execute server-side interactive functions. PHP runs on all major operating systems and is primarily used with Linux and UNIX Web servers or on Windows servers with add-on software. PHP may be embedded in a Web page and used to access and present database information. An HTML document that contains a PHP script usually has a .php filename extension. Originally PHP stood for "Personal Home Page," with later versions standing for "PHP Hypertext Preprocessor" or simply PHP. The syntax of PHP is fairly simple and very similar to that of Perl, with some aspects of Bourne shell, JavaScript, and C. It can also be regarded as a technology (server-side environment for ported script engines, like ASP).
为 PHP: Hypertext Preprocessor 的缩略语。一种开放源代码的脚本描述语言。用来与 HTML 文档一起执行服务器端的交互功能。PHP 可以运行在所有的主流操作系统上，但主要是作为附带软件运行在 Linux 服务器和 UNIX Web 服务器或 Windows 服务器。PHP 可以嵌入到 Web 页，用来访问或显示数据库信息。通常一个包含有 PHP 脚本的 HTML 文档的文件扩展名为 php。PHP 的最初含义是 Personal Home Page(即个人主页)，后来逐渐演变为 PHP Hypertext Preprocessor 或简写为 PHP。PHP 的语法相当简单，类似于 Perl 的语法，有些方面与 Bourne shell，JavaScript 和 C 语言类似。PHP 也被认为一种类似于 ASP 的技术，是服务器端的接口脚本引擎。

phreak[1] *n.* **电话窃贼**

A person who breaks into, or *cracks*, telephone networks or other secured systems. In the 1970s, the telephone system used audible tones as switching signals, and *phone phreaks* used homebrew hardware to match the tones and steal long-distance service. *See also* homebrew. *Compare* cracker, hacker (definition 2). 一种潜入或闯入电话网络或其他安全系统中的人。在 70 年代，电话系统使用可听音调作为交换信号，电话窃贼使用自制硬件与这些音调相配以偷打长途电话。参阅 homebrew。比较 cracker，hacker（第 2 个释义）。

phreak[2] *vb.* **【动】电话偷窃，盗用电话[计算机]**

To break into, or *crack*, phone networks or computer systems. *See also* homebrew. *Compare* hack. 潜入或闯入电话网络或计算机系统。参阅 homebrew。比较 hack。

PHS *n.* **个人手提电话系统**

See(见) Personal Handyphone System.

physical *adj.* **【修】物理，实际**

In computing, of, pertaining to, or characteristic of a real, as opposed to a conceptual, piece of equipment or frame of reference. *Compare* logical (definition 2). 在信息处理技术中，用于修饰或说明实际的、与概念相反的设备或参考帧或有关的特征。比较 logical（第 2 个释义）。

physical address *n.* 物理地址

An address that corresponds to a hardware memory location. In simple processors such as the 8088 and the 68000, every address is a physical address. In processors supporting virtual memory, programs reference virtual addresses, which are then mapped by memory management hardware onto physical addresses. *Also called*: hardware address. *See also* memory management unit, paging, virtual memory. 与一个硬件内存位置相对应的一个地址。在像 8088 型和 68000 型这样简单的处理器中，每个地址都是物理地址。在支持虚存的处理器中，程序引用的是虚拟地址，并通过内存管理硬件把虚拟地址映射为物理地址。也称为 hardware address。参阅 memory management unit, paging, virtual memory。

physical-image file *n.* 物理映像文件

A hard disk copy of the material to be recorded onto a CD-ROM. Creating a complete copy precludes problems in writing the CD-ROM because of delays in assembling the material from a scattered group of files. *See also* CD-ROM. *Compare* virtual-image file. 准备记录到 CD-ROM 上的资料在硬盘上的一个拷贝。由于从分散的文件组中收集资料会产生延迟，在 CD-ROM 写入时，预先在硬盘上建立一个完整的拷贝可防止发生问题。参阅 CD-ROM。比较 virtual-image file。

physical layer *n.* 物理层

The first, or lowest, of the seven layers in the ISO/OSI reference model for standardizing computer- to-computer communications. The physical layer is totally hardware-oriented and deals with all aspects of establishing and maintaining a physical link between communicating computers. Among specifications covered on the physical layer are cabling, electrical signals, and mechanical connections. See the illustration. *See also* ISO/OSI reference model. 国际标准化组织为计算机之间的标准化通信而制定的开放系统互连基准模型的七层中的第一层，即最低层。物理层完全是面向硬件的，处理建立和维护通信计算机之间物理链路的所有各方面问题。关于物理层的规范包括电缆连接、电气信号和机械连接。参阅本条目的图例。参阅 ISO/OSI reference model。

ISO/OSI MODEL	
ISO/OSI Layer	**Focus**
Application (highest level)	Program-to-program transfer of information
Presentation	Text formatting and display, code conversion
Session	Establishing, maintaining, and coordinating communication
Transport	Accurate delivery, service quality
Network	Transport routes, message handling and transfer
Data-link	Coding, addressing, and transmitting information
Physical	Hardware connections

ISO/OSI 模型	
ISO/OSI 划分的层	**功　　用**
应用层（最高层）	信息在程序到程序上进行传输
表示层	正文的格式化和显示，代码的转换
话路层	建立、维护并协调（双方的）通信
运输层	准确传递，服务质量
网路层	运输的路由（即路线），报文的处理和传送
数据链路层	对信息进行编码，编址和传输
物理层	硬件的连接

Physical layer

Lowest layer in the ISO/OSI reference model.

ISO/OSI 基准模型的最低层

physical memory *n.* 物理内存

Memory actually present in the system, as opposed to virtual memory. A computer might have 64 megahytes of physical RAM but support a virtual memory capacity of 1 gigabyte or more. *Compare* virtual memory. 系统中实际存在的内存，与虚存相对。例如，一台仅拥有 64 兆字节物理 RAM 的计算机，却能支持容量为 1 千兆字节或更

多的虚存。比较 virtual memory。

physical network *n.* **物理[实际]网络**

One of two ways of describing the topology, or layout, of a computer network; the other is logical network. A physical network refers to the actual configuration of the hardware forming a network—that is, to the computers, connecting hardware, and especially the cabling patterns that give the network its shape. Basic physical layouts include the bus, ring, and star topologies. *See also* bus network, logical network, ring network, star network. 描述计算机网络的拓扑结构或布局方式的两种方法之一，另外一种方法是逻辑网络。物理网络指形成网络的实际硬件配置，对于计算机而言，也就是把硬件连接起来，尤其指规定了网络形状的线缆连接模式。基本的物理布局有总线型、环形和星形拓扑结构。参阅 bus network, logical network, ring network, star network。

physical storage *n.* **物理存储器**

See(见) real storage.

pi *n.* **派爱，π**

A mathematical constant equal to approximately 3.1415926535897932, describing the ratio of the circumference of a circle to its diameter. 一种数学上使用的常数，大约等于 3.1415926535897932，描述圆的周长和其直径的比率。

PIC *n.* **可编程中断控制器**

See(见) programmable interrupt controller.

pica *n.* **12 点活字大小**

1. With reference to typewriters, a fixed-width type font that fits 10 characters to the linear inch. *See also* pitch. 在打字机术语中，指能在 1 英寸直线上排下 10 个字符的一种固定宽度的字型。参阅 pitch。

2. As used by typographers, a unit of measure equal to 12 points or approximately 1/6 inch. *See also* point[1] (definition 1). 在印刷工人使用时，指相当于 12 个点或大约 1/6 英寸的一种量度单位。参阅 point[1] (第 1 个释义)。

PICMG *n.* **PCI 行业计算机制造商联盟**

Acronym for the PCI Industrial Computer Manufacturers Group. A consortium of more than 350 computer product vendors, this non-profit organization develops specifications for PCI-based devices, such as the CompactPCI specification. *See also* CompactPCI. 为 PCI Industrial Computer Manufacturers Group 的缩略语。一个由 350 多个计算机产品供应商组成的联盟，这个非赢利组织为基于 PCI 的设备研制规范，例如 CompactPCI 规范。参阅 CompactPCI。

pico- *prefix* **【前缀】皮**

Denotes one trillionth (10^{-12}), or, in the British numbering system, one million millionth. *Abbreviation*: p. 指万亿分之一(10^{-12})。美国记数制中记为 one trillionth，英国计数制中记为 one million millionth。缩写为 p。

picoJava *n.* **picoJava 微处理器**

A microprocessor developed by Sun Microsystems, Inc., that executes Java code. *See also* Java. 由太阳微系统公司开发的一种能执行 Java 代码的微处理器。参阅 Java。

picosecond *n.* **皮秒**

One trillionth of a second. *Abbreviation*: psec. 万亿分之一秒。缩写为 psec。

PICS *n.* **因特网内容选择平台(标准)**

See(见) Platform for Internet Content Selection.

.pict *n.* **.pict 文件扩展名**

The file extension that identifies graphic images in the Macintosh PICT format. *See also* PICT. 标识 Macintosh 系统中 PICT 格式图像的文件扩展名。参阅 PICT。

PICT *n.* **PICT 格式**

A file format standard for encoding graphical images, both object-oriented and bitmapped. The PICT file format was first used in Macintosh applications, but many PC applications can read the format too. *See also* bitmapped graphics, object-oriented graphics. 一种用来对图形化图像编码的文件格式标准，既有面向对象的又有位映像的。PICT 文件格式首先用在 Apple 公司 Macintosh 系统的应用程序中，但许多与 IBM 公司 PC 机相兼容的应用程序也能读取这种格式。参阅 bitmapped graphics, object-oriented graphics。

picture element *n.* **图元**

See(见) pixel.

pie chart *n.* **饼形图**

A type of graph that presents values as percentages (slices) of a whole (a pie). 表示在整体(用

一个圆饼状图代表)中所占百分比值(用若干小片代表)的一种图形。

piezoelectric *adj.* 【修】压电

Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of crystals that can convert between mechanical and electrical energy. An electric potential applied to a piezoelectric crystal causes a small change in the shape of the crystal. Likewise, physical pressure applied to the crystal creates an electrical potential difference between the surfaces of the crystal. 指晶体能在机械能与电能之间转换的一种特性。施加在压电晶体上的电势会导致晶体的微小形变。相似地,施加在晶体上的物理压力也会在晶体的表面之间产生电势差。

piggyback board *n.* 背负式电路板

A printed circuit board that plugs into another circuit board to enhance its capabilities. A piggyback board is sometimes used to replace a single chip, in which case the chip is removed and the piggyback board is inserted into the empty socket. *See also* daughterboard. 插在另外一块印刷电路板上,以增强其能力的一块印刷电路板。附加板有时用来代替单个的芯片,在这种情况下需拔下芯片,而把附加板插在该空槽内。参阅 daughterboard。

Pilot *n.* Pilot 手持式个人数字助理

A series of popular handheld personal digital assistants (PDAs) designed by Palm and based on the Palm OS operating system. Palm introduced its first Pilot model in 1996, followed in 1997 by the PalmPilot, and thereafter by a series of other Palm handheld models. Palm 公司设计的、基于 PalmOS 操作系统的、流行的手持式个人数字助理系列产品。Palm 公司首先在 1996 年引进了 Pilot 机型,紧接着在 1997 年引入 PalmPilot 机型,随后引进了其他一系列的 Palm 手持机型。

PILOT *n.* PILOT 语言,查询、学习或教学的编程语言

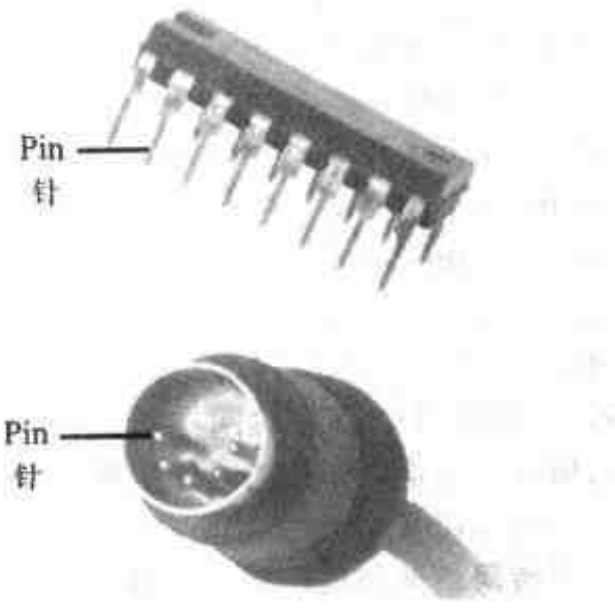
Acronym for Programmed Inquiry, Learning or Teaching. A programming language developed in 1976 by John A. Starkweather and designed primarily for creating applications for computer-aided instruction. 为 Programmed Inquiry, Learning or Teaching 的缩略语。1976 年由 John A. Starkweather 研制的一种编程语言,主要用来编写计算机辅助教学应用程序。

PIM *n.* 个人信息管理程序

Acronym for personal information manager. An application that usually includes an address book and organizes unrelated information, such as notes, appointments, and names, in a useful way. 为 personal information manager 的缩略语。一种应用程序,通常包括一个地址本,并且把无关联的信息(如便条、约会和姓名)按一种有用的方式组织。

pin *n.* 引脚,插针

A slender prong. Pins are commonly encountered as the contacts protruding from a male connector. Connectors are often identified by the number of pins they have. Other types of pins are the spidery, leglike metal appendages that connect computer chips to sockets on a circuit board or directly to the circuit board. See the illustration. 一种细长的刺状物。引脚在插针式连接器上经常指凸出的接触件。连接器往往依其拥有的引脚数来识别。另有一些引脚是像蜘蛛腿一样的金属附肢,用来将计算机芯片连接到电路板的插座上,或直接连到电路板上。参阅本条目的图例。



Pin

A 14-pin DIP (top) and a 5-pin Din (bottom)
14针的 DIP(上图)和 5针的 DIN(下图)

PIN *n.* 个人标识号,个人身份识别号[码]

Acronym for personal identification number. A unique code number used to gain access to

personal information or assets via an electronic device. PINs are used by a variety of electronic services such as automated bank tellers, Internet sites, and wireless phone services. 为 personal identification number 的缩略语。一种唯一的编码号，用于通过电子设备获得对个人信息或资产信息的访问。PIN 常被用于各种电子服务系统，如自动提款机、因特网站点和无线电话服务

pinch roller *n.* 紧[走带压]轮

A small cylindrical pulley that presses magnetic tape against the drive's capstan to move the tape over the tape machine's heads. *See also* capstan.

用来压住磁带在主动轮上，使之在磁带机的磁头上移动的一个圆柱形小滚轮。参阅 capstan。

pinch-roller plotter *n.* 滚筒式绘图仪

A type of plotter, intermediate between drum and flatbed types, that uses hard rubber or metal wheels to hold the paper against the main roller. *See also* plotter. *Compare* drum plotter, flatbed plotter. 绘图仪的一种类型，介于鼓轮式和平板式之间，它使用硬橡胶或金属压轮，与主动轮一起夹住绘图纸。参阅 plotter。比较 drum plotter, flatbed plotter。

pin-compatible *adj.* 【修】引脚兼容

Having pins that are equivalent to the pins on another chip or device. A chip, for example, might have different internal circuitry from that used in another chip, but if the two chips use the same pins for input and output of identical signals, they are pin-compatible. *Compare* plug-compatible. 引脚与另一芯片或器件的引脚在使用上等同的情况。例如，一个芯片所用内部电路可以与另一芯片不同，但如果两个芯片对同样的输入和输出信号使用相同的引脚，则称它们是引脚兼容的。比较 plug-compatible。

pine *n.* 因特网新闻与电子邮件程序

Acronym for pine is not elm, or for Program for Internet News and E-mail. One of the most commonly encountered programs for reading and composing e-mail on character-based UNIX systems. The pine program was developed as an improved version of elm at the University of Washington. *Compare* elm. 为 pine is not elm(松树而非榆树；"因特网新闻和电子邮件程序"并不是早期 UNIX 系统中的"电子邮件程序")或者 Program for Internet News and E-mail 的缩略语。在基于字符的 UNIX 系统上阅读与构建电子邮件时最常遇到的一个程序。pine 程序是作为对华盛顿大学的 elm 版本的改进而开发的。比较 elm。

pin feed *n.* 针式馈[送，输]纸

A method of feeding paper through a printer in which small pins, mounted on rollers on the ends of the platen, engage holes near the edges of continuous-form paper. *See also* continuous-form paper, paper feed. *Compare* tractor feed. 使打印纸穿过打印机馈送的一种方法，在压纸卷筒两端的滚轮上装有一些小突脚，能挂住靠近连续式打印纸边缘的小孔。参阅 continuous-form paper, paper feed。比较 tractor feed。

ping[1] *n.* 因特网信息包搜寻协议；试通程序

1. Acronym for Packet Internet Groper. A protocol for testing whether a particular computer is connected to the Internet by sending a packet to its IP address and waiting for a response. The name actually comes from submarine active sonar, where a sound signal-called a "ping"-is broadcast, and surrounding objects are revealed by their reflections of the sound. 为 Packet Internet Groper 的缩略语。测试某台特定的计算机是否连接入因特网的一个协议，通过向它的 IP 地址发送一个信息包，并等待回答来实现。该名字实际上来自潜艇的主动式声纳，声纳发出一个称为"砰"的信号，利用声波的反射信号发现周围的目标。

2. A UNIX utility that implements the ping protocol. 一个实现 ping 协议的 UNIX 实用程序。

ping[2] *vb.* 【动】"砰"(试碰)；试通

1. To test whether a computer is connected to the Internet using the ping utility. 利用"砰"实用程序测试一部计算机是否连接到因特网。

2. To test which users on a mailing list are current by sending e-mail to the list asking for a response. 通过发送一个要求回答的电子邮件到信址列表，测试列表中的用户有哪些已联机。

Ping of Death *n.* "碰死"，过长信息包破坏法

A form of Internet vandalism that entails sending a packet that is substantially larger than the usual 64 bytes over the Internet via the ping protocol to a remote computer. The size of the packet causes

the computer to crash or reboot. *See also* packet (definition 2), ping1 (definition 1). 对因特网进行故意破坏的一种形式，其方法是在因特网上通过 ping 协议向远程计算机发送一个超过 64 字节的信息包。过长的信息包会使计算机崩溃或重启动。参阅 packet（第 2 个释义），ping1（第 1 个释义）。

ping packet *n.* 试通信息包[报文]

An "are you there" message transmitted by a Packet Internet Groper program. A ping packet is sent from one node to the IP (Internet Protocol) address of a network computer to determine whether that node is able to send and receive transmissions. Many shareware and freeware ping utilities for PCs are available for download from the Internet. *See also* ping1 (definition 1), packet1 (definition 1). 由因特网信息包搜索程序传输的一条"你在那里吗?"的报文。试通报文从一个网点发送到某个网络计算机的 IP（因特网协议）地址，以确定该网点是否能够发送和接收传输的信息。许多 PC 机的共享和免费的试通实用程序可以从因特网下载获得。参阅 ping1（第 1 个释义），packet1（第 1 个释义）。

ping pong *n.* 乒乓(交替)切换技术

1. In communications, a technique that changes the direction of transmission so that the sender becomes the receiver and vice versa. 在通信中，指一种改变传输方向的技术，使发送者变为接收者，同时使接收者变为发送者。

2. In information processing and transfer, the technique of using two temporary storage areas (buffers) rather than one to hold both input and output. 在信息处理与传送中，使用两个暂存区域（缓冲区）而不是一个，以保存输入和输出信息的技术。

ping-pong buffer *n.* 乒乓(交替)缓冲区

A double buffer in which each part is alternately filled and flushed, resulting in a more or less continuous stream of input and output data. *See also* ping pong (definition 2). 一个成对使用的缓冲区，其中各个部分交替装入和送出，形成或多或少地连续的输入和输出数据流。参阅 ping pong（第 2 个释义）。

pin grid array *n.* 引脚格栅阵列

A method of mounting chips on boards, preferred for chips with a very large number of pins. Pin grid array packages have pins protruding from the bottom surface of the chip, as opposed to dual in-line packages and leaderless chip carrier packages, which have pins protruding from the edges. *Acronym*: PGA. *Compare* DIP, leadless chip carrier. 在电路板上安装芯片的一种方法，特别适合于有大量引脚的场合。引脚格栅阵列封装使引脚从芯片的底部表面伸出。与双列直插式封装和无引线芯片载体封装不同，它们的引脚是从边缘伸出的。缩略为 PGA。比较 DIP, leadless chip carrier。

pink contract *n.* 补充协议

A non-standard addendum to a contract with an Internet service provider (ISP), specifically offering the client the opportunity to send unsolicited commercial email and put up spam-related Web sites. *See also* spam. 客户与因特网服务提供商（ISP）签订的一种非标准的合同。专门用来为客户提供主动向网站发送商业电子邮件并建立相关网站的机会。参阅 spam。

pinout *n.* 引脚图;引脚说明

A description or diagram of the pins of a chip or connector. *See also* pin. 芯片或连接器引脚的一种描述或图形表示。参阅 pin。

PIO *n.* 程控输入输出(法)

Acronym for Programmed Input/Output (or, less frequently, Processor Input/Output). One of two transfer methods used in moving data between a disk drive and memory. With PIO, the disk controller moves a block of data into the CPU's registers, and the CPU then moves the data to its intended destination. PIO is characteristic of IDE drives. The alternative data-transfer method, direct memory access (DMA), bypasses the CPU and moves data directly between disk and memory. *See also* Bus, bus mastering, controller. *Compare* direct memory access. 为 Programmed Input/Output（或不经常使用的 Processor Input/Output）的缩略语。在磁盘驱动器和内存之间移动数据时使用的两种传送方法之一。使用程控输入输出法，磁盘控制器将数据块移动到 CPU 的寄存器中，然后 CPU 将数据移动到其期望的目的地。程控输入输出是集成电路设备（IDE）驱动器

P

的特性。另一种数据传送方法是直接存储器存取(DMA),它绕过 CPU 而直接将数据在磁盘和内存之间移动。参阅 Bus, bus mastering, controller。比较 direct memory access。

pipe *n.* 数据传递区,流水线,管道;管道符;管道函数

1. A portion of memory that can be used by one process to pass information along to another. Essentially, a pipe works like its namesake: it connects two processes so that the output of one can be used as the input to the other. *See also* input stream, output stream. 内存的一部分,一个进程可通过它把信息传递到另一进程。管道的操作与其名称很相像:它连接着两个进程,使一个进程的输出成为另一进程的输入。参阅 input stream, output stream。

2. The vertical line character (|) that appears on a PC keyboard as the shift character on the backslash (\) key. 在 PC 键盘上,作为反斜杠(\)键上档字符的一个竖线字符(|)。

3. In MS-DOS and UNIX, a command function that transfers the output of one command to the input of a second command. 在 MS-DOS 和 UNIX 操作系统中,把一条命令的输出量作为输入量传送给第二个命令的一个命令函数。

pipeline burst static RAM *n.* 流水线脉冲串式静态 RAM

A type of static RAM that uses burst and pipelining technologies to increase the speed at which information can be provided to a computer's CPU. By pipelining requests so that one is being acted upon at the same time the next is getting underway, pipeline burst static RAM, or PB SRAM, can provide information to the CPU at high speed. PB SRAM is used in L2 caches (rapid-response memory dedicated to storing frequently requested data) on computers running at bus speeds of 75 MHz or higher. *Acronym*: PB SRAM. *See also* burst (definition 2), L2 cache, pipelining, static RAM. *Compare* asynchronous static RAM, dynamic RAM, synchronous burst static RAM. 一类静态随机(存取)存储器,使用脉冲串传输和流水线技术来提高为计算机 CPU 提供信息的速度。流水线操作要求使当一个信息正在处理的同时,另一个已经出发。这样,流水线脉冲串式静态随机(存取)存储器(PB RAM)就可以以高速向 CPU 提供信息。PB RAM 用于计算机中以 75 兆赫兹的总线速度或更高速度运行的 L2 高速缓存中(专门用于存储常需数据的快速相应存储器)。缩略为 PB SRAM。参阅 burst (第 2 个释义), L2 cache, pipelining, static RAM。比较 asynchronous static RAM, dynamic RAM, synchronous burst static RAM。

pipeline processing *n.* 流水线处理

A method of processing on a computer that allows fast parallel processing of data. This is accomplished by overlapping operations using a *pipe*, or a portion of memory that passes information from one process to another. *See also* parallel processing, pipe (definition 1), pipelining (definition 3).

计算机上的一种处理方法,允许数据快速并行处理。它利用管道技术实现操作的重叠,即利用内存的一部分作为中介从一个进程传递信息到另一个进程。参阅 parallel processing, pipe (第 1 个释义), pipelining (第 3 个释义)。

pipelining *n.* 流水线方法[技术]

1. A method of fetching and decoding instructions (preprocessing) in which, at any given time, several program instructions are in various stages of being fetched or decoded. Ideally, pipelining speeds execution time by ensuring that the microprocessor does not have to wait for instructions; when it completes execution of one instruction, the next is ready and waiting. *See also* superpipelining. 一种取指令和解码(预处理)的方法,在任何给定时刻,总有几条程序指令分别处于不同的取指或解码阶段。理想情况下,流水线操作可确保微处理器不用等待指令,因而加快了指令的执行。当微处理器完成一条指令的执行时,下一条指令已经准备好等在那儿了。参阅 superpipelining。

2. In parallel processing, a method in which instructions are passed from one processing unit to another, as on an assembly line, and each unit is specialized for performing a particular type of operation. 在并行处理技术中,使指令从一个处理单元传递到另一处理单元的方法,如同在装配流水线上一样,每个单元专用于执行某项特定的

操作。

3. The use of pipes in passing the output of one task as input to another until a desired sequence of tasks has been carried out. *See also* pipe (definition 1), pour. 利用管道的方法，将一个任务的输出量作为另一任务的输入量，直到期望的任务顺序执行完成为止。参阅 pipe（第 1 个释义），pour。

piracy *n.* 侵权，盗版

1. The theft of a computer design or program. 对计算机设计方案或程序的盗窃。

2. Unauthorized distribution and use of a computer program. 未经授权而发布和使用某个计算机程序。

.pit *n.* .pit 文件扩展名

A file extension for an archive file compressed with PackIT. *See also* PackIT. 以 PackIT 软件压缩的归档文件的扩展名。参阅 PackIT。

pitch *n.* 间距

A measure, generally used with monospace fonts, that describes the number of characters that fit in a horizontal inch. *See also* characters per inch, screen pitch. *Compare* point1 (definition 1). 通常用于等宽字型的一种量度，它描述了在水平方向每英寸上可安排的字符数。参阅 characters per inch，screen pitch。比较 point1（第 1 个释义）。

PivotChart *adj.* 【修】数据透视图

A graphical tool in Microsoft Excel or Access that can be used to display data from a list or database in chart form. Based on user-selected information incorporated in an Excel PivotTable report or list, a Pivot- Chart report provides the ability to chart the data interactively -for example, to "pivot" the chart's point of view from product sales by category to product sales by region or by salesperson. *See also* PivotTable. 微软 Excel 或 Access 软件中的一种图形化工具。这种工具用于以图形的方式显示表中或数据库中的信息。根据用户所选择的信息，结合使用 Excel 的"轴线表"，Excel 软件的轴线图功能能够绘制和数据进行交互的轴线图。例如，可以按照地区或销售员的销售业绩目录绘制轴线图。参阅 PivotTable。

PivotTable *adj.* 【修】数据透视表

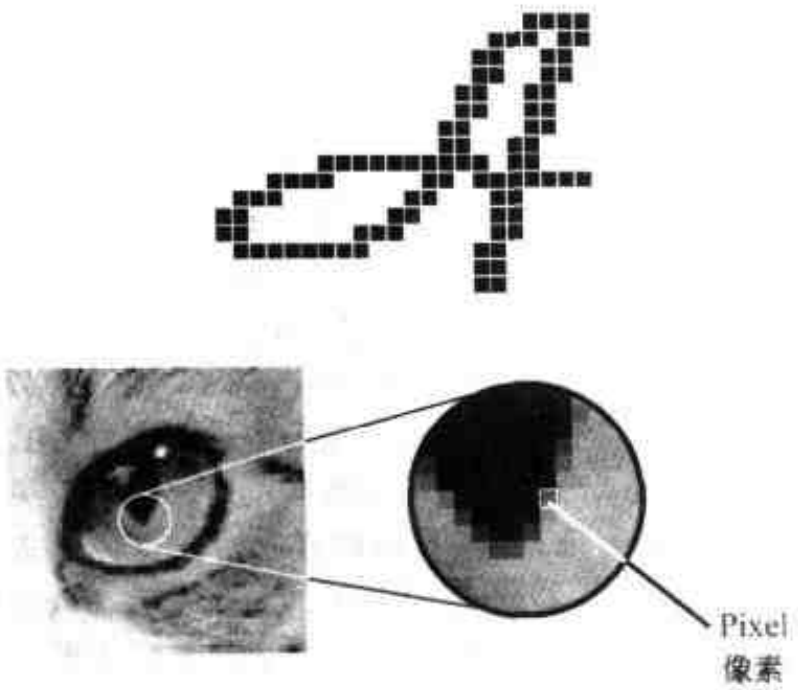
An interactive table in Microsoft Excel or Access that can show the same data from a list or a database in more than one arrangement. A user can manipulate the rows and columns in a PivotTable to view or summarize the information in different ways for purposes of analysis. In Excel, a PivotTable report is the basis for creating a PivotChart report that displays the same data in chart form. *See also* PivotChart. 微软 Excel 或 Access 软件中的一种交互表。这种轴线表能够以多种方式显示数据库或列表中的相同数据。用户可以操纵轴线表中的行或列，以不同的方式对数据信息进行透视和汇总，以便达到分析的目的。在 Excel 软件中，轴线表是创建轴线图并以轴线图的形式显示数据的基础。参阅 PivotChart。

pivot year *n.* 主元年

In Year 2000 windowing, a date in a 100- year period that serves as the point from which correct dates can be calculated in systems or software that can store only 2-digit years. For example, a pivot year of 1970 means that the numbers 70 through 99 are interpreted as the years 1970 to 1999, and the numbers 00 through 69 as the years 2000 through 2069. *See also* windowing. 对于采用 2 位数字表示年份的系统或软件，若从一个世纪中的某一点起可以正确地计算日期，这一点就被称为主元年。例如，主元年 1970 年就意味着 70 到 99 之间的数分别表示 1970 年到 1999 年，而 00 到 69 分别表示 2000 年到 2069 年。参阅 windowing。

pixel *n.* 像素

Short for picture (**pix**) **element**. One spot in a rectilinear grid of thousands of such spots that are individually "painted" to form an image produced on the screen by a computer or on paper by a printer. A pixel is the smallest element that display or print hardware and software can manipulate in creating letters, numbers, or graphics. See the illustration. *Also called*: pel. 为 picture (**pix**) **element** 的缩写。直角网格上成千上万个点中的一个，每个这样的点均可单独"着色"，以形成由计算机在屏幕上产生或由打印机在纸上产生的图像。像素是显示器或打印机硬件和软件在建立字母、数字或图形时所能处理的最小元素。参阅本条目的图例。也称为 pel。



Pixel

The letter A (top) is actually made up of a pattern of pixels in a grid, as is the car's eye (bottom).
字母 A(上部)实际上是由一个个小方格的像素而构成的图形，正如(下部的)猫眼一样。

pixel image *n.* **像素映像**

The representation of a color graphic in a computer's memory. A pixel image is similar to a bit image, which also describes a screen graphic, but a pixel image has an added dimension, sometimes called depth, that describes the number of bits in memory assigned to each on-screen pixel. 在计算机内存中的一幅彩色图像的表示。像素映像与描述屏幕图形的位映像相似，但像素映像多一个维，有时称为深度，它描述了在内存中赋予每个屏幕显示像素的位数。

pixel map *n.* **像素分布图**

A data structure that describes the pixel image of a graphic, including such features as color, image resolution, dimensions, storage format, and number of bits used to describe each pixel. *See also* pixel, pixel image. 描述一幅图形的像素映像的一个数据结构，包括色彩、图像、分辨率、尺寸、存储格式以及用来描述每个像素的位数等特性。参阅 pixel, pixel image。

PJL *n.* **打印作业语言**

See(见) Printer Job Language.

PJ/NF *n.* **投影-联合范式**

Acronym for projection-join normal form. *See* normal form (definition 1). 为 projection-join normal form 的缩略语。见 normal form (第 1 个释义)。

PKUNZIP *n.* **PKUNZIP 解压缩软件**

A shareware utility program that uncompresses files compressed by the PKZIP shareware utility program. PKUNZIP is generally made available with PKZIP; distribution of PKUNZIP for commercial purposes is not permitted without obtaining permission from its publisher, PKware, Inc. *See also* PKZIP. 一个共享实用程序，用来对使用 PKZIP 共享实用程序压缩的文件进行解压缩。PKUNZIP 通常与 PKZIP 配合使用。未经其出版者 PKware 公司同意，而对 PKUNZIP 进行商业目的分发是不允许的。参阅 PKZIP。

PKZIP *n.* **PKZIP 压缩软件**

A widely used shareware utility program for compressing files. Developed by PKware, Inc., in 1989 and available from a wide variety of sources, PKZIP can combine one or more files into a compressed output file having the extension .zip. A companion utility program, PKUNZIP, is required to uncompress the compressed files. *See also* PKUNZIP, shareware, utility program. 一种广泛应用的共享实用程序，用来进行文件压缩。PKZIP 是 PKware 公司于 1989 年开发的，可从各种途径得到。它能将一个或多个文件结合到一个具有 .zip 扩展名的压缩输出文件中。对压缩文件解压缩时，要求使用一个相配对的实用程序 PKUNZIP。参阅 PKUNZIP, shareware, utility program。

PLA *n.* **可编程逻辑阵列**

Acronym for programmable logic array. *See* fieldprogrammable logic array. 为 programmable logic array 的缩略语。见 fieldprogrammable logic array。

placeholder *n.* **占位符**

1. A character that masks or hides another character for security reasons. For example, when a user types a password, an asterisk is displayed on the screen to take the place of each character typed. 一种为了保密的目的掩盖另一个字符的字符。当用户输入口令时，在屏幕上显示的是“*”，取代输入的口令字符。

2. Text or some other element used in an application as an indicator that the user should enter in his or her own text. 应用程序中使用的文本或

其他一些元素。提示用户在此位置应该输入文本。

Plain Old Telephone Service *n.* 简易老式电话服务

See(见) POTS.

plaintext *n.* 明文;纯文本

1. Nonencrypted or decrypted text. *See also* decryption, encryption. 未经加密或已解密的文本。参阅 decryption, encryption。

2. A file that is stored as plain ASCII data. *Compare* ciphertext. 以纯 ASCII 码数据存储的一个文件。比较 ciphertext。

plain vanilla *adj.* 【修】单纯功能

Ordinary; the standard version of hardware or software without any enhancements. For example, a plain vanilla modem might have data transfer capability but no fax or voice features. 通常指硬件或软件的一种没有任何增强的标准版本。例如,一个单纯功能的调制解调器具有数据传送能力,但没有传真或声音特性。

.plan *n.* .plan 文件扩展名

A file in a UNIX user's home directory that is displayed when other users finger that account. Users can enter information into .plan files at their discretion to provide information in addition to that normally displayed by the finger command. *See also* finger. UNIX 用户主目录中的一类文件,当其他用户用远程用户信息服务程序(finger)察看该用户账号时便会显示。用户可以根据自己的判断将信息输入到.plan 文件中,以提供除了远程用户信息服务命令正常显示之外的信息。参阅 finger。

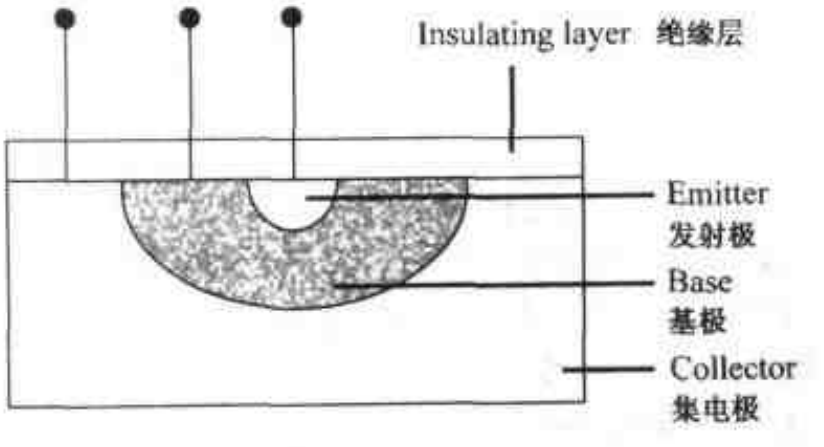
planar *adj.* 【修】平面

1. In computer graphics, lying within a plane. 在计算机图形学中,指平展在一个平面上。

2. In the fabrication of semiconductor materials, maintaining the original flat surface of the silicon wafer throughout processing, while the chemicals that make up the elements that control the flow of current are diffused into (and beneath) the surface. 在半导体材料加工中,使硅圆片表面在整个处理过程中保持原来的平整,与此同时,构成控制电流流动的元素的化学成分扩散进入硅圆片的表面和表面之下。

planar transistor *n.* 平面晶体管

A special form of transistor that is fabricated with all three elements (collector, emitter, and base) on a single layer of semiconductor material. The structure of a planar transistor permits it to dissipate relatively large amounts of heat, making this design suitable for power transistors. See the illustration. 一种特殊类型的晶体管,它的三个电极(集电极、发射极和基极)制作在半导体材料的同一层上。平面晶体管的结构使其能够较好地散热,因而这种设计适合于功率晶体管。参阅本条目的图例。



Planar transistor

plasma display *n.* 等离子体显示器

See(见) gas-discharge display.

plastic leadless chip carrier *n.* 塑料无引线芯片载体

See(见) PLCC.

plastic transistor *n.* 塑料晶体管

A transistor produced entirely from plastic rather than the traditional silicon. A plastic transistor is flexible enough to be embedded in curved surfaces or folded. Production of plastic transistors begins with a thin piece of clear plastic, onto which layers of plastic are printed or sprayed through a mesh. The result is a lightweight, flexible and transparent transistor that can be manufactured in high volumes for a fraction of the cost of silicon transistors. The flexibility and low-cost of plastic transistors make them useful in applications from transparent foldable displays to one-use product containers. *See also* electronic paper. 一种完全用塑料,而不是用传统的硅生产的晶体管。塑料晶体管可以非常灵活地被弯曲和折叠,以便嵌如到线路板上。塑料晶体管的基座是一块非常薄的

透明塑料，在其上面通过网格印刷或喷涂塑料层，就能够生产出重量轻、易弯曲的透明晶体管。这种晶体管可以以比硅晶体管更小的成本大批量进行生产。容易弯曲和低成本使塑料晶体管获得了广泛应用，从透明的、可折叠的显示器到一次性使用的包装容器都可以使用这种晶体管。参阅 electronic paper。

platen *n.* 压纸卷筒

The cylinder in most impact printers and typewriters, around which the paper wraps and against which the print mechanism strikes the paper. The paper bail, a spring-loaded bar with small rollers, holds the paper smoothly against the platen just above the print mechanism. 大多数击打式打印机或打字机上的圆柱形部件，打印纸卷绕在其上，并承受打印机构对纸的击打。压纸杆（一根弹簧加压的棒，带有小滚筒）把打印纸平展地贴在压纸卷筒上，正好位于打印机构之上。

platform *n.* 平台

1. The foundation technology of a computer system. Because computers are layered devices composed of a chip-level hardware layer, a firmware and operatingsystem layer, and an applications program layer, the bottommost layer of a machine is often called a platform. 计算机系统的基础技术。计算机是由芯片级硬件层、固件和操作系统层以及应用程序层构成的分层设备，机器的最底层常称为平台。

2. In everyday usage, the type of computer or operating system being used. 在日常应用中，指所用的计算机或操作系统的类型。

Platform for Internet Content Selection *n.* 因特网内容选择平台（标准）

A specification for rating and labeling Internet content. Originally developed by the World Wide Web Consortium to enable parents, teachers, administrators, and other caretakers to control the material to which children have online access, its use has expanded to include the protection of privacy and intellectual property. PICS is not itself a system for rating Internet content. Rather, it specifies the format conventions to be used by rating systems in devising labels that can be read by PICS-compatible software. *Acronym*: PICS. 一种评定和标注因特网内容的规范。最初由万维网联盟开发，用来使父母、教师、管理者和其他关心者控制儿童在线访问可以获得的资料。它的用途可以扩展到包括对隐私和知识产权的保护。PICS 规范本身不是一个因特网内容评级的系统，而是指定分级系统所设计标签的格式约定，这些标签可以由与 PICS 规范兼容的软件读取。缩略为 PICS。

Platform for Privacy Preference Project *n.* 隐私选择项目平台

See（见）P3P.

Platform for Privacy Preferences *n.* 隐私选择平台（协议）

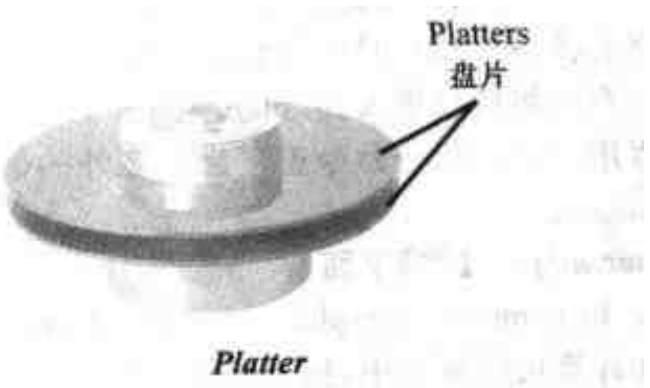
See（见）P3P.

platform invoke *n.* 平台调用

The functionality provided by the run time to enable managed code to call unmanaged native DLL entry points. 由运行库提供的一种功能，使托管的代码能够调用非托管的本地 DLL 入口点。

platter *n.* 盘片

One of the individual metal data storage disks within a hard disk drive. Most hard disks have from two to eight platters. See the illustration. *See also* hard disk. 硬盘驱动器中的一个单独的金属制数据存储盘。大多数硬盘驱动器具有 2 到 8 个盘片。参阅本条目的图例。参阅 hard disk。



Platter

player *n.* 播放器

In relation to digital audio, a program that plays music and other audio files that have been ripped (transferred from a compact disc to a hard disk) and then encoded in a playable format, such as MP3. *See also* encoder, MP3, ripper. 一种与数字音频有关的应用程序。这种程序能够播放音乐和其他一些音频文件，首先要从其他存储媒体上“剥离”这些音频文件（如从光碟拷贝到硬盘上），然后以播放器能够播放的格式的进行编码，如

MP3。参阅 encoder, MP3, ripper。

PlayStation *n.* **PlayStation 游戏系统**

Sony Corporation's console computer entertainment gaming system. PlayStation 2, the latest version, is a 128-bit system that features a 300-MHz processor, 32 MB of Direct RDRAM main memory, and a floating-point performance of 6.2 GFLOPS. PlayStation 2 also offers the capability to play CDs and DVDs. *See also* computer game, console game. *Compare* Dreamcast, GameCube, Xbox. 索尼公司的一种控制台计算机娱乐游戏系统。最新版本 PlayStation 2 是一个 128 位的系统，具有一个主频为 300MHz 的处理器，32M 的 RDRAM 主存，浮点运算能力为 6.2 GFLOPS。PlayStation 2 还能够播放 CD 和 DVD。参阅 computer game, console game。比较 Dreamcast, GameCube, Xbox。

PL/C *n.* **PL/C 语言**

A version of the PL/I programming language developed at Cornell University and used on mainframe computers. *See also* PL/I. PL/I 编程语言的一个版本，由康奈尔大学开发，用于大型主机。参阅 PL/I。

PLCC *n.* **塑料无引线芯片载体**

Acronym for **p**lastic **l**eadless **c**hip **c**arrier. An inexpensive variation of the leadless chip carrier (LCC) method of mounting chips on boards. Although the two carriers are similar in appearance, PLCCs are physically incompatible with leadless chip carriers, which are made from a ceramic material. *See also* leadless chip carrier. 为 plastic leadless chip carrier 的缩略语。以无引线芯片载体(LCC)方法在电路板上安装芯片的一种不太贵的变形方法。虽然两种载体外观上相似，PLCC 在物理上却与陶瓷材料制成的 LCC 不兼容。参阅 leadless chip carrier。

PLD *n.* **可编程逻辑器件**

See(见) programmable logic device.

PL/I *n.* **PL/I 语言**

Acronym for **P**rogramming **L**anguage **I** ((O)ne). A programming language developed by IBM (1964-1969), designed to bring together the key features of FORTRAN, COBOL, and ALGOL while introducing such new concepts as condition-based error handling and multitasking. The result of this effort was a compiled, structured language that was so complex that it never gained widespread acceptance. Nevertheless, PL/I is still used in some academic and research environments. *See also* ALGOL, COBOL, compiled language, FORTRAN. 为 Programming Language I (One)的缩略语。由 IBM 公司于 1964 年到 1969 年间开发的一种编程语言，设计意图是把 FORTRAN、COBOL 和 ALGOL 语言的关键特性综合到一起，并引入一些新的概念，如基于条件的差错处理技术和多任务处理技术。这些努力的结果是创建了一种编译型的结构化语言，但太复杂，因而从来没有被人们广泛接受。虽然如此，PL/I 仍在某些教学与研究环境下应用。参阅 ALGOL, COBOL, compiled language, FORTRAN。

PL/M *n.* **PL/M 语言**

Acronym for **P**rogramming **L**anguage for **M**icrocomputers. A programming language derived from PL/I and developed in the early 1970s by Intel Corporation for microprocessors. PL/M was used primarily for the creation of operating systems. *See also* PL/I. 为 Programming Language for Microcomputers 的缩略语。从 PL/I 导出的一种编程语言，是 Intel 公司于 70 年代初期为微处理器开发的。PL/M 曾主要用于创建操作系统。参阅 PL/I。

plot *vb.* **【动】绘图**

To create a graphic or a diagram by connecting points representing variables (values) that are defined by their positions in relation to a horizontal (x) axis and a vertical (y) axis (and sometimes a depth, or z, axis). 通过连接那些代表变量(值)的点创建图形或框图的过程，这些点是由它们在水平(x)轴和垂直(y)轴(有时还有深度轴，即 z 轴)上的位置确定的。

plotter *n.* **绘图仪**

Any device used to draw charts, diagrams, and other line-based graphics. Plotters use either pens or electrostatic charges and toner. Pen plotters draw on paper or transparencies with one or more colored pens. Electrostatic plotters "draw" a pattern of electrostatically charged dots on the paper and then apply toner and fuse it in place. Plotters

P

use three basic types of paper handling: flatbed, drum, and pinch roller. Flatbed plotters hold the paper still and move the pen along both *x* and *y* axes. Drum plotters roll the paper over a cylinder. The pen moves along one axis while the drum, with the paper attached, moves along the other. Pinch-roller plotters are a hybrid of the two, in which the pen moves only along one axis while the paper is moved back and forth by small rollers. 用来绘制曲线图、框图以及其他基于线条的图形的任何设备。绘图仪使用绘图笔，或者使用静电荷及墨粉。笔式绘图仪用一支或多支彩色笔在纸或透明胶片上画图。静电绘图仪先在纸上"画"出一个用带静电荷的点组成的图案，然后沾上墨粉并将其热熔在上面。绘图仪有三种操纵纸的方法：平板式、鼓式和滚筒式。平板式绘图仪使纸保持不动，使画笔沿 *x* 轴和 *y* 轴方向移动。鼓式绘图仪使纸在一个圆柱上滚动。笔沿着一个轴的方向移动，与此同时鼓带动贴在其上的纸沿另一轴的方向移动。滚筒式绘图仪是上述两种的混合，画笔只沿一个轴的方向移动，而纸则在一些小滚轮的带动下前后移动。

PL/SQL *n.* **扩展版 SQL 过程化语言**

Short for Procedural Language Extension to SQL. Oracle's data manipulation language that allows sequenced or grouped execution of SQL statements and is commonly used to manipulate data in an Oracle database. The syntax is similar to the Ada programming language. 为 Procedural Language Extension to SQL 的缩写。Oracle 数据库的数据操纵语言。这种操纵语言能够顺序执行或成批执行 SQL 语句，它通常用来操纵 Oracle 数据库中的数据。这种语言的语法与 Ada 程序语言非常接近。

plug *n.* **插头**

A connector, especially a male connector, one that fits into a socket. *See also* male connector. 一种可以插入插座的连接器，特别指插针式连接器。参阅 male connector。

plug and play *n.* **即插即用(功能，规范)**

1. Generally, a reference to the ability of a computer system to automatically configure a device added to it. Plug and play capability exists in Macintoshes based on the NuBus and, since Windows 95, on PC-compatible computers. 通常指计算机系统自动配置添加其上的设备的能力。此功能在基于 NuBus 总线的 Macintosh 机和采用 1995 年版视窗操作系统之后的 PC 兼容机上得以使用。

2. When capitalized and, especially, when abbreviated PnP, a set of specifications developed by Intel and Microsoft that allows a PC to configure itself automatically to work with peripherals such as monitors, modems, and printers. A user can plug in a peripheral and "play" it without manually configuring the system. A Plug and Play PC requires both a BIOS that supports Plug and Play and a Plug and Play expansion card. *Abbreviation*: PnP. *See also* BIOS, expansion board, peripheral. 当字母为大写时，特别是缩写为 PnP 时，指一系列由英特尔公司和微软公司推出的规范，允许 PC 自动配置自身与外围设备(如监视器、调制解调器和打印机等)一起工作。用户可插入某个外围设备并且无需手工配置该系统就可直接使用它。具有即插即用功能的 PC 机要求支持即插即用的 BIOS 和即插即用的扩展卡。缩写为 PnP。参阅 BIOS, expansion board, peripheral。

plugboard *n.* **插件板**

A board that permits users to control the operation of a device by plugging cables into sockets. 在插座中插入电缆，即允许用户控制设备操作的一种电路板。

plug-compatible *adj.* **【修】插接兼容**

Equipped with connectors that are equivalent both in structure and in usage. For example, most modems having DB-25 connectors on their rear panels are plug-compatible—that is, one can be replaced by another without the cable having to be rewired. *Compare* pin-compatible. 指配备有结构与用法都等价的连接器的一种说法。例如，大多数后面板上装有 DB-25 型连接器的调制解调器是插接兼容的；也就是说，一台调制解调器可以代替另一台而不需要另接电缆。比较 pin-compatible。

plug-in *n.* **插入程序**

1. A small software program that plugs into a larger application to provide added functionality. 插入一个大的应用程序中，以提供附加功能的一个小的软件程序。

2. A software component that plugs into the Netscape Navigator. Plug-ins permit the Web browser to access and execute files embedded in HTML documents that are in formats the browser normally would not recognize, such as many animation, video, and audio files. Most plug-ins are developed by software companies who have proprietary software in which the embedded files are created. *Compare* helper application. 插入 Netscape Navigator 中的一个软件成分。插入程序允许万维网浏览器访问并执行嵌入在 HTML 文档中的某些文件，这些文件的形式是浏览器通常无法识别的，例如许多动画、视频和音频文件。大多数插入程序是由软件公司开发的，他们拥有嵌入文件创建于其中的软件的所有权。比较 helper application。

p-machine *n.* 虚拟机

See(见) pseudomachine.

PMML *n.* 预测模型置标语言

Acronym for Predictive Model Markup Language. An XML-based language that enables sharing of defined predictive models between compliant vendor applications. 为 Predictive Model Markup Language 的缩略语。一种基于 XML 的语言，使各个相依厂商的应用程序之间可以共享各种已规定的预测模型。

PMMU *n.* 页式内存管理单元

See(见) paged memory management unit.

PMOS *n.* P 沟道金属氧化物半导体

Acronym for P-channel metal-oxide semiconductor. A MOSFET semiconductor technology in which the conduction channel is formed by the movement of holes (electron "vacancies" created as electrons move from atom to atom) rather than electrons. Because holes move more slowly than electrons do, PMOS is slower than NMOS, but it is also easier and less expensive to fabricate. *See also* MOS, MOSFET, P-type semiconductor. *Compare* CMOS, NMOS. 为 P-channel metal-oxide semiconductor 的缩略语。MOS 场效应管半导体技术的一种，其导电沟道是由空穴(由于电子从一个原子到另一个原子的移动而形成的电子"空位")而不是电子的流动而形成的。由于空穴的运动比电子运动慢得多，所以 PMOS 比 NMOS 慢，但它容易加工而且较便宜。参阅 MOS, MOSFET, P-type semiconductor。比较 CMOS, NMOS。

PMS *n.* 全色调匹配系统

See(见) PANTONE MATCHING SYSTEM.

PNG *n.* 可移植网络图形

Acronym for Portable Network Graphics. A file format for bitmapped graphic images, designed to be a replacement for the GIF format, without the legal restrictions associated with GIF. *See also* GIF. 为 Portable Network Graphics 的缩略语。一种位映式图形化图像的文件格式，设计用来取代 GIF 格式，没有与 GIF 相关的那么多合法性限制。参阅 GIF。

PNNI *n.* 专用网络间接口协议

Short for Private Network-to-Network Interface. A routing protocol used in ATM networks that provides switches with the ability to communicate changes in the network. Through PNNI, switches can be informed of changes to the network as they occur and can then use the information to make appropriate routing decisions. *See also* ATM. 为 Private Network-to-Network Interface 的缩写。一种在 ATM 网中使用的路由协议。这种协议可以在网络中交换所发生变化的信息。使用专用网络间接口协议，当网络发生变化时就可以通知交换机，然后根据这些信息做出适当的路由决策。参阅 ATM。

PnP *n.* 即插即用

See(见) plug and play (第 2 个释义).

PNP *n.* PNP 晶体管

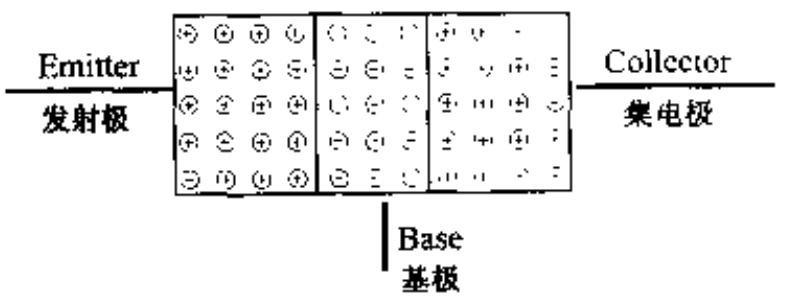
See(见) PNP transistor.

PNP transistor *n.* PNP 晶体管

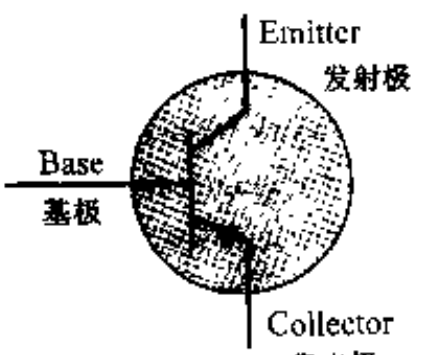
A type of bipolar transistor in which a base of N-type material is sandwiched between an emitter and a collector of P-type material. The base, emitter, and collector are the three terminals of the transistor through which current flows. In a PNP transistor, holes (electron "vacancies") are the majority of the charge carriers, and they flow from the emitter to the collector. See the illustration. *See also* N-type semiconductor, P-type semiconductor. *Compare* NPN transistor. 双极型晶体管的一种类型，它的基极为 N 型材料，夹在 P 型材料的发射极和集电极之间。基极、发射极和集电极是晶体管的三个端点，电流通过它们流动。

在 PNP 晶体管中，空穴（电子"空位"）为多数载流子，从发射极流到集电极。参阅本条目的图例。参阅 N-type semiconductor, P-type semiconductor。比较 NPN transistor。

Internal diagram
内部机理图



Schematic diagram
符号（示意）图



PNP transistor

pocket Excel *n.* **袖珍 Excel**

A scaled-down version of Microsoft Excel for the Pocket PC. *See also* Microsoft Excel. 微软公司 Excel（表单软件）的一种规模缩小了的版本，供口袋型 PC 使用。参阅 Microsoft Excel。

Pocket PC *n.* **袖珍 PC[个人计算机]**

A personal handheld computing device based on specifications designed by Microsoft and running the Microsoft Windows for Pocket PC operating system. Pocket PCs maintain the look of a Windows operating system display screen and offer compact versions of many of the applications that run on Windowspowered personal computers. A number of manufacturers produce Pocket PCs, including Hewlett-Packard, Compaq, and Casio. 一种个人手持计算设备，由微软公司专门设计并运行微软公司的 Windows PPC 操作系统。袖珍个人电脑保留了 Windows 显示屏的外形，还有许多运行在个人电脑上的应用程序的压缩版。有许多大公司生产这种袖珍个人电脑，如惠普、康柏和 Casio。

pocket Word *n.* **袖珍 Word**

A scaled-down version of Microsoft Word for the Pocket PC. *See also* Microsoft Word. 微软公司 Word（字处理软件）的一种规模缩小了的版本，供口袋型 PC 使用。参阅 Microsoft Word。

point[1] *n.* **点，磅**

1. A unit of measure used in printing, equal to approximately 1/72 of an inch. Character height and the amount of space (leading) between lines of text are usually specified in points. 印刷中使用的一个度量单位，大约相当于 1/72 英寸。字符的高度和文本行间距（即行间的空白）通常以点来指明（或规定）。

2. A single pixel on the screen, identified by its row and column numbers. 屏幕上一个单独的像素，用行号和列号表示。

3. A location in a geometric form, represented by two or more numbers that constitute its coordinates. 在几何图形中的一个位置，由构成其坐标的两个或更多个数代表。

point[2] *vb.* **【动】指向**

To move an arrow or other such indicator to a particular item or position on the screen by using direction keys or by maneuvering a pointing device such as a mouse. 利用方向键或操纵鼠标之类的定位装置，把箭头或类似指示符移到屏幕上的一个特定项或位置上。

point-and-click *adj.* **【修】点击**

Enabling a user to select data and activate programs by using a mouse or other pointing device to move a cursor to a desired location ("point") and pressing a button on the mouse or other pointing device ("click"). 利用鼠标或其他定位装置，把光标移动到要求的位置（"点"）并且按下鼠标或其他定位装置上的按钮（"击"），使得用户能够选择数据或激活程序。

PointCast *n.* **定点投送服务**

An Internet service that delivers and displays a personalized set of news articles to individual users. Unlike the World Wide Web and other Internet applications, PointCast is a *push*technology, where the server automatically uploads data

without a specific command from the client. *See also* server (definition 2). —种向个别用户提供并显示个人定制的一组新闻文章的因特网服务。与万维网和其他因特网应用程序不同，定点投送是一种"推"技术，服务系统能自动地传输数据到某个客户子系统，而不需要来自该客户子系统的特殊命令。参阅 server（第 2 个释义）。

point chart *n.* **散点图**

See(见) scatter diagram.

point diagram *n.* **散点图**

See(见) scatter diagram.

pointer *n.* **指针**

In programming and information processing, a variable that contains the memory location (address) of some data rather than the data itself. *See also* address[1] (definition 1), handle (definition 1), mouse pointer, reference[1]. 在编程和信息处理中，一个包含着某些数据的内存位置（地址）而不是数据本身的变量。参阅 address[1]（第 1 个释义），handle（第 1 个释义），mouse pointer, reference[1]。

pointing device *n.* **指点器；点击设备**

An input device used to control an onscreen cursor for such actions as "pressing" on-screen buttons in dialog boxes, choosing menu items, and selecting ranges of cells in spreadsheets or groups of words in a document. A pointing device is often used to create drawings or graphical shapes. The most common pointing device is the mouse, which was popularized by its use with the Apple Macintosh. Other pointing devices include graphics tablets, styluses, light pens, joysticks, pucks, and trackballs. *See also* graphics tablet, joystick, light pen, mouse, puck, stylus, trackball. 一种用来控制屏幕上光标的输入装置，可执行的动作如："按下"屏幕上对话框中的按钮，选择选单项以及在电子数据表格中选择单元范围，或在文档中选择词组。定位装置常用来建立制图或图形。最常用的定位装置是鼠标，由于 Apple 公司 Macintosh 计算机使用了它而使之变得流行。其他定位装置包括图形输入板、指示笔、光笔、游戏杆、定标器和跟踪球等。参阅 graphics tablet, joystick, light pen, mouse, puck, stylus, trackball。

point listing *n.* **站点列表**

A database of popular Web sites categorized by topics of interest and often rated by design and content. 有关流行的万维网站点的一个数据库。这些站点是按专题进行分类，并经常根据设计和内容进行评选的。

point of presence *n.* **存在点**

1. A point in a wide area network to which a user can connect with a local telephone call. 广域网中的一个站点，用户可通过本地电话呼叫与之连接。

2. A point at which a long distance telephone carrier connects to a local telephone exchange or to an individual user. *Acronym*: POP. 远距离电话载波信号连接到本地电话交换机或个别用户的一个点。缩略为 POP。

point of sale *n.* **销售点**

See(见) POS.

point-to-point configuration *n.* **点到点配置链路**

A communications link in which dedicated links exist between individual origins and destinations, as opposed to a point-to-multipoint configuration, in which the same signal goes to many destinations (such as a cable TV system), or a switched configuration, in which the signal moves from the origin to a switch that routes the signal to one of several possible destinations. *Also called*: point-to-point connection. —种通信链路，在个别的源点与目标点之间存在着专用链路，它与一点对多点配置和交换配置链路不同，一点对多点配置中同一信号可到达多个目标点（如有线电视系统）；交换配置中信号从源点传到交换机，并将此信号引导到几个可能的目标点之一。也称为 point-to-point connection。

point-to-point connection *n.* **点对点连接**

See(见) point-to-point configuration.

point-to-point message system *n.* **点对点信息交换系统**

In Sun Microsystems's J2EE network platform, a messaging system that uses message queues to store asynchronous, formatted data for coordinating enterprise applications. Each message is addressed to a specific queue, and client applications retrieve messages from the queues. *See also* asynchronous, J2EE. Sun 微系统公司的 J2EE 网络

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平台中的一种信息交换系统，它用消息队列存储异步的、格式化的数据，以便协调企业应用软件。每条消息都被放置到一个特定队列中，客户应用软件从这个队列中检索消息。参阅 asynchronous，J2EE。

Point-to-Point Protocol *n.* 点对点协议

See(见) PPP.

point-to-point tunneling *n.* 点对点隧穿法[技术]

A means of setting up secure communications over an open, public network such as the Internet. *See also* PPTP. 一种在开放的、公用网络(如因特网)上建立安全通信的方法。参阅 PPTP.

Point-to-Point Tunneling Protocol *n.* 点对点隧道技术协议

See(见) PPTP.

Poisson distribution *n.* 泊松分布

A mathematical curve often used in statistics and simulation to represent the likelihood of some event occurring, such as the arrival of a customer in a queue, when the average likelihood is known. This distribution, named after the French mathematician S. D. Poisson, is simpler to calculate than the normal and binomial distributions. *See also* binomial distribution, normal distribution.
统计和仿真中使用的一条数学曲线，表示在平均概率已知的情况下某些事件(如队列中某个顾客的到达时间)的发生概率。泊松分布的名称源于法国数学家 S. D. 泊松，它比正态分布和二项式分布的计算更简单。参阅 binomial distribution, normal distribution。

poke *vb.* 【动】存数

To store a byte into an absolute memory location. PEEK (read a byte from memory) and POKE commands are often found in programming languages, such as Basic, that do not normally allow access to specific memory locations. 将一个字节存入一个绝对内存位置。PEEK(从内存中读取一个字节)与 POKE 命令常见于编程语言(如 Basic)，这样的语言通常不允许对特定内存单元访问。

polar coordinates *n.* 极坐标

Coordinates of the form (*r*, q) used to locate a point in two dimensions (on a plane). The polar coordinate *r* is the length of the line that starts at the origin and ends at the point, and q (Greek theta) is the angle between that line and the positive *x*-axis. *Compare* Cartesian coordinates. 用来在二维(平面)中确定一个点的(*r*, q)形式的坐标。极坐标中的 *r* 是从原点开始到给定点结束的线段长度，q(希腊字母 θ)是线段与正向 *x* 轴之间的夹角。比较 Cartesian coordinates。

polarity *n.* 极性

The sign of the potential (voltage) difference between two points in a circuit. When a potential difference exists between two points, one point has a positive polarity and the other a negative polarity. Electrons flow from negative to positive; by convention, however, current is considered to flow from positive to negative. 电路中两点之间电势差(电压)的符号。当两点间存在电势差时，一个点具有正极性，另一点具有负极性。电子从负极流到正极；然而，根据约定，认为"电流"方向是从正极流向负极。

polarized component *n.* 有极性元件

A circuit component that must be installed with its leads in a particular orientation with respect to the polarity of the circuit. Diodes, rectifiers, and some capacitors are examples of polarized components. 一类电路元件，安装时必须按照电路的极性来确定其引线的朝向。例如，二极管、整流器及某些电容器是有极性元件。

polarizing filter *n.* 偏振滤光镜

A transparent piece of glass or plastic that polarizes the light passing through it; that is, it allows only waves vibrating in a certain direction to pass through. Polarizing filters are often used to reduce glare on monitor screens. *See also* glare filter.
一种透明玻璃或塑料片，使通过其中的光产生偏振，即只允许在一定方向上振动的波通过。偏振滤光镜常用来减小监视器屏幕上的闪烁。参阅 glare filter。

Polish notation *n.* 波兰记法

See(见) prefix notation.

polling *n.* 轮询

See(见) autopolling.

polling cycle *n.* 轮询周期

The time and sequence required for a program to poll each of its devices or network nodes. *See also* autopolling. 一个程序轮询它的每个设备或网络

节点所要求的时间和顺序。参阅 autopolling。

polygon *n.* 多边形

Any two-dimensional closed shape composed of three or more line segments, such as a hexagon, an octagon, or a triangle. Computer users encounter polygons in graphics programs. 由三条或更多条线段构成的任何二维封闭形状，如六角形、八角形或三角形。计算机用户在图形程序中经常会遇到多边形。

polyline *n.* 折线

An open shape consisting of multiple connected segments. Polylines are used in CAD and other graphics programs. *See also* CAD. 由多条连接的线段构成的一个开口形状。折线常用于 CAD 或其他图形程序中。参阅 CAD。

polymorphism *n.* 多态性

In an object-oriented programming language, the ability to redefine a routine in a derived class (a class that inherited its data structures and routines from another class). Polymorphism allows the programmer to define a base class that includes routines that perform standard operations on groups of related objects, without regard to the exact type of each object. The programmer then redefines the routines in the derived class for each type, taking into account the characteristics of the object. *See also* class, derived class, object (definition 2), objectoriented programming. 在面向对象的编程语言中，在一个导出类(从其他类中继承其数据结构和例程的类)中重定义一个例程的能力。多态性允许程序员定义一个基类，该基类包含在相关对象组中执行标准操作的例程，而不考虑每个对象的严格类型。程序员随后则可以在导出类中考虑到具体对象的特性，并为每个类型重定义例程。参阅 class, derived class, object (第 2 个释义), objectoriented programming。

Pong *n.* Pong 游戏程序

The first commercial video game, a table tennis simulation, created by Nolan Bushnell of Atari in 1972. 由 Atari 的 Nolan Bushnell 于 1972 年建立的一个乒乓球仿真软件，是第一个商业化的视频游戏。

pop *vb.* 【动】弹出

To fetch the top (most recently added) element of a stack, removing that element from the stack in the process. *Compare* push[2] (definition 1). 取出栈顶元素(最近加入的)，将其从堆栈移出进行处理。比较 push[2](第 1 个释义)。

POP *n.* 存在点；邮局协议

See(见) point of presence, Post Office Protocol.

POP3 *n.* 第 3 代邮局协议

Acronym for Post Office Protocol 3. This is the current version of the Post Office Protocol standard in common use on TCP/IP networks. *See also* Post Office Protocol, TCP/IP. 为 Post Office Protocol 3 的缩略语。在 TCP/IP 网络中常用的邮局协议的当前版本。参阅 Post Office Protocol, TCP IP。

populate *vb.* 【动】插装；批量载入

1. To put chips in the sockets of a circuit board. 把芯片插入电路板上的插座内。

2. To import prepared data into a database from a file using a software procedure rather than by having a human operator enter individual records. 利用软件过程把预先准备好的数据由文件输入到数据库中，而不是由操作员人工逐个记录地输入。

pop-under ad *n.* 弹出式背景广告

An advertisement on the Internet that appears in a new window in the background, behind the Web site content. Users may be unaware of the presence of pop-under ads until they close foreground windows at the end of a Web session. Pop-under ads may appear in response to a mouse click, a rollover, or after a user has spent a predetermined amount of time at a Web site. *See also* pop-up ad.

因特网上的一种广告。在网站内容的背后，以背景的形式出现在的一个新窗口中。用户可能只有在浏览完网络后关闭前景窗口时才会知道弹出式背景广告窗口的存在。单击鼠标、翻滚页面或者在一个 Web 站点浏览预定的时间后，都可以触发弹出式背景广告。参阅 pop-up ad。

pop-up ad *n.* 弹出式前景广告

An advertisement on the Internet that appears in a new window in the foreground, often whenever a new page is opened within a site. Pop-up ads may appear in response to a mouse click, a rollover, or after a user has spent a predetermined amount of time at a Web site. *See also* pop-under ad. 因特

网上的一种广告。在网站内容的前面，以前景的形式出现在新窗口中。经常是在打开一个新的网页时出现。单击鼠标、翻滚页面或者在一个 Web 站点浏览预定的时间后，都可以触发弹出式前景广告。参阅 pop-under ad。

pop-up Help *n.* 弹出式帮助

An online help system whose messages appear as pop-up windows when the user clicks on a topic or area of the screen about which help is desired. Typically, a special form of click, such as clicking the right mouse button or Option-clicking, will activate pop-up Help, if it is available. *See also* Balloon Help. 一种在线帮助系统，当用户点击一个与所希望帮助有关的题目或屏幕区域时，有关消息便作为一个弹出视窗出现。典型情况下，一种特殊形式的点击，例如点击鼠标右键或选项点击，如果是有效的，便会激活弹出式帮助。参阅 Balloon Help。

pop-up menu 或 **popup menu** *n.* 弹出式选单

In a graphical user interface, a menu that appears on-screen when a user selects a certain item. Pop-up menus can appear anywhere on the screen and generally disappear when the user selects an item in the menu. *Also called*: popup. *Compare* drop-down menu, pull-down menu. 在图形用户界面中，当用户选择了某个特定项时，出现在屏幕上的一个选单。弹出式选单可出现在屏幕上的任何地方，当用户选中选单中的一个项目时，选单通常会消失。也称为 popup。比较 drop-down menu，pull-down menu。

pop-up messages *n.* 弹出式消息

The messages that appear when pop-up Help is used. 当使用弹出式帮助时出现的消息。

pop-up window *n.* 弹出式窗口

A window that appears when an option is selected. Typically, the window remains visible until the mouse button is released. 当某个选项被选中时出现的一种视窗。典型情况下，此视窗将持续可见，直到释放鼠标按钮。

port[1] *n.* 端口；端口号

1. An interface through which data is transferred between a computer and other devices (such as a printer, mouse, keyboard, or monitor), a network, or a direct connection to another computer. The port appears to the CPU as one or more memory addresses that it can use to send or receive data. Specialized hardware, such as in an add-on circuit board, places data from the device in the memory addresses and sends data from the memory addresses to the device. Ports may also be dedicated solely to input or to output. Ports typically accept a particular type of plug used for a specific purpose. For example, a serial data port, a keyboard, and a high-speed network port all use different connectors, so it's not possible to plug a cable into the wrong port. *Also called*: input/output port. 一种接口，数据通过它可以在计算机和其他设备（如打印机、鼠标、键盘或者监视器）之间、网络之间或者其他直接相连的计算机之间进行传输。端口对 CPU 而言，就是可以用来发送或接收数据的一个或多个内存地址。像附加电路板这样的专用硬件，将来自设备的数据放置到内存地址，以及将来自该内存地址的数据发送给设备。端口也可以只用于输入或只用于输出。端口通常接受用于特定目的的特定类型的插头。例如，串行数据端口、键盘和高速网络端口都使用不同的连接器，因此将电缆插错端口是不可能的。也称为 input/output port。

2. port number. 端口号。

port[2] *vb.* 【动】转出，移出

1. To change a program in order to be able to run it on a different computer. 改变一个程序，使之能在不同的计算机上运行。

2. To move documents, graphics, and other files from one computer to another. 从一台计算机上移动文档、图形或其他文件到其他计算机。

port 25 blocking *n.* 端口 25 阻挡技术

An anti-spam technique adopted by many ISPs to prevent bulk mailings of unsolicited commercial e-mail. Spammers may try to use SMTP servers to relay a single commercial e-mail to multiple recipients. Port 25 blocking filters prevent this spam distribution method. Although it is a popular remedy for some spam problems, port 25 blocking may cause problems for legitimate users of non-compatible e-mail programs. 一种反垃圾邮件技术。许多因特网服务提供商采用这种技术，阻止大量的商业电子邮件的进入。发布垃圾邮件的人

试图用 SMTP 服务器将单一的商业电子邮件转发到多个用户。端口 25 阻挡过滤器技术会阻挡这些垃圾邮件的分发。虽然端口 25 阻挡是比较流行的解决垃圾邮件难题的方法。但是这种方法也可能会影响合法用户的非兼容的电子邮件使用。

portable *adj.* 【修】可移植;便携式

1. Capable of running on more than one computer system or under more than one operating system. Highly portable software can be moved to other systems with little effort, moderately portable software can be moved only with substantial effort, and nonportable software can be moved only with effort similar to or greater than the effort of writing the original program. 在一种以上的计算机系统中或在一个以上的操作系统下运行的能力。高度可移植软件只需很小的改动便可转移到别的系统中,中度可移植软件只需付出一定努力即可转移,而不可移植软件为转移而做的改动则跟重写原来的程序差不多。

2. Light enough, rugged enough, and free enough of encumbering external connections to be carried by a user. 轻便、结实并且便于外部连接、适合子用户携带的。

portable computer *n.* 便携式计算机

Any computer designed to be moved easily. Portable computers can be characterized by size and weight. See the table. 设计上便于移动的任何计算机。便携式计算机以尺寸和重量来分类。参阅本条目的表。

Table P. 2 Portable Computer

Type	Approximate weight	Power source	Comments
Transportable	15～30 lb	House current	Sometimes called luggable; usually has floppy and hard drives; standard CRT screen
Laptop	8～15 lb	House current or batteries	Can be held on the lap; usually has a floppy drive; uses flat LCD or plasma screen
Ultralight	2～8 lb	Batteries or transformer pack	Easy to carry in a briefcase; sometimes uses RAM drive or EPROM instead of floppy or hard drive; thinner models are known as notebook computers.
Handheld	Less than 2 lb	Batteries or transformer pack	Also called palmtop or palm-sized; can be held in one hand

表 P. 2 便携式计算机

类 型	大致重量	供电来源	简 要 说 明
移动型	15～30 磅	家用电源	有时称为"行李"型;通常有软盘和硬盘驱动器;标准的 CRT 显示器
膝上型	8～15 磅	家用电源或电池	可被置于膝上;通常有软盘驱动器;使用平面液晶或等离子显示器
超轻型	2～8 磅	电池或变压器	可容易地放入手提箱中;有时使用 RAM 驱动器或 EPROM 代替软盘和硬盘驱动器;较薄型号的即是笔记本型计算机
手持型	少于 2 磅	电池或变压器	也称掌上型或手掌大小;可用单手持住

Portable Digital Document *n.* 可移植数字文档

See(见) PDD.

Portable Distributed Objects *n.* 可移植分布式对象

Software from NeXT, running under UNIX, that supports an object model in which objects to be stored at various locations on a network can be accessed as though they were at a single location. *Acronym*: PDO. 由 NeXT 公司推出,运行在 UNIX 操作系统之下的软件。它支持一类对象模型,在此模型中,用户可以像在单一位置上一样地

访问存储在网络上不同位置的对象　缩略为 PDO。

Portable Document Format *n.*　可移植文档格式

The Adobe specification for electronic documents that use the Adobe Acrobat family of servers and readers. *Acronym*: PDF. *See also* Acrobat, .pdf.

Adobe 公司关于使用 Adobe Acrobat 系列服务系统和阅读软件的电子文档规范。缩略为 PDF。参阅 Acrobat, .pdf。

portable executable file *n.*　可移植的可执行文件

The file format used for executable programs as well as for files that are linked together to form executable programs.　一种用于表示可执行程序的文件格式，同样也可以表示可相互链接在一起以构成可执行程序的各种文件。

portable keyboard *n.*　便携式键盘

A portable keyboard for use with personal digital assistants (PDAs), wireless phones with advanced digital features, and other handheld mobile devices. Light, compact, and easy to carry, most portable keyboards fold for convenient storage and connect to the handheld device via a built-in cradle.　一种供各种个人数字助理(PDAs)、具有高级数字功能的无线电话和其他手持移动设备使用的便携式键盘。大多数便携式键盘重量轻、紧凑、容易携带，都能够折叠以方便存放和通过内置装置连接到手持设备。

portable language *n.*　可移植语言

A language that runs in the same way on different systems and therefore can be used for developing software for all of them. C, FORTRAN, and Ada are portable languages because their implementations on different systems are highly uniform; assembly language is extremely nonportable.　可在不同系统上以相同方式运行，因而能用来为这些系统开发软件的语言。C、FORTRAN 和 Ada 都是可移植语言，因为它们在不同系统上实现时相当一致。汇编语言是绝对不可移植的。

Portable Network Graphics *n.*　可移植网络图形

See(见) PNG.

portal *n.*　门户站点，网络出入口

A Web site that serves as a gateway to the Internet. A portal is a collection of links, content, and services designed to guide users to information they are likely to find interesting news, weather, entertainment, commerce sites, chat rooms, and so on. Yahoo!, Excite, MSN.com, and Netscape NetCenter are examples of portals. *See also* home page (definition 1), Web site.　作为网关服务于因特网的一种 Web 站点。门户站点是各种链接、内容和为用户提供感兴趣信息指南服务的集合。参阅 home page (第 1 个释义), Web site。

port enumerator *n.*　端口枚举程序

In Windows, part of the Plug and Play system that detects I/O ports and reports them to the configuration manager. *See also* plug and play (definition 2).　在 Windows 系统中，指即插即用系统的一部分，用来检测各个输入输出端口并向配置管理程序报告。参阅 plug and play (第 2 个释义)。

port expander *n.*　端口扩展器

A hardware mechanism used for connecting several devices to a single port. Although several devices might be connected, only one can use the port at any given moment.　用来把若干设备连接到同一端口的一种硬件机构。虽然可以连接几台设备，但任何给定时刻只有一台设备可以使用该端口。

portmapper *n.*　端口映射器

A service used by Remote Procedure Call (RPC) to assign port numbers. RPC doesn't follow the Well Known Ports port designations, and only Portmapper is assigned a permanent port number. Because hackers may gain access to portmapper communication, various portmapper security tools are often used to prevent theft of information. *See also* remote procedure call.　远程过程调用程序(RPC)用来指定端口号的一种服务程序。远程过程调用程序不兼容已知端口的指定，只有端口映射器才指定端口号。因为黑客可能访问端口映射器，所以，经常使用各种端口映射器安全工具来保护信息的安全。参阅 remote procedure call。

port number *n.*　端口号

A number that enables IP packets to be sent to a particular process on a computer connected to the Internet. Some port numbers, called "well-known" port numbers, are permanently assigned; for example, e-mail data under SMTP goes to port

number 25. A process such as a telnet session receives an "ephemeral" port number when it starts; data for that session goes to that port number, and the port number goes out of use when the session ends. A total of 65,535 port numbers are available for use with TCP, and the same number are available for UDP. *See also* IP, Simple Mail Transfer Protocol, socket (definition 1), TCP, UDP. *Compare* IP address. 使 IP 信息包得以发送到与因特网连接的计算机上某个特定进程的一个号码。有些端口号称为"著名"端口号,是永久赋予的;例如,电子邮件数据在 SMTP 之下送到端口号 25。一个进程(如 telnet 话路),当其启动时分配一个"暂时的"端口号;话路涉及的数据送到该端口号,当话路结束时该端口号也就终止使用。TCP 协议下总共有 65 536 个有效端口号,在 UDP 协议之下的有效端口号数目相同。参阅 IP, Simple Mail Transfer Protocol, socket (第 1 个释义), TCP, UDP。比较 IP address。

portrait mode *n.* 竖(向排版方)式,肖像(直立)模式

A vertical print orientation in which a document is printed across the narrower dimension of a rectangular sheet of paper. This is the print mode typical of most letters, reports, and other such documents. *Compare* landscape mode. 垂直打印取向,即文档沿长方形打印纸较窄的一边打印。这是大多数信件、报告及其他文档的典型打印模式。比较 landscape mode。

portrait monitor *n.* 竖式监视器

A monitor with a screen shape higher than it is wide. The proportions (but not necessarily the size) of the screen are usually the same as for a sheet of 81/2- by-11-inch paper. *Compare* landscape monitor. 屏幕高度大于宽度的监视器屏幕的比例通常(不是必须)与 8.5 英寸×11 英寸纸张相同。比较 landscape monitor。

port replicator *n.* 端口复制器

A device that enables easy connection of portable computers to less portable devices, such as printers, monitors, and full-sized keyboards. Instead of having to connect each such device individually to a portable computer, a user can plug it permanently into a port replicator and use it simply by plugging the computer into a single socket, also on the port replicator. Port replicators are comparable to docking stations, but without the same capability for expansion and storage. *Also called*: convenience adapter. *See also* docking station, port. 一种使便携式计算机与相对不便移动的设备(如打印机、监视器和全尺寸的键盘)的连接更简单的器件。用户可以将设备永久地插入一个端口复制器中,而不必把它们都分别连接到计算机上。这样,只需将计算机插入一个单独的插槽和端口复制器上就可以使用。端口复制器可比作为坞站,但是扩展和存储能力不同。也称为 convenience adapter。参阅 docking station, port。

POS *n.* 销售点

Acronym for **p**oint **o**f **s**ale. The place in a store at which goods are paid for. Computerized transaction systems, such as those in use at automated supermarkets, use scanners for reading tags and bar codes, electronic cash registers, and other special devices to record purchases at this point. 为 point of sale 的缩略语。商场中为所购货物付款的地方。在自动化超级市场中使用的计算机化交易系统,利用扫描仪读取标签和条码,电子收款机及其他专用设备记录该销售点的收益。

POSIT *n.* 开放系统互连网络技术文件

Acronym for **P**rofiles for **O**pen **S**ystems **I**nternetworking **T**echnology. A set of nonmandatory standards for U. S. government network equipment. POSIT, which recognizes the prevalence of TCP/IP, is the successor to GOSIP. *See also* GOSIP, TCP/IP. 为 **P**rofiles for **O**pen **S**ystems **I**nternetworking **T**echnology 的缩略语。用于美国政府网络设备的一组非强制性标准。POSIT 标准是 GOSIP 标准的后继,它考虑到了 TCP/IP 协议的流行性。参阅 GOSIP, TCP/IP。

positional notation *n.* 按位记数法

In mathematics, a form of notation whose meaning relies in part on the relative location of the elements involved. For example, common numeric notation is positional notation. In the decimal number 34, the position of the numeral 3 signifies three 10s and the position of the numeral 4 signifies four 1s. 数学中的一种记数法,数的含义取决于数中各元素的相对位置。例如,常用的记数

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法就是按位记数法。在十进制数 34 中，数字 3 由于其所在位置而表示 3 个 10，而数字 4 由于其所在位置而表示 4 个 1。

POSIX *n.* 可移植 UNIX 操作系统接口(标准)

Acronym for Portable Operating System Interface for UNIX. An Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers (IEEE) standard that defines a set of operatingsystem services. Programs that adhere to the POSIX standard can be easily ported from one system to another. POSIX was based on UNIX system services, but it was created in a way that allows it to be implemented by other operating systems. *See also* service (definition 2). 为 Portable Operating System Interface for UNIX 的缩略语。一种定义一组操作系统维护工具的 IEEE 标准。遵守 POSIX 标准的程序可以方便地从一个系统移植到另一个系统。POSIX 标准曾是基于 UNIX 系统维护工具的，但在建立它时也考虑到能将其用于其他操作系统。参阅 service (第 2 个释义)。

post[1] *n.* 消息

See(见) article.

post[2] *vb.* 【动】投寄[递]

1. To submit an article in a newsgroup or other online conference or forum. The term is derived from the "posting" of a notice on a physical bulletin board. *See also* newsgroup. 在新闻组或其他在线会议中提交一篇文章的行为。此术语是从实际的布告牌"投寄或张贴"(posting)一则告示引出的。参阅 newsgroup。

2. To place a file on a server, on a network or on a Web site. 将一个文件放置到某个服务器、网络或者某个站点上。

POST *n.* 加电自检

See(见) power-on self test.

posterization *n.* 广告画艺术

See(见) contouring.

postfix notation *n.* 后缀表示法

A form of algebraic notation in which the operators appear after the operands. *Also called*: reverse Polish notation. *Compare* infix notation, prefix notation. 一种操作码出现在操作数之后的代数表示法。也称为 reverse Polish notation。比较 infix notation, prefix notation。

postmaster *n.* 邮递管理员

The logon name (and therefore the e-mail address) of an account that is responsible for maintaining e-mail services on a mail server. When an account holder is having trouble with e-mail, a message to postmaster or "postmaster @ machine. org. domain. name" will usually reach a human who can solve the problem. 在邮件服务系统上负责电子邮件维护服务的账号的登录名(因而也是电子邮件地址)。当一个账号持有者在电子邮件上遇到问题时，向"postmaster"或"postmaster@machine. org. domain. name"发送一个报文，通常会遇到一个能解决此问题的人。

post office *n.* 邮局(服务)

The server and associated storage and mail handling services that provide the centralized location for collection and distribution of e-mail over a network. 邮件服务器和相应的存储器及邮件处理服务，提供网络中电子邮件接收和分发的集中场所。

Post Office Protocol *n.* 邮局协议

A protocol for servers on the Internet that receive, store, and transmit e-mail and for clients on computers that connect to the servers to download and upload e-mail. *Acronym*: POP. 用于因特网服务系统接收、存储和发送电子邮件，及连接到服务系统的计算机客户下载或上载电子邮件的一个协议。缩略为 POP。

postprocessor *n.* 后处理器[程序]

A device or a software routine, such as a linker, that operates on data manipulated first by another processor. *See also* back-end processor (definition 2). *Compare* preprocessor. 对那些先前已由其他处理者操作过的数据进行再操作的一台设备或一个软件例程，如连接程序。参阅 back-end processor (definition 2)。比较 preprocessor。

PostScript *n.* PostScript 页面描述语言

A page-description language from Adobe Systems that offers flexible font capability and high-quality graphics. The most well-known page-description language, PostScript uses English-like commands to control page layout and to load and scale outline fonts. Adobe Systems is also responsible for Display PostScript, a graphics language for computer

displays that gives users of both PostScript and Display PostScript absolute WYSIWYG (what you-see-is-what-you-get), which is difficult when different methods are used for displaying and printing. *See also* outline font, page description language. 由 Adobe Systems 公司推出的一种页面描述语言，可提供灵活的字体功能和高质量图形。作为最著名的页面描述语言，PostScript 语言使用类似英语的命令来控制页面布局，并加载和缩放轮廓字体。Adobe Systems 公司还有一种 Display PostScript 语言，即一种用于计算机显示器的图形语言。对于同时使用 PostScript 语言和 Display PostScript 语言的用户，真正能做到所见即所得(WYSIWYG)。如果显示与打印采用不同的方法，做到这一点是比较困难的。参阅 outline font, page description language。

PostScript font *n.* **PostScript 字型**

A font defined in terms of the Post- Script page-description language rules and intended to be printed on a PostScript-compatible printer. PostScript fonts are distinguished from bitmapped fonts by their smoothness, detail, and faithfulness to standards of quality established in the typographic industry. *See also* Post-Script. *Compare* screen font. 按照 PostScript 页面描述语言规则定义的一种字型，可在 PostScript 兼容打印机上打印输出。与点阵字型相比，PostScript 字型光滑、细腻、忠实于排版印刷业界建立的质量标准。参阅 Post-Script。比较 screen font。

pot *n.* **电位器**

See(见) potentiometer.

potential *n.* **电位(势)**

See(见) electromotive force.

potentiometer *n.* **电位器**

A circuit element that can be adjusted to provide varying amounts of resistance. The twist-knob and slider-type volume controls on many radios and television sets are potentiometers. *Also called*: pot. 一种可调节以提供变化的电阻值的电路元件。许多收音机和电视机上控制音量的旋钮型和滑臂型元件就是电位器。也称为 pot。

POTS *n.* **简单老式电话服务**

Acronym for Plain Old Telephone Service. Basic dialup telephone connections to the public switched network without any added features or functions. A POTS line is nothing but a phone line connected to a simple, single- line telephone instrument. 为 Plain Old Telephone Service 的缩略语。连接到公共交换网络的普通拨号电话，没有任何附加的特性或功能。一条简单老式电话服务线路只是连接到台式电话机的一条电话线路。

pour *vb.* **【动】灌**

To send a file or the output from a program to another file or to a device using a pipe. *See also* pipe (definition 1). 使用管道技术从一个程序向另一个文件或某个设备发送文件或者进行输出。参阅 pipe (第 1 个释义)。

power *n.* **幂；电力；能力**

1. In mathematics, the number of times a value is multiplied by itself—for example, 10 to the third power means 10 times 10 times 10. 在数学中，一个数值被自身乘的次数。例如，10 的 3 次幂意为 10 乘以 10 再乘以 10。

2. In computing, the electricity used to run a computer. 在信息处理技术中，指运行计算机所耗用的电力。

3. The speed at which a computer performs and the availability of various features. *See also* computer power. 计算机执行的速度及各种特性的有效性。参阅 computer power。

PowerBook *n.* **PowerBook 牌便携机**

Any of several computers in the family of portable Macintosh computers made by Apple. Apple 公司制造的便携式 Macintosh 计算机系列中的几种计算机之一。

power conditioning *n.* **电源调节**

A feature of uninterruptible power supply (UPS) that removes spikes, surges, sags, and noise from the power supply. *Also called*: line conditioning. *See also* UPS. 不间断电源(UPS)的一种功能。这种功能能够去除电源的波峰、电涌、波谷和电源的干扰。也称为 line conditioning。参阅 UPS。

power down *vb.* **【动】断电**

To shut down (a computer); to turn off the power. 关闭(计算机的)电源；切断电源。

power failure *n.* **掉电故障**

Loss of electricity, which causes a loss of unsaved data in a computer's random access memory

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(RAM) if no backup power supply is connected to the machine. *Compare* surge. 失去电力供应。如果计算机没有连接后备电源，随机存储器中未存盘的数据便会丢失。比较 surge。

Power Mac *n.* **强力[基于 Power PC 的]Macintosh 计算机**

See(见) Power Macintosh.

Power Macintosh *n.* **强力[基于 Power PC 的]Macintosh 计算机**

A Macintosh computer based on the PowerPC processor. The first Power Macintoshes, 6100/60, 7100/66, and 8100/80, were unveiled in 1994. Several upgraded versions followed, and in early 1999 the G3, a PowerPC 750, was released. This was followed later in the year with the unveiling of the Power Macintosh G4. The Power Mac G4 uses the PowerPC 7400 processor and features significant boosts in processing speed. The Power Mac G4 uses Apple's Velocity Engine to process information in 128-bit chunks, allowing sustained performance in excess of one gigaflop. *Also called*: Power Mac. *See also* PowerPC. 一类基于 PowerPC 处理器的 Apple 公司 Macintosh 计算机。最初的强力 Macintosh 计算机(即 6100/60、7100/66 和 8100/80 等型号)，于 1994 年问世。随后有不同的升级版，于 1999 年早期推出的第 3 代，使用 PowerPC 750 型芯片。其随后展示的第 4 代强力 Macintosh 计算机，使用 PowerPC 7400 型处理器，并且在处理速度方面性能有显著的提升。第 4 代强力 Macintosh 计算机采用 Apple 公司的 Velocity Engine 用于以 128 位内存块方式处理信息，可以支持超过 1 吉的浮点运算性能。也称为 Power Mac。参阅 PowerPC。

power management *n.* **电源管理**

The regulation of power consumption on a computer, especially a portable batteryoperated device such as a laptop. Power management reduces power to certain components, such as the screen and CPU, to use power efficiently and extend battery life. *See also* ACPI, Advanced Power Management. 一种对计算机电能消耗进行的调节技术，特别是对便携式的、以电池为能源的设备，如膝上型计算机。电源管理技术降低了某些部件(如显示器、CPU 等)的能源消耗，既节省能源，又延长电池的寿命。参阅 ACPI, Advanced Power Management。

Power-on key *n.* **加电键**

A special key on the Apple ADB and Extended keyboards used for turning on a Macintosh II. The Power-on key is marked with a left-pointing triangle and is used in lieu of the on/off switch. There is no Poweroff key; the system is shut down by choosing the Shut Down command from the Special menu. 在 Apple 公司 ADB 键盘及扩展键盘上用来接通 MacintoshII 型计算机电源的一个专用键。加电键上标有一个指向左方的三角形，用来替代通断开关。键盘上没有电源断开键，可以通过从"Special"选单中选择"Shut Down"命令来关闭系统。

power-on self test *n.* **加电自检**

A set of routines stored in a computer's read-only memory (ROM) that tests various system components such as RAM, the disk drives, and the keyboard to see whether they are properly connected and operating. If problems are found, these routines alert the user by sounding a series of beeps or displaying a message, often accompanied by a diagnostic numeric value, to the standard output or standard error device (usually the screen). If the power-on self test is successful, it passes control to the system's bootstrap loader. *Acronym*: POST. *See also* bootstrap loader. 存放在计算机只读存储器(ROM)中的一组例程，能测试各种系统元件，如 RAM、磁盘驱动器以及键盘，以观察它们是否正常连接与工作。如果发现问题，这些例程便会通过发出一系列蜂鸣声，或显示一条消息(通常还伴随着一个诊断数字值)到标准输出设备或标准错误处理设备(通常是屏幕)，向用户报警。如果加电自检成功，便把控制权交给系统的引导加载程序。缩略为 POST。参阅 bootstrap loader。

PowerPC *n.* **PowerPC 微处理器**

A microprocessor architecture developed in 1992 by Motorola and IBM, with some participation by Apple. A PowerPC microprocessor is RISC-based and superscalar, with a 64-bit data bus and 32-bit address bus. It also has separate data and instruction caches, although the size of each varies by

implementation. All PowerPC microprocessors have multiple integer and floating-point units. The voltage and operating speed varies with the implementation. Starting with the PowerPC 710, the microprocessors were manufactured with copper, instead of aluminum, for better performance and reliability. *See also* L1 cache, L2 cache, microprocessor, RISC, superscalar. 摩托罗拉公司和 IBM 公司于 1992 年开发的一种微处理器体系结构，Apple 公司也部分地参与了开发工作。PowerPC 微处理器是基于 RISC 技术和超标量技术的，有 64 位数据总线和 32 位地址总线。它还拥有分开的数据高速缓存和指令高速缓存，但每种产品的高速缓存容量随型号而异。各种型号的 PowerPC 微处理器都具有多个整数和浮点运算单元。它的电压和运算速度随型号而异。从 PowerPC 740 型芯片开始，为了获得更高的性能和可靠型，微处理器采用铜技术取代了铝技术。参阅 L1 cache, L2 cache, microprocessor, RISC, superscalar。

PowerPC Platform *n.* **PowerPC 平台**

A platform developed by IBM, Apple, and Motorola based on the 601 and later chips. This platform supports the use of multiple operating systems such as Mac OS, Windows NT, and AIX as well as software designed for those individual operating systems. *Acronym*: PPCP. 由 IBM 公司、Apple 公司和摩托罗拉公司在 601 及其后继的芯片产品上提出的一种平台。这种平台支持多种操作系统的使用，如 Mac OS、Windows NT 和 AIX，以及设计用于这些操作系统的软件。缩略为 PPCP。

PowerPC Reference Platform *n.* **PowerPC 参考平台**

An open system standard developed by IBM. IBM's goal in designing the PowerPC Reference Platform was to ensure compatibility among PowerPC systems built by different companies. Apple's PowerPC Macintoshes are not yet compliant with the PowerPC Reference Platform, but future versions are expected to be. *Acronym*: PReP. *See also* Common Hardware Reference Platform, open system, PowerPC. 由 IBM 公司推出的一个开放系统标准。IBM 公司设计 PowerPC 参考平台的目标是确保不同厂家生产的 PowerPC 系统之间具有兼容性。Apple 公司的基于 PowerPC 芯片的 Macintosh 计算机尚未完全遵从 PowerPC 参考平台，但未来的新机型将会遵从。缩略为 PReP。参阅 Common Hardware Reference Platform, open system, PowerPC。

PowerPoint *n.* **PowerPoint 软件**

Microsoft's presentation software. PowerPoint includes text-editing and graphics tools that can create slides for public presentations. The presentations can be printed, projected, displayed on a monitor, or, in the version included with Office 2000, saved and published as Web pages. 微软的一种演示软件。PowerPoint 软件包括文本和图形编辑工具，能够创建演示幻灯片。该幻灯片能够打印、投影或在显示器上显示，在 Office 2000 的版本中 PowerPoint 软件还能够将幻灯片保存为 Web 页面，并能在网上发布这些页面。

power supply *n.* **电源**

An electrical device that transforms standard wall outlet electricity (115-120 VAC in the United States) into the lower voltages (typically 5 to 12 volts DC) required by computer systems. Personal computer power supplies are rated by wattage; they usually range from about 90 watts at the low end to 250 watts at the high end. 一种将标准民用电(在美国是 115～120 伏交流电)转换成计算机系统需要的较低电压(典型值为 5 到 12 伏直流电)的电气装置。个人计算机电源以瓦数来计量，小的大约 90 瓦，大的有 250 瓦。

power surge *n.* **电(源浪)涌**

See(见) surge.

power up *vb.* **【动】加电**

To start up a computer; to begin a cold boot procedure; to turn on the power. 给计算机加电；开始一个冷启动过程；接通电源。

power user *n.* **内行用户**

A person adept with computers, particularly on an applications-oriented level rather than on a programming level. A power user is someone who knows a considerable amount about computers and is comfortable enough with applications to be able to work with their most sophisticated features.

对计算机有深入研究的个人，特别是指应用水平而不是编程水平。内行用户对计算机知识掌握甚多，能得心应手地掌握应用软件，并能使用这些软件最先进的特性。

PPCP *n.* **PowerPC 平台**

See(见) PowerPC Platform.

PPM 或 ppm *n.* **页(数)每分；脉冲位置调制**

1. Acronym for **p**ages **p**er **m**inute. A rating of a printer's output capacity that is, the number of printed pages the printer can produce in one minute. A printer's PPM rating is usually provided by the manufacturer and is based on a "normal" page. Pages with excessive graphics or fonts may reduce a printer's PPM rate dramatically. 为 pages per minute 的缩略语。打印机输出能力的一种评价，即打印机每分钟能打印的页数。一台打印机的 PPM 速率通常是由制造厂商提供，并按照一种"标准"页计算的。带有较多的图形或字体的页会显著减慢打印机的 PPM 速率。

2. *See*(见) pulse position modulation.

PPP *n.* **点对点协议**

Acronym for **P**oint-to-**P**oint **P**rotocol. A widely used data link protocol for transmitting TCP/IP packets over dial-up telephone connections, such as between a computer and the Internet. PPP, which supports dynamic allocation of IP addresses, provides greater protection for data integrity and security and is easier to use than SLIP, at a cost of greater overhead. PPP itself is based on a Link Control Protocol (LCP) responsible for setting up a computer-to-computer link over telephone lines and a Network Control Protocol (NCP) responsible for negotiating network layer details related to the transmission. It was developed by the Internet Engineering Task Force in 1991. *Compare* SLIP. 为 Point-to-Point Protocol 的缩略语。通过拨号上网电话连接(如在计算机和因特网之间)来传输 TCP/IP 信息包所广泛使用的数据链路层协议。同比串行线路接口协议(SLIP)相比，支持动态 IP 地址分配的 PPP 协议提供更多的对数据完整性和安全性的保护，并且使用上更简便，不过要花费更多的管理费用。PPP 协议本身是基于链路控制协议(LCP)(负责通过电话线建立计算机到计算机的连接)和网络控制协议(NCP)(负责协调与传输有关的网络层细节)的。PPP 协议由因特网工程任务组于 1991 年开发。比较 SLIP。

PPPoE *n.* **以太网点对点协议**

Acronym for **P**oint-to-**P**oint **P**rotocol **o**ver **E**thernet. A specification for connecting users on an Ethernet network to the Internet through a broadband connection, such as a single DSL line, wireless device, or cable modem. Using PPPoE and a broadband modem, LAN users can gain individual authenticated access to high-speed data networks. By combining Ethernet and Point-to-Point Protocol (PPP), PPPoE provides Internet Service Providers (ISPs) with the ability to manipulate a limited number of IP addresses by assigning an address only when the user is connected to the Internet. PPPoE is an efficient way to create a separate connection for each user to a remote server. When the Internet connection is broken, the IP address becomes available to be assigned to another user.

为 Point-to-Point Protocol over Ethernet 的缩略语。一种通过宽带连接(如 DSL 专线、无线设备和调制解调器)将以太网用户连接到因特网。使用以太网点对点协议和宽带调制解调器，局域网的用户能够获得对高速数据网的个人访问授权。通过以太网和以太网点对点协议的联合使用，以太网点对点协议使因特网服务提供商具备了管理有限数量的 IP 地址的能力。只有当用户连接到因特网时，才将 IP 地址分配给他们。以太网点对点协议是一种单独为每一个用户创建一个到远程服务器的有效方法。一旦用户断开网络，IP 地址就将被分配给另外一个用户。

PPS *n.* **外围电源**

See(见) peripheral power supply.

PPTP *n.* **点对点隧穿协议**

Acronym for **P**oint-to-**P**oint **T**unneling **P**rotocol. An extension of the Point-to-Point Protocol used for communications on the Internet. PPTP was developed by Microsoft to support virtual private networks (VPNs), which allow individuals and organizations to use the Internet as a secure means of communication. PPTP supports encapsulation

of encrypted packets in secure wrappers that can be transmitted over a TCP/IP connection. *See also* virtual network. 为 Point-to-Point Tunneling Protocol 的缩略语。一种在因特网通信的点对点协议的扩展。PPTP 协议由微软公司开发用以支持虚拟专用网(VPN),允许个人和组织将因特网作为通信的安全手段使用。此协议支持报文分组按安全包装的方式进行封装,以便在 TCP/IP 连接的线路上传输。参阅 virtual network。

PRAM *n.* **参数内存区**

Short for **parameter RAM**. A portion of RAM in Macintosh computers that contains configuration information such as the date and time, desktop pattern, and other control panel settings. *See also* RAM. 为 **parameter RAM** 的缩写。在 Macintosh 计算机中,指内存的一部分,用于存储配置信息,如日期和时间、桌面样式以及其他控制板面设置等。参阅 RAM。

P-rating *n.* **性能评测法**

Short for **performance rating**. A microprocessor rating system by IBM, Cyrix, and others, based on throughput in realistic applications. Formerly, microprocessor clock speed was widely used as a method of rating, but it does not account for differing chip architectures or different types of work people do with computers. *See also* central processing unit, clock (definition 1), microprocessor.

为 **performance rating** 的缩写。它是 IBM 公司、Cyrix 公司及其他厂商采用的一种微处理器速率评估方法,在实际应用中基于吞吐量进行评估以前,普遍利用微处理器时钟速度作为速率评估方法,但它对于不同芯片结构或人们利用计算机进行的不同类型工作是无法计量的。参阅 central processing unit, clock (第 1 个释义), microprocessor。

precedence *n.* **优先顺序**

In applications, the order in which values in a mathematical expression are calculated. In general, application programs perform multiplication and division first, followed by addition and subtraction. Sets of parentheses can be placed around expressions to control the order in which they are calculated. *See also* operator associativity, operator precedence. 在应用程序中,指数学表达式中数值计算的先后次序。通常,应用程序总是先执行乘除运算,然后执行加减运算。可以通过在表达式中加入成对的括弧来控制运算的顺序。参阅 operator associativity, operator precedence。

precision *n.* **精(密)度**

1. The extent of detail used in expressing a number. For example, 3.14159265 gives more precision— more detail-about the value of pi than does 3.14. Precision is related to, but different from, accuracy. Precision indicates degree of detail; accuracy indicates correctness. The number 2.83845 is also more precise than 3.14, but it is less accurate for pi. *Compare* accuracy. 用来表达一个数的精[详]细程度。例如:对于 π 的值,用 3.14159265 比 3.14 表示得更精密,更详细。精度和准确度有关,但不等于准确度。精度表示的是精[详]细程度,而准确度表示的是正确性。2.83845 比 3.14 的精度更高,但用于表示 π 值就不如 3.14 准确。比较 accuracy。

2. In programming, numeric values are often referred to as single-precision or double-precision values. The difference between the two is in the amount of storage space allotted to the value. *See also* double-precision, single-precision. 在编程中,数值常定义为单精度或双精度,这两者的差别在于分配给该数值的存储空间的大小。参阅 double-precision, single-precision。

precompiler *n.* **预编译程序**

A program that reads in a source file and makes certain changes to prepare the source file for compilation. *Also called*: preprocessor. *See also* compiler (definition 2). 读入一个源文件,对其进行某些变换,为源文件编译做准备的一种程序。也称为 preprocessor。参阅 compiler (第 2 个释义)。

preemptive multitasking *n.* **抢占式多任务处理技术**

A form of multitasking in which the operating system periodically interrupts the execution of a program and passes control of the system to another waiting program. Preemptive multitasking prevents any one program from monopolizing the system. *Also called*: time-slice multitasking. *See also* multitasking. *Compare* cooperative multitasking.

多任务处理的一种形式，操作系统周期性地中断一个程序的执行，并将系统的控制权交给另一个等待的程序。抢占式多任务处理技术可以避免任何一个程序对系统的独占。也称为 time-slice multitasking。参阅 multitasking。比较 cooperative multitasking。

Preferences *n.* **优先[参数]选择，首选项**

A menu choice in many graphical user interface applications that allows the user to specify how the application will act each time it is used. For example, in a word processing application the user may be allowed to specify whether the ruler will appear, whether the document will appear in the same way as it will print (including margins), and other choices. *Also called*: Options, Prefs. 许多图形用户界面应用程序中的一种选单选择操作，它允许用户说明应用程序每次使用时应如何动作。例如，在一个字处理应用程序中，用户可以说明标尺是否显示，文档是否按打印时相同的方式显示(包括页边距)，还可以有一些别的选择。也称为 Options, Prefs。

prefetch *vb.* **【动】预取(数据)**

Preloading buffering data for a streaming video clip before the clip begins playing. When prefetched data is stored on a computer, the video clip can be played without waiting for the initial buffering that usually occurs with streaming media. *See also* preroll. 在流式视频片断播放前预先将其装入数据缓冲区。当预装载的数据存储在计算机上时，不用等待初始化缓冲就能够播放视频片断，而一般的流式媒体需要初始化缓存。参阅 preroll。

prefix notation *n.* **前缀表示法**

A form of algebraic notation, developed in 1929 by Jan Lukasiewicz, a Polish logician, in which the operators appear before the operands. For example, the expression $(a + b) \times (c - d)$ would be written in prefix notation as $\times + ab - cd$. *Also called*: Polish notation. *See also* infix notation, postfix notation. 由波兰逻辑学家 Jan Lukasiewicz 于 1929 年提出的一种代数表示法，在这种表示法中运算符出现在操作数之前。例如：表达式$(a + b) \times (c - d)$用前缀表示法表示为 $\times + ab - cd$。也称为 Polish notation。参阅 infix notation, postfix notation。

Prefs *n.* **优先选择，首选项**

See(见) Preferences.

Premiere *n.* **Premiere 软件**

Digital video editing software developed by Adobe Systems. The Premiere user interface uses command menus, windows, and floating pallets to make modifications to video clips. A timeline feature presents a graphic presentation of the length of the individual scenes and the order in which they appear. The editor can modify the edits and preview the results before exporting the file into one of several video formats. 由 Adobe 公司开发的数字视频编辑软件。它利用菜单、窗口和浮动的调色板来修改视频片段。每一个单独的图形文稿以它们出现的先后顺序依次排列在时间线上。编辑人员能够修改、预览所编辑的视频片段，然后将视频文件输出并保存为多种视频格式中的一种。

PRePP *n.* **PowerPC 参考平台**

See(见) PowerPC Reference Platform.

preprocessor *n.* **预处理器[程序]**

A device or routine that performs preliminary operations on input before passing it on for further processing. *See also* front-end processor (definition 1). *Compare* postprocessor. 在输入信息送去作进一步处理之前，对其进行初步操作的一种设备或例程。参阅 front-end processor (第 1 个释义)。比较 postprocessor。

preroll *vb.* **【动】数据缓冲**

Data buffering that occurs before a streaming media clip plays. Preroll time varies depending on available bandwidth and the size of the file being buffered. 在流式媒体片段被播放前，先对数据进行缓冲。缓冲时间取决于能够获得的带宽和被缓存的文件大小。

presence technology *n.* **展示技术**

An application, such as instant messaging, which finds specific users when they are connected to the network and which may alert interested users to each other's presence. Third-generation wireless networks will integrate presence technology with

digital cell phones, PDAs, pagers, and other communications and entertainment devices. 一种应用程序，如即时信息服务。这种应用程序能寻找连接到网络上的特定用户，提醒相互感兴趣的用户的出现。第三代无线网络将把展示技术集成到数字移动电话、个人数字助理、寻呼机和其他通信及娱乐设备中。

presentation broadcast *n.* 文稿广播

A PowerPoint feature that allows you to run a presentation over the Web. The presentation is saved in HTML format and can contain audio and video. It can also be recorded and saved to be viewed later. PowerPoint 软件的一种功能，这种功能允许用户通过万维网广播演示文稿。文稿保存为 HTML 格式，并可含有音频和视频内容。文稿还可以记录或保存起来，以后再浏览。

presentation graphics *n.* 简报图形表示法

The representation of business information, such as sales figures and stock prices, in chart form rather than as lists of numbers. Presentation graphics are used to give viewers an immediate grasp of business statistics and their significance. Common examples are area charts, bar charts, line charts, and pie charts. *Also called*: business graphics. 以图表形式而不是数字列表形式表示商业信息（例如销售情况和股票价格）的一种方法。简报图形能向观察者提供一个商务统计及其意义的直观视图。常见的例子有面积图、条形图、折线图和饼状图。也称为 business graphics。

presentation layer *n.* 表示层

The sixth of the seven layers in the ISO/OSI reference model for standardizing computer-to-computer communications. The presentation layer is responsible for formatting information so that it can be displayed or printed. This task generally includes interpreting codes (such as tabs) related to presentation, but it can also include converting encryption and other codes and translating different character sets. See the illustration. *See also* ISO/OSI reference model. 国际标准化组织为计算机之间的标准化通信而制定的开放系统互连基准模型的七层中的第六层。表示层负责对信息进行格式化，使之能够显示或打印。该任务通常包括解释与表示有关的代码（如标签），也包括变换加密码和其他码，并转换不同的字符集。参阅本条目的图例。参阅 ISO/OSI reference model。

ISO/OSI MODEL	
ISO/OSI Layer	**Focus**
Application (highest level)	Program-to-program transfer of information
Presentation	Text formatting and display, code conversion
Session	Establishing, maintaining, and coordinating communication
Transport	Accurate delivery, service quality
Network	Transport routes, message handling and transfer
Data-link	Coding, addressing, and transmitting information
Physical	Hardware connections

ISO/OSI 模型	
ISO/OSI 划分的层	**功　用**
应用层（最高层）	信息在程序到程序上进行传输
表示层	正文的格式化和显示，代码的转换
话路层	建立、维护并协调（双方的）通信
运输层	准确传递，服务质量
网路层	运输的路由（即路线），报文的处理和传送
数据链路层	对信息进行编码，编址和传输
物理层	硬件的连接

Presentation layer

Presentation Manager *n.* 表示管理程序

The graphical user interface provided with OS/2 versions 1.1 and later. The Presentation Manager derives from the MS-DOS based Windows environment and provides similar capabilities. The user sees a graphical, window-oriented interface, and the programmer uses a standard set of routines for handling screen, keyboard, mouse, and printer input and output, no matter what hardware is attached to the system. *See also* OS/2, Windows. 由 OS/2 1.1 以上版本提供的图形用户界面。表示管理程序源自基于 MS-DOS 的 Windows 系统环境，并提供了类似的功能。用户看到一个图形化的、面向视窗的界面，编程人员可

以用一组标准例程来处理屏幕、键盘、鼠标和打印机输入输出等操作，而不必过问硬件是如何连接到系统的。参阅 OS/2, Windows。

pressure-sensitive *adj.* 【修】压力敏感

Of or pertaining to a device in which pressing on a thin surface produces an electrical connection and causes an event to be registered by the computer. Pressure-sensitive devices include touch-sensitive drawing pens, membrane keyboards, and some touch screens. *See also* touch screen. 用于修饰或说明器件或设备的一种特性，在薄膜表面施加压力，就会产生一个电接触，并使计算机将其作为一个事件记录下来。压力敏感器件包括触感画笔、薄膜键盘以及一些触摸屏。参阅 touch screen。

Pretty Good Privacy *n.* PGP 加密软件

See(见) PGP.

pretty print *n.* 完美印出，清楚显示

A feature of some editors used in programming that formats code so that it is easier to read and understand when printed. For example, a pretty-print feature might insert blank lines to set off modules or indent nested routines to make them easier to spot. *See also* codel (definition 1), editor, module (definition 1), routine. 在编程中某些编辑器所具有的一种功能，能使代码格式化，以便显示时能够易于阅读和理解。例如，此功能可以是插入若干个空行以分隔模块，或将嵌套例程缩进编排，使它们更容易辨认。参阅 codel (第 1 个释义), editor, module (第 1 个释义), routine。

preventive maintenance *n.* 预防性维护

Routine servicing of hardware intended to keep equipment in good operating condition and to find and correct problems before they develop into severe malfunctions. 为使硬件设备保持在良好的操作状态，并在问题发展成为严重故障之前发现并得到解决，而对其进行的例行维护。

preview *n.* 预览

In word processors and other applications, the feature that formats a document for printing but displays it on the video monitor rather than sending it directly to the printer. 在字处理和其他应用程序中，将某个格式化文档输出到视频显示器上显示而不是直接送往打印机的功能。

PRI *n.* 主速率接口

Acronym for Primary Rate Interface. One of two ISDN transmission rate services (the other is the basic rate interface, BRI). PRI has two variations. The first, which operates at 1.536 Mbps, transmits data over 23 B channels and sends signaling information at 64 Kbps over one D channel in the United States, Canada, and Japan. The second, which operates at 1.984 Mbps, transmits data over 30 B channels and sends signaling information at 64 Kbps over one D channel in Europe and Australia. *See also* BRI, ISDN. 为 Primary Rate Interface 的缩略语。两种 ISDN 传输等级服务中的一种(另外一种是基本速率接口)。PRI 接口有两种。第一，在美国、加拿大和日本以 1.536 Mbps 的速率运行，通过 23 个 B 信道传输数据，通过 1 个 D 信道以 64 Kbps 的速率发出信号信息。第二，在欧洲和澳大利亚，以 1.984 Mbps 的速率运行，通过 30 个 B 信道传输数据，通过 1 个 D 信道以 64 Kbps 的速率发送信号信息。参阅 BRI, ISDN。

primary channel *n.* 主[基本]信道

The data-transmission channel in a communications device, such as a modem. *Compare* secondary channel. 在通信设备(如调制解调器)中的数据传输信道。比较 secondary channel。

Primary Domain Controller *n.* 主域控制器

1. In Windows NT, a database providing a centralized administration site for resources and user accounts. The database allows users to log onto the domain, rather than onto a specific host machine. A separate account database keeps track of the machines in the domain and allocates the domain's resources to users. 在 Windows NT 操作系统中，一种为资源和用户账号提供集中管理场所的数据库。该数据库允许用户注册到域上，而不是注册到特定主机上。一个独立的账号数据库保持对域中机器的跟踪，并且向该域中的用户分配资源。

2. In any local area network, the server that maintains the master copy of the domain's user accounts database and that validates logon requests. *Acronym*: PDC. 在任何局域网中，维护域用户账号数据库的主拷贝并确认注册请求的服务系统。缩略为 PDC。

P

primary key *n.* 主关键字

In databases, the key field that serves as the unique identifier of a specific tuple (row) in a relation (database table). *Also called*: major key. *See also* alternate key (definition 1), candidate key. *Compare* secondary key. 在数据库中，作为关系(数据库表)中某个特定元组(行)的唯一标识的关键字段。也称为 major key。参阅 alternate key(第 1 个释义)，candidate key。比较 secondary key。

Primary Rate Interface *n.* 主速率接口

See(见) PRI.

primary storage *n.* 主存储器

Random access memory (RAM); the main general-purpose storage region to which the microprocessor has direct access. A computer's other storage options, such as disks and tape, are called *secondary storage* or (sometimes) *backing storage*.

随机存取存储器(RAM)；微处理器可以直接存取的主要通用存储区域。计算机可选用的其他存储器，如磁盘和磁带，称为辅助存储器或(有时)后备存储器。

primitive *n.* 图元；原语

1. In computer graphics, a shape, such as a line, circle, curve, or polygon, that can be drawn, stored, and manipulated as a discrete entity by a graphics program. A primitive is one of the elements from which a large graphic design is created. 在计算机图形学中，能被图形程序作为一个单独的实体绘制、存储和操作的形状，如直线、圆、曲线或多边形。图元是组成大图形的基本元素。

2. In programming, a fundamental element in a language that can be used to create larger procedures that do the work a programmer wants to do.

在编程中，指语言的基本元素，用于创建能完成程序员想做工作的更大过程。

print *vb.* 【动】打印

In computing, to send information to a printer. The word is also sometimes used in the sense of "show me" or "copy this." For example, the PRINT statement in Basic causes output to be displayed (printed) on the screen. Similarly, an application program that can be told to print a file to disk interprets the command as an instruction to route output to a disk file instead of to a printer.

在信息处理技术中，向打印机发送信息。该词有时也表达"给我看"或"复制"的意思。例如，BASIC 语言中的 PRINT 语句就是将输出显示到屏幕上。与此类似，要求某个应用程序"打印"一个文件到磁盘，该"打印"命令可以解释成一条指令，指定输出到一个磁盘文件而不是打印机。

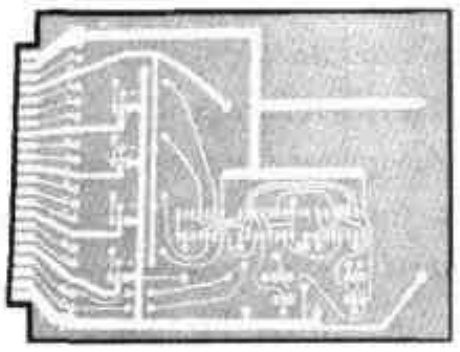
print buffer *n.* 打印缓冲区

A section of memory to which print output can be sent for temporary storage until the printer is ready to handle it. A print buffer can exist in a computer's random access memory (RAM), in the printer, in a separate unit between the computer and the printer, or on disk. Regardless of its location, the function of a print buffer is to free the computer for other tasks by taking print output at high speed from the computer and passing it along at the much slower rate required by the printer. Print buffers vary in sophistication; some simply hold the next few characters to be printed, and others can queue, reprint, or delete documents sent for printing. 内存中的一个区域，用于暂时存储打印输出的信息，直到打印机做好处理它的准备。一个打印缓冲区可以存在于计算机的随机存取存储器(RAM)内，或在打印机内，或在打印机与计算机之间的一个独立单元内，或在磁盘上。不管它在什么位置，打印缓冲区的功能是通过从计算机高速地获得打印输出，然后以打印机要求的很低速率把输出信息传送给它，从而使计算机解脱出来处理别的任务。打印缓冲区的类型很多。有的只是简单地保存将要打印的少量字符，有的可以排队、重复打印或删除送去打印的文档。

printed circuit board *n.* 印制电路板

A flat board made of nonconducting material, such as plastic or fiberglass, on which chips and other electronic components are mounted, usually in predrilled holes designed to hold them. The component holes are connected electrically by predefined conductive metal pathways that are printed on the surface of the board. The metal leads protruding from the electronic components are soldered to the conductive metal pathways to form a

connection. A printed circuit board should be held by the edges and protected from dirt and static electricity to avoid damage. See the illustration. *Acronym*: PCB. 由非导电材料(如塑料或玻璃纤维)制成的一块平板,上面安装芯片和其他电子元件,而且通常是安装在为这些元件设计并预先钻好的孔眼内。元件孔之间用预先印刷在板表面的导体金属通路连接。电子元件上的金属引脚与导电金属通路焊接在一起,形成一个连接点。拿印刷电路板时要拿它的边缘,而且要防止灰尘和静电以避免损坏。参阅本条目的图例。缩略为 PCB。



Printed circuit board

printer *n.* 打印机

A computer peripheral that puts text or a computer- generated image on paper or on another medium, such as a transparency film. Printers can be categorized in any of several ways: impact versus nonimpact; print technology; character formation; method of transmission; method of printing; print capability; and print quality. 一种计算机外围设备。它把文本或计算机生成的图像印在纸或其他媒体上,如透明胶片。打印机可以有几种分类方法:击打式和非击打式;打印技术;字符的形成;传输方式;打印方式;打印能力和印出质量。

1. Impact versus nonimpact The most common distinction is impact versus nonimpact. Impact printers physically strike the paper and are exemplified by pin dot-matrix printers and daisy-wheel printers; nonimpact printers include every other type of print mechanism, including laser, ink-jet, and thermal printers. 按击打式和非击打式分:最常见的分类是击打式和非击打式打印机。击打式打印机用物理方式击打纸张,例如针点矩阵打印机和菊花轮打印机;非击打式打印机包括其他各种类型的打印机结构,如激光、喷墨、热敏打印机。

2. Print technology Chief among types of print technology are pin dot-matrix, ink-jet, laser, thermal, and (although somewhat outdated) daisy-wheel or thimble printers. Pin dot-matrix printers can be further classified by the number of pins in the print head: 9, 18, 24, and so on. 按打印技术分:主要有针点阵式、喷墨式、激光式、热敏式和(几乎有些过时的)菊花轮式或套管式打印机。针点阵式打印机又可进一步地按打印头上针的数目分为:9 针、18 针、24 针等。

3. Character formation Fully formed characters made of continuous lines (such as those produced by a daisy-wheel printer) versus dot-matrix characters composed of patterns of dots (such as those produced by standard dot-matrix, ink-jet, and thermal printers). Laser printers, while technically dot-matrix, are generally considered to produce fully formed characters because their output is very clear and the dots are extremely small and closely spaced. 按字符的形成分:全成型字符,即由不间断线条构成(如那些由菊花轮式打印机生成的字符);点阵字符,即由点模式构成的字符(如那些由点阵式、喷墨式、热敏式打印机生成的字符)。尽管从技术上激光打印机属于点阵类,但由于它们的印出质量非常清晰并且这些点极小且很接近,因此通常它们生成的字符被当作是全成型字符。

4. Method of transmission Parallel (byte-by-byte transmission) versus serial (bit-by-bit transmission). These categories refer to the means by which output is sent to the printer rather than to any mechanical distinctions. Many printers are available in either parallel or serial versions, and still other printers offer both choices, yielding greater flexibility in installation options. 按传输方式分:并行式(按字节传输)和串行式(按位传输)。这种分法参考的是发送到打印机的输出信号,而不是按任何机械原理上的不同来划分。许多打印机有针对并行式或是串行式的型号,而且还有其他一些打印机可同时支持这两种选择,这在安装选项中提供了较大的灵活性。

5. Method of printing Character by character, line by line, or page by page. Character printers include standard dot-matrix, ink-jet, thermal, and daisy-wheel printers. Line printers include the

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band, chain, and drum printers that are commonly associated with large computer installations or networks. Page printers include the electrophotographic printers, such as laser printers. 按打印方式分:按字符、按行或按页。字符式打印机包括标准点阵式、喷墨式、热敏式和菊花轮式。行式打印机包括条带式、链式和鼓式打印机,它们通常安置在大型计算中心或网络上。页式打印机包括光电图形打印机(如激光打印机)。

6. Print capability Text-only versus text-and-graphics. Text-only printers, including most daisy-wheel and thimble printers and some dot-matrix and laser printers, can reproduce only characters for which they have matching patterns, such as embossed type or internal character maps. Text-and-graphics printers-dot-matrix, ink-jet, laser, and others-can reproduce all manner of images by "drawing" each as a pattern of dots. 按打印能力分:纯文本式和图文式。纯文本式打印机包括大多数的菊花轮式或套管式打印机,以及一些点阵式和激光打印机,只能再现那些已有匹配模式的字符(如凹凸印类型或内置字符映射集)。图文式打印机包括点阵式、喷墨式、激光式及其他一些打印机,通过"绘制"每一部分的点阵模式,可再现各式图形。

7. Print quality Draft versus near-letter quality versus letter quality. 按印出质量分:草稿、准[接近]铅字质量和铅字质量。

Printer Access Protocol *n.* 打印机存取协议

See(见) PAP (第 2 个释义).

Printer Control Language *n.* 打印机控制语言

A printer control language from Hewlett-Packard, used in its LaserJet, DeskJet, and RuggedWriter printer lines. Because of the LaserJet's dominance in the laser printer market, Printer Control Language has become a de facto standard. *Acronym*: PCL. Also called: Hewlett-Packard Printer Control Language. 惠普公司提供的一种打印机控制语言,用于该公司的 LaserJet、DeskJet 和 RuggedWriter 系列打印机。由于 LaserJet 系列产品在激光打印机市场上占主导地位,打印机控制语言已成为事实上的标准。缩略为 PCL。也称为 Hewlett-Packard Printer Control Language。

printer controller *n.* 打印机控制器

The processing hardware in a printer, especially in a page printer. It includes the raster image processor, the memory, and any general-purpose microprocessors. A printer controller can also reside in a personal computer, attached via a high-speed cable to a printer that simply carries out its instructions. *Compare* printer engine. 打印机中的处理硬件,特别是在页式打印机中。它包括光栅图像处理器、存储器和任何通用微处理器。打印机控制器也可以安装在个人计算机中,通过高速电缆与打印机连接,这样只要简单地执行它的指令就可以了。比较 printer engine。

printer driver *n.* 打印机驱动程序

A software program designed to enable other programs to work with a particular printer without concerning themselves with the specifics of the printer's hardware and internal language. Application programs can communicate properly with a variety of printers by using printer drivers, which handle all of the subtleties of each printer so that the application program doesn't have to. Today graphical user interfaces offer their own printer drivers, eliminating the need for an application that runs under the interface to have its own printer driver. 一种软件程序,设计用来使其他程序能够利用特定打印机工作,而不必关心打印机硬件和内部"语言"的规定是否一致。利用打印机驱动程序,应用程序能够与各种打印机正常地通信,打印机驱动程序处理每一种打印机的所有微小差异,因而应用程序不必处理这些事了。现在的图形用户界面。提供了他们自己的打印机驱动程序,在这种界面上运行的应用程序不必拥有自己的打印机驱动程序。

printer engine *n.* 打印机机芯

The part of a page printer, such as a laser printer, that actually performs the printing. Most printer engines are self-contained, replaceable cartridges. The engine is distinct from the printer controller, which includes all the processing hardware in the printer. The most widely used printer engines are manufactured by Canon. *Compare* printer controller. 页式打印机(如激光打印机)中实际打印的部分。大多数打印机的机芯是一体化、可更换的机匣。打印机机芯与打印机控制器不是同一东

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西，前者包括了打印机内的所有处理硬件。使用最广泛的打印机机芯是 Canon 公司生产的。比较 printer controller。

printer file *n.* 打印机文件

Output that would normally be destined for the printer but has been diverted to a computer file instead. A printer file is created for any of several reasons. For example, it allows output to be transferred to another program or to another computer. It also allows additional copies to be made at any time by simply copying the print image to the printer. Occasionally, the term *printer file* is used, incorrectly, to refer to the printer driver.
通常情况下要送到打印机的输出(信息)，却转送到一个计算机文件。有几种原因需要建立打印机文件。例如：它允许将输出传送到另一个程序或到另一台计算机。它也允许在任何时候通过简单地向打印机传送打印图像来产生额外的拷贝。打印机文件这个术语偶尔也用来指打印驱动程序，但这是不正确的。

printer font *n.* 打印机字库

A font residing in or intended for a printer. A printer font can be internal, downloaded, or on a font cartridge. *Compare* screen font. 一种已驻留或准备驻留在打印机内的字库。打印机字库可以是内置的、下载的，或在一个字体匣中。比较 screen font。

Printer Job Language *n.* 打印机任务语言

The printer command language developed by Hewlett-Packard that provides printer control at the print-job level. Using PJL commands, you can change default printer settings such as the number of copies to print. PJL commands also permit switching printer languages between print jobs without action by the user. If bi-directional communication is supported, a PJL-compatible printer can send information such as printer model and job status to the print server. *Also called*: Hewlett- Packard Printer Job Language. *Acronym*: PJL. *See also* page-description language, PostScript, Printer Control Language. 由惠普公司开发的打印机命令语言，能够在打印机工作级控制打印机工作。利用打印机任务语言，你可以改变打印机默认设置，如打印文档的份量。打印机任务语言还允许在打印机任务之间交换打印机语言，而无需用户的干预。如果支持双向通信，一个兼容打印机任务语言的打印机能够向打印机服务器发送打印机模式、打印任务状态等信息。缩略为 PJL。参阅 page-description language, PostScript, Printer Control Language。

printer port *n.* 打印机端口

A port through which a printer can be connected to a personal computer. On PC-compatible machines, printer ports are usually parallel ports and are identified in the operating system by the logical device name LPT. On many newer PCs, the parallel port on the case of the CPU has a printer icon beside it to identify it as a printer port. Serial ports can also be used for some printers (logical device name COM), although configuration is generally required. On Macintoshes, printer ports are usually serial ports and are also used to connect Macs to an AppleTalk network. *See also* AppleTalk, central processing unit, logical device, parallel port, serial port. 一种个人计算机与打印机相连的端口。在 PC 兼容机上，打印机端口通常是并行端口，在操作系统中使用逻辑设备名 LPT 来加以标识。在许多更新型的 PC 机中，CPU 机箱上并行端口旁边有一个打印机图标，标明它是一个打印机端口。某些打印机也能把串行端口作为打印机端口(逻辑设备名为 COM)，但通常要求进行配置。在 Macintosh 计算机上，打印机端口通常是串行端口，也用此端口把 Macintosh 机连接到 AppleTalk 网络。参阅 AppleTalk, central processing unit, logical device, parallel port, serial port。

printer server *n.* 打印机服务器

See(见) print server.

print head 或 **printhead** *n.* 打印头

A component of an impact printer that contains the pins or other components that force ink from a ribbon onto paper. 击打式打印机的一个部件，包含(打印)针或其他将色带上的墨水印到纸张上的部件。

printing pool *n.* 打印池

Two or more identical printers that are connected to one print server and act as a single printer. In this case, when you print a document, the print

job will be sent to the first available printer in the pool. *See also* print job, printer. 连接到一台服务器上并作为一台单一打印机使用的两台或更多台打印机。在这种情况下，当你打印一个文档时，该打印任务将被发送到打印池中的第一个可用的打印机。参阅 print job, printer。

print job *n.* 打印作业

A single batch of characters printed as a unit. A print job usually consists of a single document, which can be one page or hundreds of pages long. To avoid having to print individual documents separately, some software can group multiple documents into a single print job. *See also* print spooler. 把一批字符作为一个单位进行打印。一个打印作业通常由单个的文档构成，该文档的长度可以是一页或数百页。为了避免分别打印单独的文档，有些软件能将多个文档组织到一个打印作业中。参阅 print spooler。

print mode *n.* 打印模式

A general term for the format of print output by a printer. Print modes range from portrait or landscape orientation of the paper to letter quality and size of the print. Dot-matrix printers support two print modes: draft and letter quality (LQ) or near-letter-quality (NLQ). Some printers can interpret both plain text (ASCII) and a page definition language such as PostScript. *See also* PostScript, printer. 打印机打印输出格式的一种通用术语。打印模式包括从打印纸走向的立[竖]式或横式，到铅字质量和打印尺寸等方面。点阵打印机支持两种打印模式：草稿和铅字质量(LQ)或准铅字质量(NLQ)。有些打印机既能解释纯文本(ASCII码)，也能解释页面定义语言(如 PostScript)。参阅 Post- Script, printer。

printout *n.* 打印输出

See(见) hard copy.

print quality *n.* 打印质量

The quality and clarity of characters produced by a printer. Print quality varies with the type of printer; in general, dot-matrix printers produce lower-quality output than laser printers. The printer mode can also affect quality. *See also* resolution (definition 1). 打印机输出字符的质量和清晰程度。打印质量随打印机类型而异。一般说来，点阵打印机比激光打印机的打印质量差。打印机模式也会影响打印质量。参阅 resolution（第 1 个释义）。

print queue *n.* 打印队列

A buffer for documents and images waiting to be printed. When an application places a document in a print queue, it is held in a special part of the computer's memory, where it waits until the printer is ready to receive it. 一种存放等待打印文档和图像的缓冲区。当应用程序将一个文档放置到打印队列中时，它将被保留在计算机内存的一个特殊区域内，该文档将在那儿等待，直到打印机准备接收它。

Print Screen key *n.* 打印屏幕键

A key on IBM PC and compatible keyboards that normally causes the computer to send a character-based "picture" of the screen contents to the printer. The print screen feature works only when the display is in text mode or CGA graphics mode (the lowestresolution color and graphics mode available on IBM compatibles). It will not work properly in other graphics modes. Some programs use the Print Screen key to capture a screen image and record it as a file on disk. These programs can typically work in any graphics mode and record the file as a graphics image. When the user is working directly with the MS-DOS operating system, and with some programs, the combination Control-Print Screen toggles the printer on or off. With printing turned on, the system sends every character to the printer as well as to the screen. The Print Screen key on the Apple Extended Keyboard is included for compatibility with operating systems such as MS-DOS. *Also called*: PrtSc key. IBM 公司的 PC 机及兼容机键盘上的一个键，通常是用来命令计算机将基于字符的屏幕"画面"送到打印机。打印屏幕的功能只有在显示器处于文本模式或 CGA 图形模式(IBM 兼容机可用的低分辨率彩色与图形模式)下有效。在其他图形模式下不能正常工作。有些程序利用打印屏幕键来抓取屏幕图像，并且将它作为一个文件存在磁盘上。这些程序能在任何图形模式下正常工作并且作为图像存储该文件。当用户直接在 MS-DOS 操作系统下使用某些应用程序时，Control 键与 Print

Screen 键的组合可用来控制打印机的联机或脱机。当打印机联机时，系统发送每个字符到打印机的同时也送到屏幕。Apple 公司扩展型键盘上也包括打印屏幕键，以便与 MS-DOS 这样的操作系统兼容。也称为 PrtSc key。

print server *n.* 打印服务器

A workstation that is dedicated to managing printers on a network. The print server can be any station on the network. *Also called*: printer server.

专门用来管理网络中打印机的一个工作站 打印服务器可以是网络中的任何一个站点。也称为 printer server。

Print Server for Macintosh *n.* Macintosh 打印服务器

An AppleTalk network integration service that enables computers running the Macintosh and Windows operating systems to share printers. *Also called*: MacPrint. 一种 AppleTalk 网络集成服务程序。它使运行 Macintosh 和 Windows 操作系统的计算机能够共享打印机。也称为 MacPrint。

print spooler *n.* 打印假脱机程序

Computer software that intercepts a print job on its way to the printer and sends it to disk or memory instead, where the print job is held until the printer is ready for it. The term *spooler* is an acronym created from "simultaneous peripheral operations on line." 在截获输出到打印机途中的打印作业并将其送往磁盘或内存的计算机软件 打印作业将被保留在磁盘或内存中，直到打印机为之做好准备。spooler 是"simultaneous peripheral operations on line"的缩写。

print to file *n.* 打印到文件

A command in many applications that instructs the program to format a document for printing and store the formatted document as a file rather than sending it to a printer. 许多应用程序中的一个命令，用于指挥该程序对一个文档进行格式化以供打印，并将该格式化文档作为文件存储而不是输出到打印机。

print wheel *n.* 打印字轮

See(见) daisy wheel.

priority *n.* 优先权(级)

Precedence in receiving the attention of the microprocessor and the use of system resources. Within a computer, unseen and unnoticed levels of priority are the means by which many different types of potential clashes and disruptions are avoided. Similarly, tasks running on a computer can be assigned priorities that determine when and for how long they receive time from the microprocessor. On networks, stations can be assigned priorities that determine when and how often they can control the communications line, and messages can be assigned priorities that indicate how soon they must be transmitted. *See also* interrupt. 引起微处理器注意并使用系统资源的优先顺序。在计算机中，优先权的不可见和不被注意的级别意味着许多不同类型的潜在冲突和崩溃可以避免。与之相似，在一台计算机上运行的各个任务可以被赋予优先权，以决定任务在什么时候从微处理器获得多长的时间来运行。在网络上，工作站被赋予优先权，以确定何时和以何频度来控制通信线路。优先权也能赋予报文，以指明这些报文多久必须送出。参阅 interrupt。

Priority Frame *n.* 优先帧协议

A telecommunications protocol developed by Infonet and Northern Telecom, Inc., designed to carry data, facsimile, and voice information. 由 Infonet 和 Northern Telecom 公司设计，用于传输数据、传真和语音信息的一种远程通信协议。

privacy *n.* 隐私

The concept that a user's data, such as stored files and e-mail, is not to be examined by anyone else without that user's permission. A right to privacy is not generally recognized on the Internet. Federal law protects only e-mail in transit or in temporary storage, and only against access by Federal agencies. Employers often claim a right to inspect any data on their systems. To obtain privacy, the user must take active measures such as encryption. *See also* encryption, PGP, Privacy Enhanced Mail. *Compare* security. 一种概念，即用户数据的(例如存储文件和电子邮件)未经用户本人许可，任何其他人不能检查。在因特网上，隐私权通常是不被承认的。美国联邦法律只保护传输过程中或临时存储的电子邮件，并且只保护不被联邦部门访问。雇主们经常要求有权检查他们系统中的任何数据。为了获得隐私权，用户必

须采取加密等主动措施。参阅 encryption，PGP，Privacy Enhanced Mail。比较 security。

Privacy Enhanced Mail *n.* 增强保密函件

An Internet standard for e-mail systems that use encryption techniques to ensure the privacy and security of messages. *Acronym*: PEM. *See also* encryption, standard. *Compare* PGP. 一种电子邮件系统的因特网标准，采用加密技术以保证报文的私密性和安全性。缩略为 PEM。参阅 encryption，standard。比较 PGP。

privacy policy *n.* 隐私政策

Public statement delineating how a Web site uses the information it gathers from visitors to the site. Some Web sites sell this information to third parties or use the information for marketing purposes. Other sites have strict policies limiting how that information may be used. 描述网站怎样使用所收集的本网站访问者信息的公共政策。一些网站将这些用户信息卖给第三方，或为了市场销售的目的使用这些信息；其他一些网站则有严格的政策，以限制这些信息的使用。

private *adj.* 【修】专用，私有

A keyword used in some programming languages to signify that methods or variables can be accessed only by elements residing in the same class or module. *See also* class, keyword (definition 2), local variable, reserved word, scope. *Compare* public. 一些程序设计语言中使用的一种关键字，用以指定各种方法或变量仅仅能够让同一类或模块中的元素来访问。参阅 class，keyword（第2个释义），local variable，reserved word，scope。比较 public。

private assembly *n.* 专用汇编

An assembly that is used by only one application. A private assembly is deployed into the directory structure of the application that uses it. *Also called*: private side-by-side assembly. *See also* shared assembly. 一种只供一个应用软件使用的汇编（文件集），专用汇编通过要使用它的应用程序的目录结构来展开。也称为 private side-by-side assembly。参阅 shared assembly。

Private Branch Exchange *n.* 用户交换机

See（见）PBX.

private channel *n.* 专用信道

In Internet relay chat (IRC), a channel reserved for the use of a certain group of people. Private channel names are hidden from view by the public at large. *Also called*: secret channel. *See also* IRC. 在因特网中继交谈（IRC）中，为某个成员组的使用而保留的一个信道。专用信道名是隐含的，以防公众随意浏览。也称为 secret channel。参阅 IRC。

Private Communications Technology *n.* 保密通信技术

See（见）PCT（第2个释义）.

private folders *n.* 专用文件夹

In a shared network environment, those folders on a user's computer that are not accessible by other users on the network. *Compare* public folders. 在一个共享网络环境中，用户计算机上目前不让该网络中其他用户访问的那些文件夹。比较 public folders。

private key *n.* 私（用密）钥

One of two keys in public key encryption. The user keeps the private key secret and uses it to encrypt digital signatures and to decrypt received messages. *See also* public key encryption. *Compare* public key. 公（用密）钥加密法中的两个密钥之一。用户对私（用密）钥保密，并用它对数字签名进行加密，还用来对接收到的报文进行解密。参阅 public key encryption。比较 public key。

private line *n.* 专用线路

See（见）dedicated line（第1个释义）.

Private Network-to-Network Interface *n.* 私用网络间接口

See（见）PNNI.

privatization *n.* 私营化

Generally, the process of turning something over from government to commercial industry control. In the context of computer science and the Internet, the term refers to the government's turning over of various Internet backbones to private industry-for example, control of NSFnet was passed from the government to private business in 1992 and to the government's more recent (1998) privatization of responsibility for domain names and addresses, which was shifted from IANA and NSI/ InterNIC to a new organization known as

ICANN. *See also* IANA, ICANN, InterNIC. 通常是指将一些东西的控制权从政府转移到工商业界的过程。在因特网和计算机科学领域内，该术语指政府将一些因特网骨干网络的控制权移交给私营企业。例如，NSFnet 网络的控制权是政府于 1992 年移交给私营企业，最近(1998 年)政府将域名和地址的赋名权私有化，从 IANA 和 NSI' InterNIC 转移到了称为 ICANN 的一个新组织。参阅 IANA, ICANN, InterNIC。

privileged instruction *n.* 特权指令

An instruction (usually a machine instruction) that can be executed only by the operating system. Privileged instructions exist because the operating system needs to perform certain operations that applications should not be allowed to perform; therefore, only the operating-system routines have the necessary privilege to execute these particular instructions. 一种只能由操作系统执行的指令(通常是一种机器指令)。特权指令的存在是因为操作系统需要执行某种应用程序不允许执行的操作。因此，只有操作系统例程才有必要的特权执行这些指令。

privileged mode *n.* 特权模式

A mode of execution, supported by the protected mode of the Intel 80286 and higher microprocessors, in which software can carry out restricted operations that manipulate critical components of the system, such as memory and input/output ports (channels). Application programs cannot be executed in privileged mode; the heart (kernel) of the OS/2 operating system can be, as can the programs (device drivers) that control devices attached to the system. 一种执行模式，受到 Intel 公司 80286 和更先进的微处理器的保护模式支持。在特权模式下，软件能够执行有限的操作，即能对系统的关键成分施行操作，例如内存和输入输出端口(通道)。应用程序不能在特权模式下执行；OS/2 操作系统的核心程序能够运行在特权模式下，就像与该系统相联系的设备驱动程序一样。

privileges *n.* 特权

See(见) access privileges.

PRN *n.* 打印机

The logical device name for *printer*. A name reserved by the MS-DOS operating system for the standard print device. PRN usually refers to a system's first parallel port, also known as LPT1.

打印机的逻辑设备名。MS-DOS 操作系统为标准打印设备保留的名称，PRN 通常是指系统的第一个并行端口，也称为 LPT1。

.pro *n.* 专业域名

One of seven new top-level domain names approved in 2000 by the Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers (ICANN). .pro is meant for use in Web sites relating to professions such as physicians, accountants, and lawyers. Six of the new domains became available for use in the spring of 2001; negotiations are still underway for the final registry agreement for the .pro domain.

2000 年由因特网域名[名称]和(地址)编号分配组织(ICANN)推出的 7 个新的顶级域名之一，表示 Web 站点上的涉及的专业，例如医生、会计师和律师。新域名中的六个在 2001 年春天就可使用，而 .pro 域名的最终注册协议还在商议之中。

probability *n.* 概率

The likelihood that an event will happen, which can often be estimated mathematically. In mathematics, statistics and probability theory are related fields. In computing, probability is used to determine the likelihood of failure or error in a system or device. 一个事件发生的可能性，通常能用数学方法估算出来。在数学中，统计学和概率论是相关的领域。在信息处理技术中，概率用来确定一个系统或设备失效或发生错误的可能性。

problem solving *n.* 问题求解

1. The process of devising and implementing a strategy for finding a solution or for transforming a less desirable condition into a more desirable one. 分解并实现一个策略以找到答案，或从不合意条件转换到更合意条件的过程。

2. An aspect of artificial intelligence wherein the task of problem solving is performed solely by a program. *See also* artificial intelligence. 人工智能的一个方向，其中问题求解的任务由一个专门的程序单独来执行。参阅 artificial intelligence。

procedural language *n.* 过程(化)语言

A programming language in which the basic programming element is the procedure (a named

sequence of statements, such as a routine, subroutine, or function). The most widely used high level languages (C, Pascal, Basic, FORTRAN, COBOL, Ada) are all procedural languages. *See also* procedure. *Compare* nonprocedural language.

一种程序设计语言,基本编程单位是过程(一个命名语句序列,例如例程、子例程或函数)。大多数广泛应用的高级语言(C、Pascal、Basic、FORTRAN、COBOL、Ada 等)都是过程化语言。参阅 procedure。比较 nonprocedural language。

procedural rendering *n.* 过程化着色法

The rendering of a two-dimensional image from three-dimensional coordinates with texturing according to user-specified conditions, such as direction and degree of lighting. 根据用户指定的条件,例如光照方向和强度,从三维坐标中利用纹理技术来对一个二维图像进行着色的方法。

procedure *n.* 过程

In a program, a named sequence of statements, often with associated constants, data types, and variables, that usually performs a single task. A procedure can usually be called (executed) by other procedures, as well as by the main body of the program. Some languages distinguish between a procedure and a function, with the latter (the function) returning a value. *See also* function, parameter, procedural language, routine, subroutine.

程序中的一个命名语句序列,用于执行某个单项任务,通常与常量、数据类型和变量相联系。一个过程通常可被另一个过程调用(执行),也能被程序主体所调用。某些语言区分过程和函数的方法是,后者只返回一个值。参阅 function, parameter, procedural language, routine, subroutine。

procedure call *n.* 过程调用

In programming, an instruction that causes a procedure to be executed. A procedure call can be located in another procedure or in the main body of the program. *See also* procedure. 在编程中,引发执行一个过程的一类指令。一个过程调用可以位于另一个过程中,或者位于程序主体中。参阅 procedure。

process[1] *n.* 进程

A program or part of a program; a coherent sequence of steps undertaken by a program. 一个程序或程序的一部分;被某个程序执行的一个步骤的相关序列。

process[2] *vb.* 【动】处理

To manipulate data with a program. 程序对数据的操作。

process-bound *adj.* 【修】过程受限

Limited in performance by processing requirements. *See also* computation-bound. 由于处理需求所引起的性能上的限制。参阅 computation-bound。

process color *n.* 三色法

A method of handling color in a document in which each block of color is separated into its subtractive primary color components for printing: cyan, magenta, and yellow (as well as black). All other colors are created by blending layers of various sizes of halftone spots printed in cyan, magenta, and yellow to create the image. *See also* color model, color separation (definition 1). *Compare* spot color. 文档中处理颜色的一种方法。为了印刷的需要,每个色块被分解为它的减法基色成分:青、品红和黄(还有黑)色。创建图像需要的所有其他颜色,都是由以青、品红和黄色不同大小的半色调点层叠(混合)而成的。参阅 color model, color separation (第 1 个释义)。比较 spot color。

processing *n.* 处理(技术,方法)

The manipulation of data within a computer system. Processing is the vital step between receiving data (input) and producing results (output)—the task for which computers are designed. 数据在一个计算机系统中进行的操作。处理是在接受数据(输入)和产生结果(输出)之间的至关重要的步骤,计算机就是为完成这样的任务而设计的。

processor *n.* 处理器

See(见) central processing unit, microprocessor.

Processor Direct Slot *n.* 处理器导向槽

See(见) PDS (第 1 个释义).

Processor Input/Output *n.* 处理器输入与输出

See(见) PIO.

Procmail *n.* Procmail(电子邮件处理)程序

An open source e-mail-processing utility for Linux and other UNIX-based computers and networks. Procmail can be used to create mail servers and

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mailing lists, filter mail, sort incoming mail, preprocess mail, and perform other mail-related functions. 一种开放源代码的、电子邮件处理公用程序，供运行 Linux 操作系统和其他基于 UNIX 的操作系统的计算机和网络使用。可使用 Procmail 程序来创建邮件服务器[系统]和邮件列表、过滤[筛选]邮件、对所收邮件进行分类、预处理邮件和其他与电子邮件相关的一系列功能。

Prodigy *n.* **神童公司**

An Internet service provider (ISP) that offers Internet access and a wide range of related services. Prodigy was founded by IBM and Sears as a proprietary online service, was acquired by International Wireless in 1996, and in 1999 entered into a partnership with SBC Communications. The addition of SBC's Internet customer base made Prodigy the third largest ISP in the United States. 一个因特网服务提供商(ISP)，这家公司提供因特网接入服务，和一系列很广泛的相关服务。由 IBM 和 Sears 公司发起成立，提供合适的在线服务。1996 年，International Wireless 兼并该公司。1999 年又与 SBC 通信公司合并，SBC 公司因特网用户的加入使神童公司成为美国第三大因特网服务提供商。

Prodigy Information Service *n.* **Prodigy 信息服务系统**

An online information service founded by IBM and Sears. Like its competitors America Online and CompuServe, Prodigy offers access to databases and file libraries, online chat, special interest groups, e-mail, and Internet connectivity. *Also called*: Prodigy. 由 IBM 公司和 Sears 公司建立的一种联机信息服务系统。像它的竞争者 America Online 和 CompuServe 公司一样，Prodigy 提供了对数据库和文件库的存取操作、联机交谈、专题组、电子邮件和因特网连接等服务。也称为 Prodigy。

product *n.* **笛卡儿积；(乘)积；产品**

1. An operator in the relational algebra used in database management that, when applied to two existing relations (tables), results in the creation of a new table containing all possible ordered concatenations (combinations) of tuples (rows) from the first relation with tuples from the second. The number of rows in the resulting relation is the product of the number of rows in the two source relations. *Also called*: Cartesian product. *Compare* inner join. 关系代数中的一个运算符，用于数据库管理系统，当应用于两个已经存在的关系(表)时，结果是产生了一个新表，表中包括第一个关系中的元组与第二个关系中的元组的所有可能有序的并置(组合)。在结果关系中行的数量是两个源关系中行数的乘积。也称为 Cartesian product。比较 inner join。

2. In mathematics, the result of multiplying two or more numbers. 在数学中，指两个或更多个数相乘的结果。

3. In the most general sense, an entity conceived and developed for the purpose of competing in a commercial market. Although computers are products, the term is more commonly applied to software, peripherals, and accessories in the computing arena. 在最通常的情况下，指为商业竞争而设计和开发的一种实体。虽然计算机硬件也是产品，但是该术语在信息处理领域被更广泛地用于软件、外设和配件。

production system *n.* **产生式系统**

In expert systems, an approach to problem solving based on an "IF this, THEN that" approach that uses a set of rules, a database of information, and a "rule interpreter" to match premises with facts and form a conclusion. Production systems are also known as rule-based systems or inference systems. *See also* expert system. 在专家系统中，问题求解的一种方法。使用基于"如果这样，那么那样"的方法，即应用一组规则、一个数据库的信息和一个"规则解释器"，使前提与事实相符，并形成结论。产生式系统也被认为是基于规则的系统或推理系统。参阅 expert system。

Professional Graphics Adapter *n.* **专业图形适配器**

A video adapter introduced by IBM, primarily for CAD applications. The Professional Graphics Adapter is capable of displaying 256 colors, with a horizontal resolution of 640 pixels and a vertical resolution of 480 pixels. *Acronym*: PGA. IBM 公司生产的一种视频适配器，主要应用于 CAD 应用软件。专业图形适配器能显示 256 种颜色，水平分辨率达到 640 个像素、垂直分辨率达到 480

个像素。缩略为 PGA。

Professional Graphics Display *n.* 专业图形显示器

An analog display introduced by IBM, intended for use with their Professional Graphics Adapter. *See also* Professional Graphics Adapter. 由 IBM 公司推出的一种模拟式显示器，与该公司的专业图形适配器(PGA)配套使用。参阅 Professional Graphics Adapter。

profile[1] *n.* 用户简档，开工文件

See(见) user profile.

profile[2] *vb.* 【动】评价

To analyze a program to determine how much time is spent in different parts of the program during execution. 分析一个程序，以确定程序的不同部分在执行期间花费时间的多少。

profiler *n.* 分析诊断程序，分诊器

A diagnostic tool for analyzing the run-time behavior of programs. 一种用于分析程序进行期间的性能的诊断工具。

Profiles for Open Systems Internetworking Technology *n.* 开放系统互连网络技术概要[文件]

See(见) POSIT.

program[1] *n.* 程序

A sequence of instructions that can be executed by a computer. The term can refer to the original source code or to the executable (machine language) version. *Also called*: software. *See also* program creation, routine, statement. 计算机可以执行的一个指令序列。该术语可指原始的源代码，也可指可执行代码(机器语言)。也称为 software。参阅 program creation, routine, statement。

program[2] *vb.* 【动】编程

To create a computer program, a set of instructions that a computer or other device executes to perform a series of actions or a particular type of work. 编写计算机程序的过程，即编写计算机或其他设备执行用来完成一系列动作或指定类型工作的指令集。

program button *n.* 程序按钮

On a handheld device, a navigation control that is pressed to launch an application. *Also called*: application button. 手持器件中的一种"导航"控件，按下这个控件就可以启动("引发")一个应用程序。也称为 application button。

program card *n.* 程序卡

See(见) PC Card, ROM card.

program cartridge *n.* 程序盒

See(见) ROM cartridge.

program comprehension tool *n.* 程序理解工具

A software engineering tool that facilitates the process of understanding the structure and/or functionality of computer applications. *Acronym*: PCT. *Also called*: software exploration tool. 一种软件工程工具，这种工具使人们理解计算机应用程序的结构与功能的过程更容易一些。缩略为 PCT。也称为 software exploration tool。

program counter *n.* 程序计数器

A register (small, high-speed memory circuit within a microprocessor) that contains the address (location) of the instruction to be executed next in the program sequence. 一种寄存器(微处理器内部的小容量、高速存储电路)，保存着在程序执行序列中下一条将要执行的指令的地址。

program creation *n.* 程序创建

The process of producing an executable file. Traditionally, program creation comprises three steps: (1) compiling the high-level source code into assembly language source code; (2) assembling the assembly language source code into machine-code object files; and (3) linking the machine-code object files with various data files, run-time files, and library files into an executable file. Some compilers go direcly from highlevel source to machine-code object, and some integrated development environments compress all three steps into a single command. *See also* assemhler, compiler (definition 2), linker, program. 产生一个可执行文件的过程。按照惯例，程序创建分为三步：(1)将高级语言源代码编译成汇编语言源代码；(2)将汇编语言源代码汇编成机器代码目标文件；(3)将机器代码目标文件与各种数据文件、运行文件和库文件链接成可执行文件。某些编译程序直接将高级语言源代码编译成机器代码目标程序，有些集成开发环境将这三步压缩成一条单一的命令。参阅 assembler, compiler (第 2 个释义), linker, program。

program encapsulation *n.* 程序封装

A method of dealing with programs with Year

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2000 problems that entailed modifying the data with which a program worked. The input data is modified to reflect a parallel date in the past that the program can handle. When output is generated, that data is changed again, to reflect the correct date. The program itself remains unchanged.

一种解决程序中 2000 年问题的方法，即负责修改程序操作的数据。修改输入的数据，使之可以反映程序可以处理的一个过去的日期，然后在产生输出数据时再进行一次修改，使之代表正确的日期。这种方法并不会使程序本身发生变化

program file *n.* 程序文件

A disk file that contains the executable portions of a computer program. Depending on its size and complexity, an application or other program, such as an operating system, can be stored in several different files, each containing the instructions necessary for some part of the program's overall functioning. *Compare* document file. 一种包含着某个计算机程序的可执行部分的磁盘文件。根据它的大小和复杂程度，一个应用程序或其他程序(如操作系统)可存储在若干个不同的文件中，每个文件都包含了该程序的整体功能的某些部分所需要的指令。比较 document file。

program generator *n.* 程序生成器[程序]

A program that creates other programs (usually in source code) based on a set of specifications and relationships given by the user. Program generators are often used to simplify the task of creating an application. *See also* 4GL, application generator. 在用户给定的一组规范和关系的基础上创建其他程序(通常以源代码的形式)的一种程序。程序生成器常用于简化创建应用程序的任务。参阅 4GL, application generator。

program listing *n.* 程序清单

A copy, usually on paper, of the source code of a program. Some compilers can generate program listings with line numbers, cross-references, and so on. 程序源代码的一份拷贝，通常打印在纸上。有些编译器能够产生带有行号、交叉引用表等内容的程序清单。

program logic *n.* 程序逻辑

The logic behind the design and construction of a program--that is, the reasons it works the way it does. *See also* logic error. 一个程序的设计和构建所依据的逻辑，即程序按其执行的方式进行工作的理由。参阅 logic error。

programmable *adj.* 【修】可编程

Capable of accepting instructions for performing a task or an operation. Being programmable is a characteristic of computers. 可接受指令以执行一项任务或一个操作的能力。可编程性是计算机的一项特性。

programmable function key *n.* 可编程功能键

Any of several, sometimes unlabeled, keys on some third-party keyboards that allow the user to "play back" previously stored key combinations or sequences of keystrokes called *macros*. The same effect can be achieved with a standard keyboard and a keyboard enhancer, the latter of which intercepts the keyboard codes and substitutes modified values; but programmable function keys accomplish this without requiring RAM-resident software. *Compare* keyboard enhancer. 第三方厂商生产的键盘上的几个键，有时这些键上没有名称标签。这些键允许用户"再现"先前存储的键组合或称之为宏的击键序列。用一个标准键盘加上一个键盘增强程序也可以实现上述功能，键盘增强程序截取键盘码并用修改过的值替代；然而可编程功能键完成这些工作并不需要驻留内存的软件。比较 keyboard enhancer。

programmable interrupt controller *n.* 可编程中断控制器

An Intel chip that handles interrupt requests (IRQs). IBM AT machines use two programmable interrupt controllers to accommodate a maximum of 15 IRQs. The programmable interrupt controller has been replaced by the advanced programmable interrupt controller (APIC), which supports multiprocessing. *Acronym*: PIC. *See also* IBM AT, IRQ. 一种处理中断请求(IRQ)的 Intel 公司芯片。IBM 公司 AT 型计算机使用两个可编程中断控制器来应答最多 15 个中断请求。可编程中断控制器已经被支持多任务处理的高级可编程控制器(APIC)所取代。缩略为 PIC。参阅 IBM AT, IRQ。

programmable logic array *n.* 可编程逻辑阵列

See(见) field-programmable logic array.

programmable logic device *n.* 可编程逻辑器件

A logic chip that is programmed by the customer rather than by the manufacturer. Like a gate array, a programmable logic device consists of a collection of logic gates; unlike a gate array, a programmable logic device need not have its programming completed as part of the manufacturing process. *Acronym*: PLD. *See also* logic chip. *Compare* gate array. 一种可以由客户而不是生产厂家编程的逻辑芯片。与门阵列相似之处在于,可编程逻辑器件由一组逻辑门组成;与门阵列不同之处在于,可编程逻辑器件不需要将编制程序作为制造过程的一部分。缩略为 PLD。参阅 logic chip。比较 gate array。

programmable read-only memory *n.* 可编程只读存储器

See(见) PROM.

program maintenance *n.* 程序维护

The process of supporting, debugging, and upgrading a program in response to feedback from individual or corporate users or the marketplace in general. 根据个人、团体用户或市场的全面反馈信息,对程序进行支持、调试和更新的过程。

programmatic interface *n.* 程序化界面;编程接口

1. A user interface dependent on user commands or on a special programming language, as contrasted with a graphical user interface. UNIX and MS-DOS have programmatic interfaces; the Apple Macintosh and Microsoft Windows have graphical user interfaces. *See also* command-line interface, graphical user interface, iconic interface. 依赖于用户命令或某种特殊编程语言的一种用户界面,有别于图形用户界面。UNIX 和 MS-DOS 操作系统具有程序化界面;Apple 公司 Macintosh 和微软公司 Windows 系统具有图形用户界面。参阅 command-line interface, graphical user interface, iconic interface。

2. The set of functions any operating system makes available to a programmer developing an application. *See also* application programming interface. 操作系统的一组功能,程序员利用它来开发应用程序。参阅 application programming interface。

Programmed Input/Output *n.* 程控输入与输出

See(见) PIO.

Programmed Inquiry, Learning or Teaching *n.* 编程查询、学习或教学语言

See(见) PILOT.

programmer *n.* 程序员;编程器

1. An individual who writes and debugs computer programs. Depending on the size of the project and the work environment, a programmer might work alone or as part of a team, be involved in part or all of the process from design through completion, or write all or a portion of the program. *See also* program. 编写和调试计算机程序的人员,根据工程项目和工作环境的大小,一个程序员可以独立工作或作为项目组的一个成员,可以参与从设计到完成的全过程或只部分参与,可以编写全部程序或只编写一部分程序。参阅 program。

2. In hardware, a device used to program read-only memory chips. *See also* PROM, ROM (definition 2). 在硬件上,指一种对可编程只读存储器芯片编程的设备。参阅 PROM, ROM (第 2 个释义)

programmer's switch *n.* 程序员开关

A pair of buttons on Macintosh computers that enable the user to reboot the system or to enter a command-line interface at a low level of the operating system. Originally, only programmers testing software were expected to need those functions, so early models of the Macintosh hid the buttons inside the cabinet and supplied a plastic clip that could be attached so that the programmer could push them. In many later models the buttons are built into the cabinet; the button to reboot the system is marked with a triangle pointing leftward, and the other button is marked with a circle. Macintosh 计算机上的一对按钮,它们使得用户可以重新导引系统,或者在操作系统低层上进入一个命令行界面。起初,只有程序员测试软件才有可能用到这些功能,因而早期型号的 Macintosh 机把这一对按钮隐藏在机箱内,并提供了一个可够着这些按钮的塑料片,这样程序员可以按压它们。在许多后来的型号中,这些按钮安装在机箱上。用于重新引导系统的按钮上面标了一个指向左方的三角,另一个按钮标了一个圆圈。

P

programming *n.* 程序设计,编程

The art and science of creating computer programs. Programming begins with knowledge of one or more programming languages, such as Basic, C, Pascal, or assembly language. Knowledge of a language alone does not make a good program. Much more can be involved, such as expertise in the theory of algorithms, user interface design, and characteristics of hardware devices. Computers are rigorously logical machines, and programming requires a similarly logical approach to designing, writing (coding), testing, and debugging a program. Low-level languages, such as assembly language, also require familiarity with the capabilities of a microprocessor and the basic instructions built into it. In the modular approach advocated by many programmers, a project is broken into smaller, more manageable modules-standalone functional units that can be designed, written, tested, and debugged separately before being incorporated into the larger program. *See also* algorithm, kludge (definition 2), modular design, object-oriented programming, spaghetti code, structured programming. 创建计算机程序的技巧和科学。程序设计的起点是掌握一种或多种编程语言(例如 Basic、C、Pascal 或汇编语言)。单单掌握一种语言还很难编出好的程序;还需要拥有其他方面的知识,如算法理论、用户界面设计以及硬件设备特性等方面的专业知识。计算机是极严密的逻辑机器,而程序设计要求用同样严密的逻辑方法去设计、书写(编码)、测试以及调试一个程序。低级语言,如汇编语言,还要求熟悉微处理器的能力和内建的基本指令。在受到许多程序员称道的模块化方法中,一个题目被分解成更小的、更容易管理的模块,即独立的功能单元,可以分别设计、编写、测试和调试,然后结合成较大的程序。参阅 algorithm, kludge (第 2 个释义), modular design, object oriented programming, spaghetti code, structured programming。

programming language *n.* 程序设计语言

Any artificial language that can be used to define a sequence of instructions that can ultimately be processed and executed by the computer. Defining what is or is not a programming language can be tricky, but general usage implies that the translation process from the source code expressed using the programming language to the machine code that the computer needs to work with-be automated by means of another program, such as a compiler. Thus, English and other natural languages are ruled out, although some subsets of English are used and understood by some fourth-generation languages. *See also* 4GL, compiler (definition 2), natural language, program. 任何可以用来定义一个指令序列的人工语言,该指令序列最终被计算机处理与执行。定义什么是程序设计语言或什么不是程序设计语言,是一件很难办的事情,但一般的用法指能够利用另一种程序(例如编译程序)自动进行翻译处理,即从用程序设计语言表示的源代码转换到计算机工作所需的机器代码。因此,虽然有些英语的子集可以被某些第四代语言使用和理解,但是,英语及其他自然语言被排除在外。参阅 4GL, compiler (第 2 个释义), natural language, program。

Programming Language I *n.* PL/1 语言

See(见) PL/I.

program specification *n.* 程序规范

In software development, a statement of the goals and requirements of a project, as well as the relation of the project to other projects. 在软件开发中,关于某个工程的目标与需求,以及该工程与其他工程之间关系的陈述。

program state *n.* 程序状态

The condition of a program (stack contents, memory contents, instruction being executed) at a given moment. 程序在某个给定时刻的情况描述(堆栈内容、内存内容、正在执行的指令等)。

program statement *n.* 程序语句

The statement defining the name, briefly describing the operation, and possibly giving other information about a program. Some languages, such as Pascal, have an explicit program statement; others do not, or they use other forms (such as the main() function in C). 定义名称、简要描述操作以及可能给出关于程序的其他信息的语句。有些语言,如 Pascal,具有显式的程序语句,其他语言则没有,或者它们使用其他形式(如 C 语言中

的 main()函数)。

progressive JPEG *n.* 渐进式 JPEG

An enhancement to the JPEG graphics file format that gradually displays a photo realistic picture in a Web browser, showing increasingly detailed versions of the picture until the entire file has finished downloading. JPEG 图形文件格式的增强版。在万维网浏览器中渐进式地显示照相图片。越来越清晰地显示图像,直到下载完毕。

progressive scanning *n.* 顺序[逐行]扫描技术

1. A display technique used on computer monitors in which the image is created, line by line, in a single top-to-bottom sweep of the electron gun. The resulting image is of higher quality than is possible with the interlace scanning used for television sets. Progressive scanning might be used on next-generation digital television equipment. It does, however, require twice the signal bandwidth of interlace scanning. *Compare* interlace scanning.

一种用在计算机监视器上的显示技术,其中图像由电子枪从上到下的一行一行地扫描创建。产生的图像比电视机使用的隔行扫描产生的图像具有更高的质量。顺序扫描可以用于下一代的电子数字电视设备中。但是,它需要隔行扫描信号两倍的信号带宽。比较 interlace scanning。

2. A line-by-line (rather than every-other-line) technique used with some video cameras to capture images of moving objects. Such cameras are used primarily for tasks such as monitoring assembly lines and traffic flow. 某些摄像机捕获移动目标的图像使用的一种逐行扫描(而不是隔行)技术。此类摄像机主要用于监视组装线和交通流量的任务。

project *n.* 投影运算

An operator in the relational algebra used in database management. Given relation (table) A, the *project*operator builds a new relation containing only a specified set of attributes (columns) of A.

用于数据库管理程序关系代数的一个算子。给出关系(表)A,投影算子便建立一个新的关系,其中只包含关系 A 的指定属性(列)的集合。

Project 802 *n.* 第 802 号提案

The IEEE project to define networking standards that resulted in the 802. x specifications. *See also* IEEE, IEEE 802. x. 定义了建立第 802. x 系列规范的网络标准的 IEEE 提案。参阅 IEEE, IEEE 802. x。

Project Gutenberg *n.* Gutenberg 工程

A project that makes the texts of books that are in the public domain available over the Internet. The files for the books are in plain ASCII, to make them accessible to as many people as possible. Project Gutenberg, based at the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, can be reached at mrcnext. cso. uiuc. edu via FTP or through the Web page http://www. promo. net/pg/. *See also* ASCII. 一项将公共领域的书籍文本投放到因特网上的工程。这些书籍的文件用纯 ASCII 码记录,使尽可能多的人可以读取它们。Gutenberg 工程的基地在 Urbana-Champaign 的 Illinois 大学,可通过 FTP 地址 mrcnext. cso. uiuc. edu 或万维网页站址 http://www. promo. net/pg/访问。参阅 ASCII。

projection-join normal form *n.* 投影一联接范式

See(见) normal form (第 1 个释义).

project life cycle *n.* 工程生命周期

A sequence of preplanned stages for taking a project from beginning to end. 为承担一项工程,从开始到结束预先安排的各阶段的顺序。

project management *n.* 工程管理

The process of planning, monitoring, and controlling the course and development of a particular undertaking. 计划、监视以及控制一个特定任务的过程和开发的进程。

Prolog *n.* Prolog 语言

Short for **Prog**ramming in **Log**ic. A language designed for logic programming. Prolog evolved during the 1970s in Europe (primarily France and Scotland), and the first Prolog compiler was developed in 1972 by Philippe Roussel, at the University of Marseilles. The language has subsequently attained wide use in the field of artificial intelligence. Prolog is a compiled language that works with the logical relationship between pieces of data rather than mathematical relationships. *See also* artificial intelligence. 为 **Prog**ramming in **Log**ic 的缩写。为逻辑化编程而设计的一种语言。Prolog 语言出现在 70 年代的欧洲(主要是在

法国和苏格兰),第一个 Prolog 语言编译器是由 Philippe Roussel 于 1972 年在 Marseilles 大学开发成功的。该语言后来被广泛应用于人工智能领域。Prolog 是一种编译型语言,利用数据片之间的逻辑关系而不是数学关系来工作。参阅 artificial intelligence。

PROM *n.* 可编程只读存储器

Acronym for **p**rogrammable **r**ead **o**nly **m**emory. A type of read-only memory (ROM) that allows data to be written into the device with hardware called a PROM programmer. After a PROM has been programmed, it is dedicated to that data, and it cannot be reprogrammed. *See also* EEPROM, EPROM, ROM (definition 2). 为 programmable read-only memory 的缩略语。一类只读存储器(ROM),允许用一种称为 PROM 编程器的硬件将数据写入设备。一旦 PROM 被编程之后,就只能专用那些数据,不能再次编程。参阅 EEPROM, EPROM, ROM (第 2 个释义)。

PROM blaster *n.* PROM 编程器

See(见) PROM programmer.

PROM blower *n.* PROM 编程器

See(见) PROM programmer.

promiscuous-mode transfer *n.* 随意模式传送

In network communications, a transfer of data in which a node accepts all packets regardless of their destination address. 网络通信中的一种数据传送方式,一个网点接受所有信息包,而不管它们的目标地址是什么。

PROM programmer *n.* PROM 编程器

A hardware device that records instructions or data on a PROM (programmable read-only memory) chip or an EPROM (erasable programmable read-only memory) chip. *Also called*: PROM blaster, PROM blower. *See also* EPROM, PROM. 一种用来在 PROM(可编程只读存储器)芯片或 EPROM(可擦写可编程只读存储器)芯片中记录指令或数据的硬件设备。也称为 PROM blaster, PROM blower。参阅 EPROM, PROM。

prompt *n.* 提示符;提示信息

1. In command-driven systems, one or more symbols that indicate where users are to enter commands. For instance, in MS-DOS, the prompt is generally a drive letter followed by a greater than symbol (C>). In UNIX, it is usually %. *See also* command-driven system, DOS prompt. 在命令驱动的系统中,向用户指示命令输入位置的一个或多个符号。例如,在 MS-DOS 操作系统中,提示符通常是一个驱动器字母后面跟着一个"大于"号(>)。在 UNIX 操作系统中,提示符通常是%。参阅 command-driven system, DOS prompt。

2. Displayed text indicating that a computer program is waiting for input from the user. 表示计算机程序正在等待用户输入信息的显示文本。

propagated error *n.* 传播错误

An error used as input to another operation, thus producing another error. 某个错误作为另一操作的输入量,进而产生另一个错误。

propagation *n.* 传播

Travel of a signal, such as an Internet packet, from its source to one or more destinations. Propagation of messages over different paths with different lengths can cause messages to appear at a user's computer with varying delivery times. *See also* propagation delay. 一个信号(例如因特网信息包)从信源到一个或多个目标的传送。报文经不同长度的不同路径传播会导致其提交给用户计算机的时刻不同。参阅 propagation delay。

propagation delay *n.* 传播延迟

The time needed by a communications signal to travel between two points; in satellite links, a noticeable delay of between one-quarter second and onehalf second, caused by the signal traveling through space. 信号在两点间传送所需要的时间;在卫星链路中,信号通过太空传送会出现四分之一秒或半秒的可察觉的延迟。

propeller head *n.* 螺旋帽,具有技术推进者头脑的人

Slang for a person who is obsessed with computers or other technology; a geek. The name refers to a child's beanie cap topped by a spinning propeller. 如下人们使用的行话:形容被计算机或其他技术问题困扰的人;一类计算机技术迷。该名称原指小孩子戴的、有一个螺旋形的顶的无边小帽。

property *n.* 属性

In Windows 9x, a characteristic or parameter of an object or device. Properties of a file, for example, include type, size, and creation date and can be

identified by accessing the file's property sheet. *See also* property sheet. 在 Windows 9x 操作系统中，指一个对象或设备的特性或参数。例如，一个文件的属性包括类型、长度和建立时间，可以通过访问文件的属性表对其标识。参阅 property sheet。

property sheet *n.* **属性表**

A type of dialog box in Windows 9x, accessed by choosing Properties in the File menu or by right-clicking on an object and selecting Properties, that lists the attributes or settings of an object such as a file, application, or hardware device. A property sheet presents the user with a tabbed, index-card-like selection of property pages, each of which features standard dialog-style controls for customizing parameters. Windows 9x 系统中的一类对话框，通过在文件选单中选择"属性"项或在一个对象上按鼠标右键并选定"属性"就可访问属性表，这时列出某个对象（如文件、应用程序或硬件设备）的属性或设置。一个属性表向用户表示了一个标签式的、索引卡一样的属性页选择项，每个属性表为定制参数提供了标准对话式的控件。

proportional font *n.* **比例[变宽]字型**

A set of characters in a particular style and size in which a variable amount of horizontal space is allotted to each letter or number. In a proportional font, the letter *i*, for example, is allowed less space than the letter *m*. *Compare* monospace font. 一组以特定样式和大小表示的字符，为每个字母或数字分配不同大小的水平空间。例如，在比例字型中，给予字母 i 的空间小于字母 m。比较 monospace font。

proportional spacing *n.* **比例间隔**

A form of character spacing in which the horizontal space each character occupies is proportional to the width of the character. The letter *w*, for example, takes up more space than the letter *i*. *Compare* monospacing. 一种字符间隔的形式，每个字符占据的水平空间与该字符的宽度成比例。例如，字母 w 占据的空间远大于字母 i。比较 monospacing。

proprietary *adj.* **【修】专利，专有**

Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of something that is privately owned. Generally, the term refers to technology that has been developed by a particular corporation or entity, with specifications that are considered by the owner to be trade secrets. Proprietary technology may be legally used only by a person or entity purchasing an explicit license. Also, other companies are unable to duplicate the technology, both legally and because its specifications have not been divulged by the owner. *Compare* public domain. 用于修饰或说明某事物为私人所拥有。通常，该术语指某个特定公司或实体开发的某项技术，并且带有声明：拥有者认为属于商业秘密。个人或实体只有购买明确授权的许可证之后才能合法地使用专利技术。同时，出于法律因素以及拥有者尚未公开其专利技术细节，其他公司无法复制这项技术。比较 public domain。

proprietary software *n.* **专利[有]软件**

A program owned or copyrighted by an individual or a business and available for use only through purchase or by permission of the owner. *Compare* open source, public-domain software. 由个人或企业拥有或持有著作权，只有通过购买或经拥有者许可才能使用的一种程序。比较 open source, public-domain software。

protected *adj.* **【修】(受、被)保护**

A keyword in a programming language (such as Java or C++) used in a method or variable declaration. It signifies that the method or variable can be accessed only by elements residing in its class, subclasses, or classes in the same package. *See also* class, declaration, method, package, variable. 一种像 Java 或 C++ 等编程语言的关键字，主要用来声明过程和变量。这些过程和变量只让同一个类、子类中或相同包中的类中的元素调用。参阅 class, declaration, method, package, variable。

protected mode *n.* **保护模式**

An operating mode of the Intel 80286 and higher microprocessors that supports larger address spaces and more advanced features than real mode. When started in protected mode, these CPUs provide hardware support for multitasking, data security, and virtual memory. The Windows (version 3.0 and later) and OS/2 operating

systems run in protected mode, as do most versions of UNIX for these microprocessors. *Compare* real mode. Intel 公司 80286 及以上的微处理器的一种操作模式，比实模式能支持更大的地址空间和更先进的性能。当以保护模式启动时，这些 CPU 提供了多任务、数据安全和虚存等方面的硬件支持。Windows 系统(3.0 版本以及后续版本)和 OS/2 操作系统运行在保护模式下，用于此类微处理器的大多数 UNIX 版本也运行在保护模式下。比较 real mode。

protocol *n.* 协议

See(见) communications protocol.

protocol analyzer *n.* 协议分析器

A management tool designed to identify and diagnose computer network problems. A protocol analyzer looks at LAN (local area network) or WAN (wide area network) traffic and finds protocol errors, connection delays, and other network faults. The protocol analyzer can filter and decode traffic, suggest solutions to problems, provide graphical reports, and show traffic by protocol and percent utilization. *See also* communications protocol. 一种为识别和诊断计算机网络故障而设计的管理工具，协议分析器监测局域网或广域网的通信流量，查找协议差错、连接的延迟，以及其他网络故障。协议分析器能够对网络通信进行过滤和解码，建议故障的解决方案，提供图形化报告，显示按协议进行的通信流量和百分比利用率。参阅 communications protocol。

protocol layer *n.* 协议层

See(见) layer.

protocol stack *n.* 协议簇

The set of protocols that work together on different levels to enable communication on a network. For example, TCP/IP, the protocol stack on the Internet, incorporates more than 100 standards including FTP, IP, SMTP, TCP, and Telnet. *See also* ISO OSI reference model. *Compare* protocol suite. 在不同层次上共同工作，使网络上的通信得以进行的协议的集合。例如，TCP/IP 是因特网上的协议簇，有 100 多个标准，包括 FTP 协议、IP 协议、SMTP 协议、TCP 协议和 Telnet 协议协同工作。参阅 ISO/OSI reference model。比较 protocol suite。

protocol suite *n.* 协议组

A set of protocols designed, usually by one vendor, as complementary parts of a protocol stack. *Compare* protocol stack. 一组协议，通常由某个厂商设计，作为协议栈的一个补充。比较 protocol stack。

prototyping *n.* 原型法

The creation of a working model of a new computer system or program for testing and refinement. Prototyping is used in the development of both new hardware and software systems and new systems of information management. Tools used in the former include both hardware and support software; tools used in the latter can include databases, screen mockups, and simulations that, in some cases, can be developed into a final product. 建立一个新型计算机系统或程序的工作模型，以供测试和改进的方法。原型法用于新的硬件、软件系统和新的信息管理系统的开发。前者使用的工具包括硬件和支持软件，后者使用的工具可包括数据库、屏幕模型和仿真，在有些情况下，这些工具可能被开发成为最终产品。

proxy *n.* 代理计算机

A computer (or the software that runs on it) that acts as a barrier between a network and the Internet by presenting only a single network address to external sites. By acting as a go-between representing all internal computers, the proxy protects network identities while still providing access to the Internet. *See also* proxy server. 一种计算机或者运行在计算机上的软件，只向外部站点呈现一个网络地址，从而成为网络和因特网之间的壁垒。通过中间人代表所有的内部计算机，代理计算机在提供对因特网的访问的同时保护了网络身份。参阅 proxy server。

proxy server *n.* 代理服务系统

A firewall component that manages Internet traffic to and from a local area network (LAN) and can provide other features, such as document caching and access control. A proxy server can improve performance by supplying frequently requested data, such as a popular Web page, and can filter and discard requests that the owner does not consider appropriate, such as requests for unauthorized

access to proprietary files. *See also* firewall. 一种管理因特网与局域网之间信息流量的防火墙系统部件。它还可提供其他功能，如文档高速缓存和访问控制。通过提供频繁请求的数据，例如流行的万维网主页，代理服务系统可明显地改善网络的性能。代理服务系统还能滤除或丢弃那些在数据拥有者看来不适当的请求，例如未授权访问专有文件的请求。参阅 firewall。

PrtSc key *n.* 打印屏幕键

See(见) Print Screen key.

.ps *n.* .ps 文件扩展名

The file extension that identifies PostScript printer files. *See also* PostScript. 标识页面描述语言打印文件的文件扩展名。参阅 PostScript。

PS/2 bus *n.* PS/2 总线

See(见) Micro Channel Architecture.

PSD *n.* PSD 文档

A graphics file format used to create, modify, and display still images in Photoshop, a software application designed by Adobe Systems. PSD files have a file extension of .psd. 一种 Photoshop 的文件格式，用来创建、修改、显示静态图像文件。Photoshop 是一种由 Adobe 公司设计的应用软件。PSD 文件的扩展名是.psd.。

PSE *n.* (报文)分组交换机

See(见) Packet Switching Exchange.

psec *n.* 皮秒

See(见) picosecond.

pseudocode *n.* 伪码

1. A machine language for a nonexistent processor (a pseudomachine). Such code is executed by a software interpreter. The major advantage of pcode is that it is portable to all computers for which a p-code interpreter exists. The p-code approach has been tried several times in the microcomputer industry, with mixed success. The best known attempt was the UCSD p-System. *Abbreviation*: pcode. *See also* pseudomachine, UCSD p-System. 针对一种不存在的处理器(虚拟机)而设计的机器语言。伪码通过软件解释程序执行伪码的主要优点是它可移植到所有存在伪码解释程序的计算机上。伪码解决方案在微型计算机工业中尝试过几次，取得了一定的成功。最著名的尝试当属 UCSD p-系统。缩写为 pcode。参阅 pseudomachine, UCSD p-System。

2. Any informal, transparent notation in which a program or algorithm description is written. Many programmers write their programs first in a pseudocode that looks much like a mixture of English and their favorite programming language, such as C or Pascal, and then translate it line by line into the actual language being used. 书写程序或算法描述时使用的任何非正式的、透明的记法。许多程序员编程时首先用伪码写程序，看起来很像英语和他们喜欢的编程语言(如 C 或 Pascal 语言)的混合体，然后逐行把它们转换成实际所使用的编程语言。

pseudo compiler *n.* 伪编译程序

A compiler that generates a pseudolanguage. *See also* pseudolanguage. 生成某种伪语言的编译程序。参阅 pseudolanguage。

pseudocomputer *n.* 伪计算机

See(见) pseudomachine.

pseudolanguage *n.* 伪语言

A nonexistent programming language that is, one for which no implementation exists. The term can refer either to the machine language for a nonexistent processor or to a high-level language for which no compiler exists. *See also* pseudocode. 一种实际上不存在的编程语言，即没有实际使用场所的语言。它可以指一种实际上不存在的处理器的机器语言，或者是一种没有编译程序的高级语言。参阅 pseudocode。

pseudomachine *n.* 虚拟机

A processor that doesn't actually exist in hardware but that is emulated in software. A program written for the pseudomachine can run on several platforms without having to be recompiled. *Abbreviation*: pmachine. *See also* pseudocode, UCSD p-System. 一种不以硬件形式实际存在，但以软件方法模拟的处理器。为虚拟机编写的程序可在多种平台上运行，而不需要重新编译。缩写为 pmachine。参阅 pseudocode, UCSD p-System。

pseudo-op *n.* 伪操作

See(见) pseudo-operation.

pseudo-operation *n.* 伪操作

In programming, a program instruction that conveys information to an assembler or compiler but is

P

not translated into a machine language instruction for example, an instruction that establishes the value of a constant or the manner in which Boolean (logical) expressions are to be evaluated. *Abbreviation*: pseudo-op. 在编程中，可以向汇编程序或编译程序传送信息，但不能翻译成机器语言的程序指令。例如，建立常量值或计算布尔(逻辑)表达式的方法的指令。缩写为 pseudo-op。

pseudo-streaming *n.* 伪(数据)流法[技术]

A method used for real-time display of audio and video over the Web. Unlike sound or video files that are downloaded to a computer in their entirety before they can be played back, pseudo-streaming enables playback after only a portion of the file—enough to fill a buffer on the receiving computer—has been downloaded. Pseudo-streaming, unlike "true," or Web, streaming, does not depend on server software to dynamically monitor the transmission. It can, however, play back only from the beginning of the file, rather than from any point, as can be the case with true streaming. *See also* stream. 用于通过万维网实时显示音频和视频的一种方法。与在播放前要完整下载到计算机的声音或视频文件不同，伪数据流法仅在已经下载一部分文件后，即当它填满接收计算机的缓冲区时，就可以播放。与"实时"数据流或万维网数据流不同，伪数据流法不依赖于服务器软件来动态监视传输。虽然它同真流一样，能从文件的开始处播放，但是不能从任意点处开始播放。参阅 stream。

PSK *n.* 相移键控法[技术]

See(见) phase-shift keying.

PSN *n.* 分组交换网

Acronym for **packet-switching network**. *See* packet switching. 为 packet-switching network 的缩略语。见 packet switching。

PSTN *n.* 公共交换电话网

See(见) Public Switched Telephone Network.

p-system *n.* p 系统

An operating system based on a pseudomachine implemented in software. A program written for the p-system is more portable than one written for a machinedependent operating system. *See also* UCSD p-System. 一种基于由软件实现的虚拟机的操作系统。为 p 系统书写的程序比为依赖于机器的操作系统书写的程序更便于移植。参阅 UCSD p-System。

P-type semiconductor *n.* P 型半导体

Semiconductor material in which electrical conduction is carried by holes ("vacancies" left by electrons). Whether a semiconductor is N-type or P-type depends on the kind of dopant added during manufacture. A dopant with a shortage of electrons results in a P-type semiconductor. *Compare* N-type semiconductor. 由空穴(电子游离后剩下的"空位")实现电传导的半导体材料。半导体是 N 型还是 P 型取决于加工期间掺入的杂质。使电子缺少的掺杂结果是产生了 P 型半导体。比较 N-type semiconductor。

pub *n.* 公共目录

See(见) /pub.

/pub *n.* 公共目录

Short for **public**. A directory in an anonymous FTP archive that is accessible by the public and that generally contains files available for free download. *See also* anonymous FTP. 为 **public** 的缩写。匿名 FTP 存档文件中的一个目录，可被公众访问，通常包含供自由下载的文件。参阅 anonymous FTP。

public *adj.* 【修】公共

A keyword in some programming languages to signify that methods or variables can be accessed by elements residing in other classes or modules. *See also* class., keyword (definition 2), global variable, reserved word, scope. *Compare* private. 一些编程语言中使用的一种关键字。表明各种过程与变量能够让其他类或模块中的元素调用。参阅 class.，keyword (第 2 个释义)，global variable，reserved word，scope。比较 private。

public directory *n.* 公共目录

A directory on an FTP server that is accessible by anonymous users for the purpose of retrieving or storing files. Often the directory is called /pub. *See also* anonymous FTP, FTP (definition 1), FTP server /pub. 某个 FTP 服务系统上的一个目录，匿名用户可对其访问，用于文件检索和排序的目的。该目录通常记为/pub。参阅 anonymous FTP，FTP (第 1 个释义)，FTP server /pub。

P

public domain *n.* 公共领域

The set of all creative works, such as books, music, or software, that are not covered by copyright or other property protection. Works in the public domain can be freely copied, modified, and otherwise used in any manner for any purpose. Much of the information, texts, and software on the Internet is in the public domain, but putting a copyrighted work on the Internet does not put it in the public domain. *Compare* proprietary. 所有未受著作权或其他特权保护的创造性作品(例如书籍、音乐或软件)的集合。公共领域的作品可以自由拷贝、修改,并且可以任何方式用于任何目的。因特网上的许多信息、文本和软件是属于公共领域的,但把一件有著作权的作品投放到因特网上并不意味着将其投入公共领域。比较 proprietary。

public-domain software *n.* 公共领域软件

A program donated for public use by its owner or developer and freely available for copying and distribution. *Compare* free software, freeware, proprietary software, shareware. 由拥有者或开发者贡献给公众使用,并且允许免费拷贝和分发的一种程序。比较 free software, freeware, proprietary software, shareware。

public files *n.* 公共文件

Files with no access restrictions. 无访问限制的文件。

public folders *n.* 公共文件夹

The folders that are made accessible on a particular machine or by a particular user in a shared networking environment. *Compare* private folders. 在特定机器上成为可访问的,或在共享网络环境中可被特定用户访问的文件夹。比较 private folders。

public key *n.* 公(开密)钥

One of two keys in public key encryption. The user releases this key to the public, who can use it for encrypting messages to be sent to the user and for decrypting the user's digital signature. *See also* public key encryption. *Compare* private key. 公(开密)钥加密法中的两个密钥之一。用户将该密钥公开,任何人都可以用它加密报文并发送给该用户,还可以用来对用户的数字签名解密。参阅 public key encryption。比较 private key。

public key cryptography *n.* 公钥密码学

See(见) public key encryption.

public key encryption *n.* 公钥加密法

An asymmetric scheme that uses a pair of keys for encryption: the public key encrypts data, and a corresponding secret key decrypts it. For digital signatures, the process is reversed: the sender uses the secret key to create a unique electronic number that can be read by anyone possessing the corresponding public key, which verifies that the message is truly from the sender. *See also* private key, public key. 使用成对密钥进行加密的一种不对称方案:公(开密)钥用于对数据加密,而用一个相应的保密密钥进行解密。当用于数字签名时,此过程恰好相反:发送者使用不公开密钥建立一个唯一的电子数,任何持有相应公(开密)钥的人都可以读得该数,以确认信息确实是来自该发送者。参阅 private key, public key。

public rights *n.* 公众权利

In the context of the Internet, the extent to which members of the public are permitted to use (and to place) information on the Internet under intellectual property law. *See also* fair use, public domain, publicdomain software. 在因特网环境中,公共成员根据知识产权法获准在因特网上使用(以及放置)信息的程度。参阅 fair use, public domain, publicdomain software。

Public Switched Telephone Network *n.* 公共交换电话网

The public telephone system. 公共电话系统。

Publisher *n.* 印刷出版软件

A software application developed by Microsoft Corporation to help businesses create highquality marketing and business material. A part of the Office product family, Publisher provides business users with design options for a variety of publications, such as newsletters, flyers, brochures, and Web pages. 一种由 Microsoft 公司开发的应用软件,帮助商业公司编制高质量的市场营销报告和商务资料,Office 系列软件的一部分,Publisher 可以为商务用户提供多种资料设计出版选项,如各种简讯[业务通讯]、小传单、小册子和网页等。

publishing point *n.* 发布点

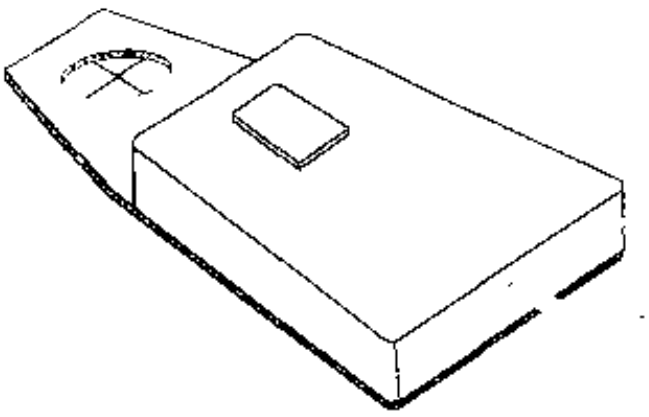
A publishing point is a virtual directory used for storing content or delivering a live stream. End users reach a publishing point through its URL. There are two types of unicast publishing points: on-demand for stored content and broadcast for live streams. *See also* ondemand publishing point, broadcast publishing point. *Compare* unicast. 发布点是一种虚拟目录，用来存储内容和传递正使用的内容流。最终用户可以通过 URL 到达某个单播发布点。有两种虚拟目录：一种按需存储内容，另一种是广播实时的内容流 参阅 ondemand publishing point，broadcast publishing point。比较 unicast。

puck *n.* 定标器

A pointing device used with a graphics tablet. A puck, which is often used in engineering applications, is a mouselike device with buttons for selecting items or choosing commands and a clear plastic section extending from one end with cross hairs printed on it. The intersection of the cross hairs on the puck points to a location on the graphics tablet, which in turn is mapped to a specific location on the screen. Because the puck's cross hairs are on a transparent surface, a user can easily trace a drawing by placing it between the graphics tablet and the puck and moving the cross hairs over the lines of the drawing. See the illustration. *See also* graphics tablet, stylus. 与图形输入板结合使用的一种指点器[点击设备]。定标器通常用于工程应用系统中，外形与鼠标器相似，带有几个用于选择项目或命令的按钮，还有一个从一端伸出、上面印有十字线的透明塑料片 定标器上十字线的交叉点指向图形输入板上的一个位置，与屏幕上的一个特定位置形成映射。由于定标器十字线位于透明表面上，用户可以很容易地跟踪一个画线，只要把它置于图形输入板和定标器之间，并且在画线上使十字线的中心压着线条移动即可。参阅本条目的图例。参阅 graphics tablet, stylus。

puff and sip device *n.* 吹吸器件

An assistive computer technology for people with mobility impairments. A puff and sip device is a head-mounted alternative to using a mouse or keyboard. For mouse functionality, the device allows



Puck

a user to move the mouse pointer without using his or her hands by puffing air into a tube. 一种为移动有困难的人设计的辅助计算机技术。吹吸器件是一种安装在头上取代使用鼠标或键盘的器件。对于鼠标的功能而言，这种器件使用户不用手而只是向一个管子吹气就能移动鼠标指针。

pull *vb.* 【动】拉；弹出

The process of retrieving data from a network server. *Compare* push (definition 2). *See* pop. 从某个网络服务系统检索数据的过程。比较 push（第 2 个释义）。见 pop。

pull-down menu *n.* 下拉式选单

A menu that is pulled down from the menu bar and that remains available as long as the user holds it open. *Compare* drop-down menu. 从选单条中拉下的一个选单，只要用户使其保持打开，便始终有效。比较 drop-down menu。

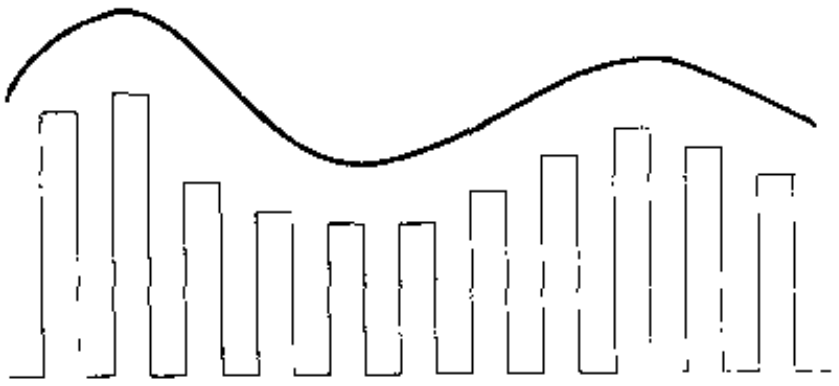
pulse *n.* 脉冲

A transient signal, usually brief and with a discrete onset and offset. 一种暂态信号，通常持续时间很短，且具有陡峭的上升边和下降边。

pulse amplitude modulation *n.* 脉冲幅度调制

A method of encoding information in a signal by varying the amplitude of pulses. The unmodulated signal consists of a continuous train of pulses of constant frequency, duration, and amplitude. During modulation the pulse amplitudes are changed to reflect the information being encoded. See the illustration. *Acronym*: PAM. *Compare* pulse code modulation, pulse duration modulation, pulse position modulation. 一种通过在信号中改变脉冲幅度来对信息进行编码的方法。未调制信号由一串恒定频率、宽度和幅度的连续脉冲构成。在调制期间，改变脉冲幅度，反映了信息的编码。

参阅本条目的图例。缩略为 PAM。比较 pulse code modulation, pulse duration modulation, pulse position modulation。



Pulse amplitude modulation

pulse code modulation *n.* 脉冲编码调制

A method of encoding information in a signal by varying the amplitude of pulses. Unlike pulse amplitude modulation (PAM), in which pulse amplitude can vary continuously, pulse code modulation limits pulse amplitudes to several predefined values. Because the signal is discrete, or digital, rather than analog, pulse code modulation is more immune to noise than PAM. *Acronym*: PCM. *Compare* pulse amplitude modulation, pulse duration modulation, pulse position modulation. 一种通过在信号中改变脉冲幅度来对信息进行编码的方法。与脉冲幅度调制(PAM)不同，脉冲幅度调制中的脉冲幅度可以连续变化，脉冲编码调制将脉冲幅度限定在某些预定义的值上。由于信号是离散的，或数字式的，而不是模拟的，脉冲编码调制在抗噪声干扰方面比 PAM 更优越。缩略为 PCM。比较 pulse amplitude modulation, pulse duration modulation, pulse position modulation。

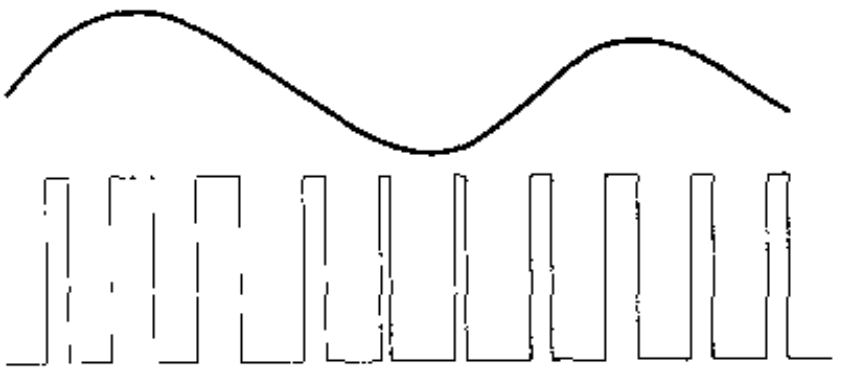
pulse dialing *n.* 脉冲拨号

See(见) rotary dialing.

pulse duration modulation *n.* 脉冲宽度调制

A method of encoding information in a signal by varying the duration of pulses. The unmodulated signal consists of a continuous train of pulses of constant frequency, duration, and amplitude. During modulation, the pulse durations are changed to reflect the information being encoded. See the illustration. *Acronym*: PDM. *Also called*: pulse length modulation, pulse width modulation.

一种通过在信号中改变脉冲持续时间来对信息进行编码的方法。未调制信号由一串恒定频率、宽度和幅度的连续脉冲构成。在调制期间，改变脉冲持续时间，反映了信息的编码。参阅本条目的图例。缩略为 PDM。也称为 pulse length modulation, pulse width modulation。



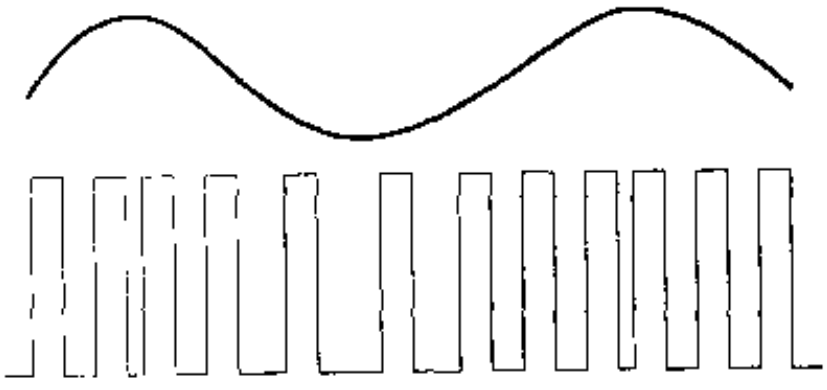
Pulse duration modulation

pulse length modulation *n.* 脉冲宽度调制

See(见) pulse duration modulation.

pulse position modulation *n.* 脉冲位置调制

A method of encoding information in a signal by varying the position of pulses. The unmodulated signal consists of a continuous train of pulses of constant frequency, duration, and amplitude. During modulation, the pulse positions are changed to reflect the information being encoded. See the illustration. *Acronym*: PPM. *Compare* pulse amplitude modulation, pulse code modulation, pulse duration modulation. 一种通过在信号中改变脉冲位置来对信息进行编码的方法。未调制信号由一串恒定频率、宽度和幅度的连续脉冲构成。在调制期间，改变脉冲位置，反映了信息的编码。参阅本条目的图例。缩略为 PPM。比较 pulse amplitude modulation, pulse code modulation, pulse duration modulation。



Pulse position modulation

pulse width modulation *n.* 脉冲宽度调制

See(见) pulse duration modulation.

P

punched card *n.* 穿孔卡片

An outdated computer-input medium made of stiff paper that stores data bits in columns containing patterns of punched holes. The method for creating the patterns used for different byte values is called Hollerith coding. *See also* Hollerith tabulating/recording machine. 一种过时的计算机输入媒体，由硬纸片制成，用各列中的穿孔模式存储数据位。用来表示不同字节值的穿孔模式的方法称为何勒内斯编码。参阅 Hollerith tabulating/recording machine。

punched-card reader *n.* 穿孔卡片阅读机

See(见) card reader.

pure procedure *n.* 纯过程

Any procedure that modifies only data that is dynamically allocated (usually on the stack). A pure procedure cannot modify either global data or its own code. This restriction allows a pure procedure to be called simultaneously by separate tasks. *See also* reentrant code. 只修改动态分配数据(通常位于堆栈)的任何过程。一个纯过程不能修改全局数据或它自身的代码。这样的限定使得一个纯过程能同时被不同的任务调用。参阅 reentrant code。

purge *vb.* 【动】清除

To eliminate old or unneeded information systematically; to clean up, as files. 有条理有步骤地删除旧的或不必要的信息；比如清除文件。

push[1] *n.* "推"技术

A technology developed in relation to the World Wide Web, designed to provide end users with personalized Web access by having a site actively "push" requested information to the user's desktop, either automatically or at specified intervals. Push was developed as a means of relieving users from having to actively retrieve ("pull") information from the Web. It is not, as yet, especially popular. 一种与万维网开发有关的技术，用于通过让站点主动请求的信息"推"到用户桌面，从而为终端用户提供个性化的 Web 访问，它可以是自动的或是有指定的间隔时间。"推"技术是作为将用户从不得不主动从万维网检索(即"拉出")信息的状况中解脱出来的一种方法而开发的。它现在还不是特别的流行。

push[2] *vb.* 【动】压栈；推，送出

1. To add a new element to a stack, a data structure generally used to temporarily hold pieces of data being transferred or the partial result of an arithmetic operation. *See also* stack. *Compare* pop. 一个新元素添加到栈顶的操作，堆栈是一种数据结构，通常用于暂存正在传输的数据或运算的中间结果。参阅 stack。比较 pop。

2. In networks and the Internet, to send data or a program from a server to a client at the instigation of the server. *See also* push[2]. *Compare* pull. 在一般网络和因特网中，在服务子系统的指挥下从服务子系统向客户子系统发送数据或程序的操作。参阅 push[2]。比较 pull。

put *vb.* 【动】放置；写入

In programming, to write data, typically to a file; in particular, to write a very small unit of data, such as a character. 在编程中，指写入数据的操作，典型用法是把数据写入一个文件；有时特指写入一个很小的数据单元，例如一个字符。

PVC *n.* 永久虚电路

Acronym for permanent virtual circuit. A permanent logical connection between two nodes on a packetswitching network. The PVC appears as a dedicated line to the nodes, but the data can be transmitted on a common carrier. *See also* common carrier, node (definition 2), packet switching, virtual private network. *Compare* SVC. 为 permanent virtual circuit 的缩略语。分组交换网络上两个节点之间的一种永久性逻辑连接。PVC 就像节点间的专线连接，但数据可以在公共载体上传输。参阅 common carrier, node (第 2 个释义), packet switching, virtual private network。比较 SVC。

pwd *n.* 打印工作目录

Acronym for print working directory. The UNIX command for displaying the current directory. 为 print working directory 的缩略语。用于显示当前目录的 UNIX 命令。

PWM *n.* 脉冲宽度调制

Acronym for pulse width modulation. *See* pulse duration modulation. 为 pulse width modulation 的缩略语。见 pulse duration modulation。

PXE boot *n.* PXE 启动

Acronym for **Preboot Execution Environment boot**. A BIOS-supported technology used to boot a PC remotely. To power on a PC and boot it from the network, PXE must be enabled in the BIOS, and the NIC in the PC must be PXE compliant. PXE boot is specified in the Intel Wired for Management (WfM) standard. *Also called*: network boot. 为 Preboot Execution Environment **boot** 的缩略语。一种 BIOS 支持的、用来远程启动计算机的技术，打开计算机电源并通过网络启动计算机。在 BIOS 中 PXE 必须设置为启动。PC 中的网络接口卡(NIC)必须兼容 PXE。英特尔公司的有线管理(WfM)标准定义了 PXE 启动。也称为 network boot。

pyramid diagram *n.* **金字塔图**

A diagram that is used to show foundation- based relationships. 一种用于展示基于基石的联系的图。

Python *n.* **Python 语言**

A portable, interpreted, object-oriented programming language developed and freely distributed by its developer. Python runs on many platforms, including UNIX, Windows, OS/2, and Macintosh, and is used for writing TCP/IP applications. 一种可移植、解释性、面向对象的程序设计语言，开发者开发出来并将其免费分发。Python 可以运行在许多平台上，包括 UNIX, Windows, OS/2, Macintosh 等操作系统，可以用来编写 TCP/IP 应用程序。

Q

QAM *n.* **正交调幅法;队列存取方法**

See(见) quadrature amplitude modulation, queued access method.

QBasic *n.* **Qbasic 语言**

An interpreted language. QBasic is a dialect of Basic created by Microsoft for the MS-DOS platform. This language is no longer supported.

一种解释性语言。Qbasic 语言是微软公司为 MS-DOS 平台建立的一个 Basic 语言的同源编程[程序设计]语言。这种语言现已不再支持使用。

QBE *n.* **实例查询(语言)**

See(见) query by example.

QIC *n.* **1/4 英寸盒式磁带;QIC 存储技术;QIC 联盟,QIC 标准;QIC 公司**

1. Acronym for quarter-inch cartridge. A storage technology used with tape backup drives and cartridges. A means of backing up data on computer systems, QIC represents a set of standards devised to enable tapes to be used with drives from different manufacturers. The QIC standards specify the length of tape, the number of recording tracks, and the magnetic strength of the tape coating, all of which determine the amount of information that can be written to the tape. Older QIC-80 drives can hold up to 340 MB of compressed data. Newer versions can hold more than 1 GB of information. 为 quarter-inch cartridge 的缩略语。一种用磁带来备份驱动器和磁盘的存储技术。作为一种在计算机系统上备份数据的方法,QIC 表示了一套标准,设计这些标准的目的是使磁带能够适用于来自不同厂商的驱动器。此 QIC 标准规定了磁带的长度,记录磁道的数目,以及磁带涂层的磁感应强度,而这些一起决定了能够写入磁带的信息量。老式的 QIC-80 驱动器至多能够容纳 340 MB 的经压缩的数据。新版的驱动器能够容纳 1 GB 以上的信息量。

2. A consortium of quarter-inch tape manufacturers. Quarter-Inch Cartridge Drive Standards Inc. (QIC) establishes standards for the production of quarter-inch tapes. For example, QIC-40 and QIC-80, designed to use a PC's floppy disk drive controller, are called the "floppy tape standards."

一个生产 1/4 英寸磁带的厂商联盟。1/4 英寸盒式磁盘驱动器标准协会(QIC)为 1/4 英寸磁带的生产设立了标准。例如,为了用 PC 软盘驱动控制器而设计的 QIC-40 和 QIC-80,被称为"软磁带标准"。

QOS 或 QoS *n.* **服务质量**

See(见) quality of service.

quadbit *n.* **四元组**

A set of 4 bits representing one of 16 possible combinations. In communications, quadbits are a means of increasing transmission rates by encoding 4 bits at a time, instead of 1 or 2. The 16 quadbits are 0000, 0001, 0010, 0011, 0100, 0101, 0110, 0111, 1000, 1001, 1010, 1011, 1100, 1101, 1110, and 1111. *Compare* nibble.

表示 16 种可能的组合之一的一个四位二进制组合。在通信中,"四元组"是通过一次对 4 个二进制位编码(而不是 1 个或 2 个)来提高传输速率的一种方法。这 16 个"四元组"是 0000,0001,0010,0011,0100,0101,0110,0111,1000,1001,1010,1011,1100,1101,1110,1111。比较 nibble。

quadrature amplitude modulation *n.* **正交调幅法**

In communications, an encoding method that combines amplitude modulation and phase modulation to create a constellation of signal points, each representing one unique combination of bits that can

be identified with one possible state that the carrier wave can be in. *Acronym*: QAM. *See also* amplitude modulation, constellation, phase-shift keying, trellis-coded modulation. 在通信中，结合运用振幅调制和相位调制来创建一个信号点群体的一种编码方法，每个信号点代表一种唯一的位组合，该位组合可以用载波所处的一个可能状态来标识。缩略为 QAM。参阅 amplitude modulation, constellation, phase-shift keying, trellis coded modulation。

quadrature encoding *n.* 正交编码法

The most common method used to determine in which direction a mouse is moving. In mechanical mice, movement of the mouse ball is translated into horizontal or vertical movement by a pair of turning disks, one disk for horizontal movement and one disk for vertical movement, each of which makes and breaks contact with two sensors located on it. The two sensors are placed out of phase with each other, and the mouse notes which sensor receives contact first. The phrase *quadrature encoding* comes from the fact that each sensor sends a square-wave signal 90 degrees out of phase with the other. If the first signal occurs before the second, the mouse is assumed to have been moved in one direction; if the second signal occurs before the first, the mouse is assumed to have been moved in the opposite direction. *See also* mechanical mouse, mouse, optomechanical mouse. 确定鼠标移动方向的最常见方法。在机械鼠标中，利用一对转盘把鼠标球的移动转化为水平或垂直的移动，一个盘用于水平移动，另一个用于垂直移动，每个转盘利用上面安装的两个传感器产生开合的动作。这两个传感器按互不相同的相位方式安置，鼠标记下最先被接触的传感器。"正交编码"正是根据这样一个事实，即每个传感器发出一个方波，与另一个传感器发出的方波异相 90 度。如果第一个信号先于第二个信号发生，则假定鼠标器已沿某一方向移动；如果第二个信号先于第一个信号发生，则假定鼠标器沿相反的方向移动。参阅 mechanical mouse, mouse, optomechanical mouse。

quality assurance *n.* 质量保证

A system of procedures carried out to ensure that a product or a system adheres or conforms to established standards. *Also called*: quality control.

一个过程化体系，其运转是为了保证某项产品或某个系统坚持或遵守已经建立的标准。也称为 quality control。

quality of service *n.* 服务质量

1. Generally, the handling capacity of a system or service; the time interval between request and delivery of a product or service to the client or customer. 一般指某系统（或服务）的处理能力，或向客户机或客户发送某产品（或服务）时从请求到发送所经历的时间间隔。

2. In computer technology, the guaranteed throughput (data transfer rate) level. 在计算机技术领域中指能够确保的通信量（数据传输率）级别。

quantity *n.* 数量

A number—positive or negative, whole or fractional that is used to indicate a value. 用来指示某个值的一个数字，可以是正数或负数，整数或分数。

quantize *vb.* 【动】量化

To divide an element into separate, distinct units (quanta) and to assign a value to each resulting unit, especially in the domain of time. *Compare* digitize. 把一个元素分割成若干独立的、不同的单元（量子），并且给每一个单元赋值，特别是在时域内。比较 digitize。

quantum *n.* 量子

1. In communications, the unit resulting from division of a signal by quantization. 在通信中，用量化方法对一个信号进行分割所产生的单位。

2. A portion of time allotted on a time-sharing system. *Compare* time slice. 在分时系统中分配的一段时间。比较 time slice。

3. An amount of something; for example, in physics, a unit of radiant energy. 某些事物的数量；在物理上指辐射能量的一个单位。

quantum bit *n.* 量子比特

See（见）qubit.

quantum computing *n.* 量子计算（技术）

A theoretical design for computers based on quantum mechanics. Unlike classic (current) digital computers, which calculate sets of values

sequentially because a single bit can represent only 1 or 0 at any given time, a quantum computer is based on the ability of each bit to represent more than one value at the same time. Because each quantum bit-called a qubit-represents multiple values, a quantum computer can be in multiple states simultaneously and can thus work on numerous problems at the same time to offer far more computing power than is currently available. Quantum computing is under investigation by the United States Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency (DARPA) and other groups. Although atoms of hydrogen and carbon have been used to create the rudiments of a quantum computer, the technology is still in its infancy. 一种基于量子力学的计算机理论构思。经典的(现在的)数字计算机在任何时候只能让单一的位表示 1 或 0,所以只能按顺序计算各种数值;量子计算机则不同,它能同时让每位表示一个以上的值。由于每一量子位·叫做 qubit— 能表示多个值,量子计算机就能在同一时刻处于多种状态进而同时处理多个问题,从而提供了比当前可用的计算机要强得多的计算能力。美国国防部远景研究规划局(DARPA)和其他一些组织正在对量子计算技术进行调查。虽然已经用氢原子和碳原子创建了量子计算机的基础,但是这种技术还处于初级阶段。

quarter-inch cartridge *n.* 1/4 英寸盒式磁带

See(见) QIC (第 1 个释义).

Quartz *n.* Quartz 制图软件

The 2-D drawing engine that forms the imaging foundation of the Mac OS X Aqua interface. The Quartz graphics application programming interface (API) is based on Adobe's Portable Document Format (PDF) standard. 一种专用的 2 维制图软件,形成第十代 Mac 操作系统 Aqua 程序接口的图像基础。Quartz 制图技术的应用程序编程接口(API)是基于 Adobe 的可移植文档格式(PDF)标准。

quartz crystal *n.* 石英晶体

A precisely shaped and precisely sized piece of the mineral quartz, used for its piezoelectric properties. When a voltage is applied to a quartz crystal, it vibrates at a frequency determined by its size and shape. Quartz crystals are commonly used to control the frequency of oscillator circuits such as the clocks in microcomputers. *See also* piezoelectric. 经加工而精确成形并具有精密尺寸的矿物石英晶体片,它的压电特性很有用。当电压加到一片石英晶体上时,便会产生振动,振动的频率取决于它的尺寸和形状。石英晶体通常被用来控制振荡电路的频率,例如微型计算机的时钟。参阅 piezoelectric。

quasi-language *n.* 拟[准]语言

A derogatory term for any programming language that, because of deficiencies, is not suitable for any serious work. 对某种存在缺陷,因而不适合做重要工作的程序设计语言的一种贬义称呼。

qubit *n.* 量子位

Short for **quantum bit**. The bits (currently, atomic particles) that make up the theoretical machines known as quantum computers. Qubits are unlike bits in current computers in that they exist in more than one state at the same time. They can, therefore, represent both 0 and 1 simultaneously. Qubits, like quantum computers, are based on the science of quantum mechanics. 为 **quantum bit** 的缩写。一种特指的位(当前是指原子微粒),用来构造称之为量子计算机的理论上的机器。量子位与现在计算机中的位的不同之处在于,量子位在同一时刻存在多种状态。因此,它们能同时表示 0 和 1。量子位和量子计算机一样,也是基于量子力学这门科学的。

query[1] *n.* 查询

A specific set of instructions for extracting particular data. 一组用于提取特定数据的专用指令。

query[2] *vb.* 【动】查询

To extract data from a database and present it for use. 从数据库中提取数据并将其表示成可用形式。

query by example *n.* 实例查询(语言)

A simple-to-use query language implemented on several relational database management systems. Using query by example, the user specifies fields to be displayed, intertable linkages, and retrieval criteria directly onto forms displayed on the screen. These forms are a direct pictorial representation of the table and row structures that make up the database. Thus, the construction of

a query becomes a simple "checkoff" procedure from the viewpoint of the user. *Acronym*: QBE.
一种简单易用的查询语言，已在多种关系数据库管理系统上实现。利用实例查询，用户可以规定显示字段、表的连接以及直观地显示在屏幕上窗体内的检索准则。这些窗体是建立数据库的表和行结构的直观图形化表示方式。因此，从用户的观点来看，一个查询的构造变成了一个简单的查询确认过程。缩略为 QBE。

query language *n.* 查询语言
A subset of the data manipulation language; specifically, that portion relating to the retrieval and display of data from a database. It is sometimes used loosely to refer to the entire data manipulation language. *See also* data manipulation language. 数据操作语言的一个子集；特别是有关数据库检索与显示的部分。广义上讲，有时也指整个数据操作语言。参阅 data manipulation language。

question mark *n.* 问号；单字符通配符
See(见) ?.

queue[1] *n.* 队列
A multi-element data structure from which (by strict definition) elements can be removed only in the same order in which they were inserted; that is, it follows a first in, first out (FIFO) constraint. There are also several types of queues in which removal is based on factors other than order of insertion—for example, some priority value assigned to each element. *See also* deque, element (definition 1). *Compare* stack. 一种多元数据结构(经过严格的定义)，其中的元素只能按照它们插入时的顺序删除，即必须遵循先进先出(FIFO)的约束。还有一些类型的队列，元素的删除是基于某种因素，而不是插入的顺序，例如赋给每个元素的优先权值。参阅 deque, element (第 1 个释义)。比较 stack。

queue[2] *vb.* 【动】排队
To place (an item) in a queue. 将某项放置到一个队列中。

queued access method *n.* 队列存取方法
A programming technique that minimizes input/output delays by synchronizing the transfer of information between the program and the computer's input and output devices. *Acronym*: QAM. 一种编程技巧或方法，通过使程序和计算机的输入输出设备之间信息传输同步，使输入输出延迟减至最小。缩略为 QAM。

queuing *n.* 队列编排(方法)
In networking, the process of buffering data in preparation for transmission. *See also* fair queuing; first in, first out; last in, first out; weighted fair queuing. 在网络技术中，将准备传输的数据进行缓冲处理的方法。参阅 fair queuing; first in, first out; last in, first out; weighted fair queuing。

QuickDraw *n.* 快速绘图程序
On the Apple Macintosh, the built-in group of routines within the operating system that controls the display of graphics and text. Application programs call QuickDraw for on-screen displays. *See also* Toolbox. 在 Apple 公司 Macintosh 计算机上，指操作系统内部建立的一组控制图形和文本显示的例程。应用程序调用 QuickDraw 例程进行屏幕显示。参阅 Toolbox。

QuickDraw 3-D *n.* 三维快速绘图程序
A version of the Macintosh QuickDraw library that includes routines for doing 3-D graphics calculations. *See also* QuickDraw. Macintosh 操作系统快速绘图程序库的一个版本，其中包括了三维图形计算的例程。参阅 QuickDraw。

Quicken *n.* Quicken 金融软件
Financial-management software from Intuit, Inc. The personal-finance version, introduced by Intuit in 1984, includes tools for balancing and tracking bank accounts and investments, budgeting, paying bills, planning and preparing tax returns, financial planning, and estate planning. A small-business version, Quicken Home & Business, adds tools for business-related matters, such as invoicing and accounts receivable and payable.
一种由 Intuit 公司开发的财务管理软件。1984 年由 Intuit 引进的个人财务管理软件包括各种工具，用于结算与跟踪银行的账目和投资，预算，支付账单，计划和准备税收，财政规划，以及产业策划。Quicken Home & Business 是一种小型企业(版本)的财务管理软件，增加了一些工具以解决与企业相关的问题，例如货品计价和应收应付款项。

quicksort *n.* 快速排序

An efficient sort algorithm, described by C. A. R. Hoare in 1962, in which the essential strategy is to "divide and conquer." A quicksort begins by scanning the list to be sorted for a median value. This value, called the *pivot*, is then moved to its final position in the list. Next, all items in the list whose values are less than the pivot value are moved to one side of the list, and the items with values greater than the pivot value are moved to the other side. Each resulting side is sorted the same way, until a fully sorted list results. *See also* sort algorithm. *Compare* bubble sort, insertion sort, merge sort. 由 C. A. R. 霍尔于 1962 年研究而成的一种有效的排序算法。此法的基本策略是"分而治之"。快速排序开始时先对准备排序的列表进行扫描，以找到一个中间值。该值称为主元值，移送到列表中它最终应在的位置。下一步，将表中所有取值小于主元值的项排在一边，取值大于主元值的项排在另一边。然后再按同样的做法对两边分别进行排序，直到获得一个完全排好序的列表。参阅 sort algorithm。比较 bubble sort, insertion sort, merge sort。

QuickTime *n.* QuickTime 多媒体扩展程序

Software components developed by Apple for creating, editing, publishing, and viewing multimedia content. QuickTime, which supports video, animation, graphics, 3-D, VR (virtual reality), MIDI, music, sound, and text, has been part of the Mac OS since version 7 of the operating system and is used in many Macintosh applications. Windows applications can also run QuickTime files but require the installation of special player software. QuickTime is often used on the Web to provide Web pages with video and animation. Most Web browsers support plug-ins for running these types of files. QuickTime is also part of the new MPEG-4 specification. *See also* MPEG-4. Apple 公司开发的软件组件，用于创建、编辑发布以及观看多媒体内容。QuickTime 支持视频、动画、图形、三维图形、VR(虚拟现实)、MIDI、音乐、声音及文本等对象，自 Macintosh 操作系统第七版以来已被内置在操作系统中，并用于多种 Macintosh 应用程序。Windows 应用程序也可以允许 QuickTime 文件，但是需要安装专用的播放软件。QuickTime 软件通常用于提供网页中的视频和动画。大多数网页浏览器都支持用来运行这几类文件的插件。QuickTime 同时也是新的 MPEG-4 规范的一部分。参阅 MPEG-4。

Quick View *n.* 快速浏览程序

A feature, optionally installed as part of Windows 9x, that provides a set of file viewers for previewing the contents of files without having to start the application(s) that created them. The feature is accessed through the Quick View command, available either from the File menu or by right-clicking a filename. If the feature has been installed but the file type is not supported by a viewer, the Quick View command does not appear.

Windows 9x 操作系统自带的一个功能模块，可作为一个选项进行安装，该功能模块提供了一组文件浏览器，可预览文件的内容而无需启动创建该文件的应用程序。通过 Quick View 命令(快速浏览)可调用该功能，即从文件选单选择或用鼠标右键单击要快速浏览的文件。如果安装了该功能部件，而浏览程序不支持这种文件类型，则(进行上述操作后)Quick View 命令也不会出现。

quiet answer *n.* 静答(协议)

A telephone-answering protocol in which incoming calls are answered with silence instead of a tone signal. Some telephone-switching systems use quiet answering. These switching systems expect the caller to provide another phone number, code, or extension after the quiet answer. 一种电话应答协议，按照这种协议对接入的电话用无声应答来代替语音信号应答。有些电话交换系统用的就是无声应答。这些交换系统要求呼叫方在无声应答后提供另一个电话号码、代码、或者分机号。

quit¹ *n.* 退出

1. An FTP command that instructs the server to drop the current connection with the client from which it received the command. 一条 FTP 命令，请求服务器断开与发出该命令的客户机的当前连接。

2. A command in many applications for exiting the program. 许多应用程序中用于退出本程序的命令。

quit² *vb.* 【动】退出

1. To stop in an orderly manner. 以有序的方式停机。

2. To execute the normal shutdown of a program and return control to the operating system. *Compare* abort, bomb[2], crash[2] (definition 1), hang. 正常关闭一个程序并将控制权返回操作系统。比较 abort, bomb[2], crash[2] (第 1 个释义), hang。

QWERTY keyboard *n.* **QWERTY 键盘** A keyboard layout named for the six leftmost characters in the top row of alphabetic characters on most keyboards—the standard layout of most typewriters and computer keyboards. *Compare* Dvorak keyboard. 一种键盘的布局格式，得名于大多数键盘顶上一行按键中的最左边的 6 个字母——这是大多数打字机和计算机键盘的标准布局，比较 Dvorak keyboard。

R

R&D *n.* 研究和开发

Acronym for **r**esearch and **d**evelopment. 为 research and development 的缩略语。

race condition *n.* 竞争状态

1. A condition in which a feedback circuit interacts with internal circuit processes in a way that produces chaotic output behavior. 一种反馈电路和内部电路交互作用的状态，交互作用的结果是在某种程度上产生混乱的输出特性。

2. A condition in which data propagates rapidly through a logic circuit far ahead of the clock signal intended to control its passage. 一种数据通过逻辑电路快速传播的现象，其传播速度远远高于控制其通过的时钟信号。

rack-mounted *adj.* 【修】安装在机架上

Built for installation in a metal frame or cabinet of standard width (typically 19 inches or 23 inches) and mounting arrangements. 用于修饰或说明安装在一个具有标准宽度(典型的是 19 英寸或 23 英寸)的金属框架或机柜内的设备。

RAD *n.* 快速应用系统开发(法)

Acronym for **r**apid **a**pplication **d**evelopment. A method of building computer systems in which the system is programmed and implemented in segments, rather than waiting until the entire project is completed for implementation. Developed by programmer James Martin, RAD uses such tools as CASE and visual programming. *See also* CASE, visual programming. 为 rapid application development 的缩略语。一种计算机应用系统的开发方法，按照这种方法，分段编程和分段实现该系统，而不是等整个项目完成之后再实现该系统。这种方法是 James Martin 设计的，常使用计算机辅助软件工程(CASE)和可视化编程技术等工具。参阅 CASE, visual programming。

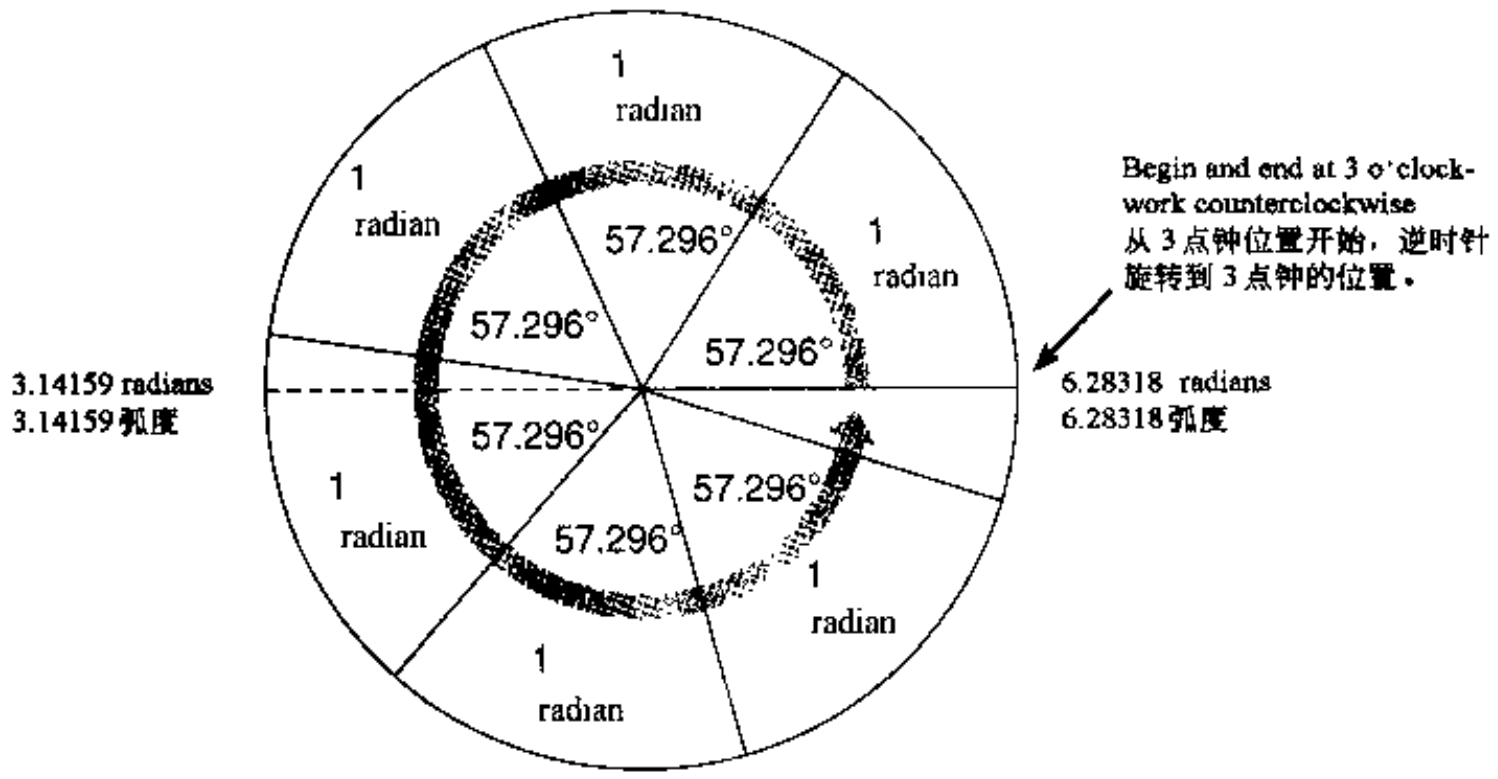
radian *n.* 弧度

The angle between two radii of a circle such that the length of the arc between them is equal to the radius. The circumference of a circle is equal to 2p times the radius, so one radian contains 360/(2p) = 180/p= approximately 57.2958 degrees. Conversely, multiplying the number of degrees by p/180 gives the number of radians; 360 degrees equals 2p radians. See the illustration. 当圆中两条半径所截取的圆弧的长度刚好等于半径时，这两条半径之间的夹角定义为 1 弧度。一个圆的周长等于半径的 2π 倍，所以 1 弧度等于 360°/(2π)，即 180°/π，约为 57.2958 度。反之，角的度数乘以 π/180 可得到该角的弧度数；360 度等于 2π 弧度。参阅本条目的图例。

radio *n.* 无线电(波)，无线广播

1. Electromagnetic waves longer than about 0.3 mm (frequencies lower than about 1 THz). Radio is used to transmit a wide variety of signals, using various frequency ranges and types of modulation, such as AM and FM broadcasts, microwave relays, and television broadcasts. *See also* hertz, radio frequency. 一种波长大于 0.3 毫米的电磁波(频率低于 1 太(10^{12})赫兹)，用于传输各种各样的信号，具有频率范围广和调制类型多的特点，例如调幅-调频广播、微波中继和电视广播。参阅 hertz, radio frequency。

2. Audio signals transmitted over the Internet of quality comparable to those broadcast by commercial radio stations. *See also* Internet Talk Radio, MBONE, RealAudio. 通过因特网发送的声音信



Radian

号，其质量可与商业电台的广播质量媲美。参阅 Internet Talk Radio, MBONE, RealAudio。

radio button *n.* **单选按钮**

In graphical user interfaces, a means of selecting one of several options, usually within a dialog box. A radio button appears as a small circle that, when selected, has a smaller, filled circle inside it. Radio buttons act like the station selector buttons on a car radio. Selecting one button in a set deselects the previously selected button, so one and only one of the options in the set can be selected at any given time. In contrast, check boxes are used when more than one option in the set can be selected at the same time. *Compare* check box.

在图形用户界面中，从多种任选项中选取一项的工具，通常在一个对话框中，一个单选按钮以一个小空心圆圈的形式出现，当选中后，就会在其中填入一个较小的实心圆。单选按钮的作用尤如汽车中收音机的广播台选择按键，按下你选定的按键，先前选定的按键就会自动跳起，因此，在任何既定的时刻，只能选按下该组按键中的一个按键。相反，用复选框可同时选择一个以上的任选项。比较 check box。

radio clock *n.* **无线电时钟**

A device that receives a broadcast containing a standard time signal. Radio clocks are used in network communications to synchronize the host's hardware clock to the Universal Time Coordinate format in accordance with the Network Time Protocol (NTP). *See also* NTP, Universal Time Coordinate. 一种能接收含标准时间信号的广播的设备。在网络通信中，通过网络时钟协议(NTP)，用无线电时钟来同步主机硬件时钟和通用时钟坐标格式。参阅 NTP, Universal Time Coordinate。

radio frequency *n.* **射频**

The portion of the electromagnetic spectrum with frequencies between 3 kilohertz and 300 gigahertz. This corresponds to wavelengths between 30 kilometers and 0.3 millimeter. *Acronym*: RF. *See also* radio (definition 1). 频率在 3 千赫和 300 吉赫之间的一段电磁频谱。这个频谱段所对应的波长在 30 千米和 0.3 毫米之间。缩略为 RF。参阅 radio (第 1 个释义)。

radio frequency interference *n.* **射频干扰**

See(见) RFI.

radiosity *n.* **放射法**

R

A method used in computer graphics to render photographic-quality, realistic images. Radiosity is based on dividing an image into smaller polygons, or patches, for purposes of calculating the global illumination emitted by sources of light and reflected from surfaces. Unlike ray tracing, which follows rays of light between a light source and the objects it illuminates, radiosity takes into account both the light emitted from a light source and the light reflected by all objects in the image environment. Radiosity thus accounts not only for a source of illumination (such as a lightbulb) but also for the effects of that illumination as it is absorbed by, and reflected from, every object in the "picture." *See also* form factor. *Compare* ray tracing. 在计算机图形学中，一种用于产生照片质量的、真实图像的方法。放射法是基于把一幅图像分为多个小的多边形或小片，用于计算由光源发射及表面反射的全部亮度。不同于射线追踪法(只考虑光源与照明对象间的亮度)的是，放射法同时考虑了由光源发出的光与在该图像环境中所有对象反射的光。放射法不仅考虑了光源(如灯泡)的情况，而且还考虑了在"相片"中每个对象吸收与反射光线的效果。参阅 form factor。比较 ray tracing。

RADIUS *n.* 远程授权拨入用户服务协议

Acronym for **R**emote **A**uthentication **D**ial-**I**n **U**ser **S**ervice protocol. A proposed Internet protocol in which an authentication server provides authorization and authentication information to a network server to which a user is attempting to link. *See also* authentication, communications protocol, server (definition 2). 为 **R**emote **A**uthentication **D**ial-**I**n **U**ser **S**ervice protocol 的缩略语。一种推荐使用的因特网中的协议，授权服务系统按照这种协议为网上的服务器提供授权和鉴定信息以确定某个用户是否可以连接上来。参阅 authentication, communications protocol, server (第 2 个释义)。

radix *n.* 基(数)

The base of a number system for example, 2 in the binary system, 10 in the decimal system, 8 in the octal system, and 16 in the hexadecimal system. *See also* base (definition 2). 一种数制中的基数。例如，二进制系统中的基数为 2，十进制系统中的基数为 10，八进制系统中的基数为 8，十六进制系统中的基数为 16。参阅 base (第 2 个释义)。

radix-minus-1 complement *n.* 基数减 1 补码

In a system for representing numbers using a fixed number of possible digits (radix) and a fixed number of positions for them, the number obtained from another number by subtracting each of the digits of the other number from the largest possible digit (equal to the radix minus 1). For example, in a system of five-digit decimal numbers, the radix-minus-1 complement of 1,234 is 98,765. Adding any number to its radix minus-1 complement produces the largest possible number in the system (in the example, 99,999). Adding another 1 to this number produces, in our example, 100,000 but since only the lower five digits are used, the result is zero. Thus, the negative of any number in the system is its radix-minus-1 complement plus 1, because $a+a=0$. In the binary system, *the radix-minus-1 complement* is the one's complement, which is easily formed electronically by inverting all bits. 在使用固定数目可能的数字(基数)及固定的位数来表示数的数制中，指通过如下算法从另一个数(记为 A)而算得的那个数(记为 B)：用 A 中的每一位数字去减最大的可能数字(等于基数减去 1)之后就得到 B。例如，在一个五位数的十进制系统中，1234 的基数减 1 补码是 98 765。任何数加上它的基数减 1 补码就产生该系统中最大(可能)的数(在本例中是 99 999)，再在这个数上加 1，在本例中就会得到 100 000，但由于我们只使用后五位数，所以结果为 0，因为 a+a=0，所以用这种方法表示的任何数的负数就是其基数减 1 补码加 1。在二进制系统中，基数减 1 补码就是反码，在电子技术上，只是简单地将所有的位翻转过来(即 1 变 0，0 变 1)就可得到。

radix point *n.* 基数点

The period or other character that separates the integer portion of a number from the fractional portion. In the decimal system, the radix point is the decimal point, as in the number 1.33. 可以把某个数的整数部分和小数部分分隔开的句点或其他符号。在十进制数制中，基数点是常说的小

数点，如 1.33。

radix sort *n.* 基数排序

See(见) digital sort.

radix sorting algorithm *n.* 基数分类[排序]算法

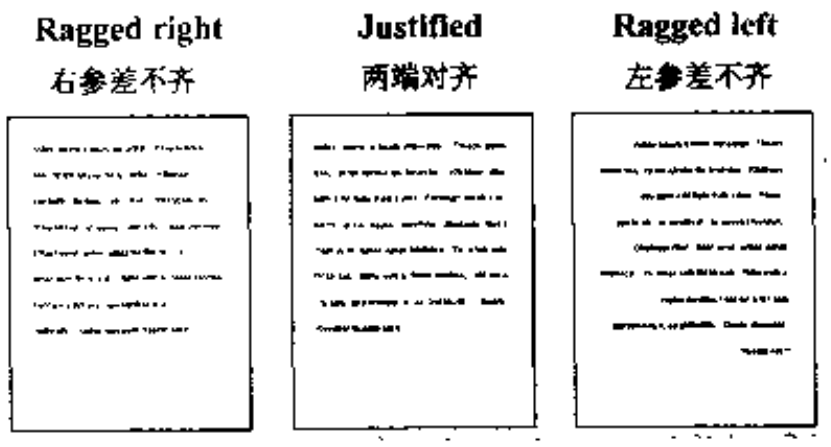
A sorting algorithm that sorts by grouping elements according to successive parts of their keys. A simple example is sorting a list of numbers in the range 0 999. First the list is sorted by the hundreds digit into a set of (up to) 10 lists; then each list, one at a time, is sorted into a set of (up to) 10 lists based on the tens digit; and finally each of those lists is sorted by the ones digit. This algorithm is usually most efficient when the sorting is done using binary values, which simplifies comparisons (is a given bit on or off?) and reduces the number of lists (each pass produces at most two lists). 一种按照其关键字的逐次部分对元素分组而进行排序的算法。简单的例子是在 0 至 999 范围内对一个数表进行分类。首先对百位数进行分类，最多可将该数表分成 10 个子表；然后，一次一个子表，对十位数进行排序，每个子表最多又可以分成 10 个子子表；最后，对个位数进行排序。当对二进制值进行分类排序时，这种分类算法最有效，因为它简化了比较过程(给定位是 0 还是 1?)并减少了表的数目(每次最多产生两张表)。

RADSL *n.* 速率自适应性非对称数字用户线(路)；速率自适应性 ADSL

Acronym for rate-adaptive asymmetric digital subscriber line. A flexible, high-speed version of ADSL (asymmetric digital subscriber line) that is capable of adjusting transmission speed (bandwidth) based on signal quality and length of the transmission line. As the signal quality improves or deteriorates while a transmission line is being used, the transmission speed is adjusted accordingly. *See also* ADSL, xDSL. 为 rate-adaptive asymmetric digital subscriber line 的缩略语。一种灵活、高速的 ADSL(非对称数字用户线)的版本，能根据传输线路的信号质量与长度来调整传输速率(即带宽)。当传输线路使用过程中信号质量的提高或下降时，其传输速率会作相应的调整。参阅 ADSL，xDSL。

rag *n.* 参差(不齐)，边缘未对齐

Irregularity along the left or right edge of a set of lines of text on a printed page. Rag complements justification, in which one or both edges of the text form a straight vertical line. See the illustration. *See also* justify, ragged left, ragged right. 打印页上正文各行的左端或右端的不规则性，参差不齐通过调整可以对齐，也就是使正文的一条边或两边形成一条垂直线。参阅本条目的图例。参阅 justify，ragged left，ragged right。



Rag

ragged left *adj.* 【修】左边未对齐[参差不齐]

Of, relating to, or being lines of text whose left ends are not vertically aligned but form an irregular edge. Text may be right-justified and have a ragged left margin. Ragged-left text is used infrequently typically, for visual effect in advertisements. *See also* rag, right-justify. 说明正文中若干行的左端状况，即纵向没有对齐，从而形成一条不规则的边界。这些正文的内容可能右边界经调整后排齐了，而形成参差不齐的左边界。偶尔使用左边参差不齐的文本通常是为了追求广告中的视觉效果。参阅 rag，right-justify。

ragged right *adj.* 【修】右边未对齐[参差不齐]

Of, relating to, or being lines of text whose right ends are not vertically aligned but form an irregular edge. Letters and other word-processed documents are commonly left-justified, with ragged-right margins. *See also* left-justify, rag. 文件右端未排列成一行而形成一条不规则的边界。对文字作过处理的信件和其他字处理的文档通常是左对齐，而使右边界参差不齐。参阅 left-justify，rag。

RAID *n.* 冗余独立[廉价]磁盘阵列(法)

Acronym for redundant array of independent (or inexpensive) disks. A data storage method in

which data is distributed across a group of computer disk drives that function as a single storage unit. All the information stored on each of the disks is duplicated on other disks in the array. This redundancy ensures that no information will be lost if one of the disks fails. RAID is generally used on network servers where data accessibility is critical and fault tolerance is required. There are various defined levels of RAID, each offering differing trade-offs among access speed, reliability, and cost. *See also* disk controller, error-correction coding, Hamming code, hard disk, parity bit, server (definition 1). 为 redundant array of independent (或 inexpensive) disks 的缩略语。一种数据存储方法,按照这种方法,数据分布在一组计算机磁盘驱动器中却在功能上视为单个的存储单元。存储在每个磁盘上的所有信息在该阵列的其他磁盘上有拷贝。这种冗余确保了在某个磁盘失效时,不会有信息丢失。冗余独立磁盘阵列通常用于数据访问是十分重要的同时又需要容错的网络服务器上。规定了若干不同级别的独立磁盘冗余阵列,每一个都可以提供不同访问速度、可靠性和成本的折中方案。参阅 disk controller, error-correction coding, Hamming code, hard disk, parity bit, server (第 1 个释义)。

RAID array *n.* 冗余独立磁盘阵列

See(见) RAID.

RAM *n.* 随机(存取)存储器

Acronym for random access memory. Semiconductor- based memory that can be read and written by the central processing unit (CPU) or other hardware devices. The storage locations can be accessed in any order. Note that the various types of ROM memory are capable of random access but cannot be written to. The term *RAM*, however, is generally understood to refer to volatile memory that can be written to as well as read. *Compare* core, EPROM, flash memory, PROM, ROM (definition 2). 为 random access memory 的缩略语。一种可由中央处理器(CPU)和其他硬件设备进行读写的半导体存储器。可以按任意顺序访问这种存储器的存储单元。请注意:各种类型的只读存储器也具有随机访问的能力,只是不能写入数据。随机存储器(RAM)通常是指可读可写的易失性存储器。比较 core, EPROM, flash memory, PROM, ROM (第 2 个释义)。

RAMAC *n.* 计算控制随机存储方法;RAMAC 磁盘存储系统

1. Acronym for Random Access Method of Accounting Control. Developed by an IBM team led by Reynold B. Johnson, RAMAC was the first computer disk drive. It was introduced in 1956. The original RAMAC consisted of a stack of 50 24-inch platters, with a storage capacity of 5 megabytes and an average access time of 1 second.

为 Random Access Method of Accounting Control 的缩略语。在 Reynold B. Johnson 领导下,由 IBM 公司项目组开发,于 1956 年推出的第一个计算机磁盘驱动器。最初的 RAMAC 由一叠 50 个 24 英寸的盘片组成,具有 5 兆字节容量和平均 1 秒的存储时间。

2. A high-speed, high-capacity disk storage system introduced by IBM in 1994. Based on the original RAMAC storage device, it was designed to fulfill enterprise requirements for efficient and fault tolerant storage. 由 IBM 公司在 1994 年推出的一种高速、高容量的磁盘存储系统。它基于原先的 RAMAC 存储设备,用于满足企业级用户的效率与容错存储的需求。

Rambus DRAM *n.* Rambus 动态随机访问(存取)存储器

See(见) RDRAM.

Rambus dynamic random access memory *n.* Rambus 动态随机(存取)存储器

See(见) RDRAM.

RAM cache *n.* 高速缓冲内存

Short for random access memory **cache**. Cache memory that is used by the system to store and retrieve data from the RAM. Frequently accessed segments of data may be stored in the cache for quicker access compared with secondary storage devices such as disks. *See also* cache, RAM. 为 random access memory **cache** 的缩写。系统用于存储和检索内存(RAM)中数据的一种高速缓冲存储器。经常被访问的数据段可以存放在高速缓冲内存中,比起存放在磁盘等辅助存储设备中,其被访问的速度要快得多。参阅 cache, RAM。

RAM card *n.* 内存卡,随机(存取)存储器插件

R

Short for **random access memory card**. An add-in circuit board containing RAM memory and the interface logic necessary to decode memory addresses. 为 random access memory card 的缩写。一种内插式的电路板，其中包含随机(存取)存储器和对内存地址进行译码所需的接口逻辑电路。

RAM cartridge *n.* 盒式随机(存取)存储器

See(见) memory cartridge.

RAM chip *n.* 内存芯片，随机(存取)存储器芯片

Short for **random access memory chip**. A semiconductor storage device. RAM chips can be either dynamic or static memory. *See also* dynamic RAM, RAM, static RAM. 为 random access memory chip 的缩写。一种半导体存储器件。内存芯片可以是动态内存，也可以是静态内存。参阅 dynamic RAM, RAM, static RAM。

RAM compression *n.* RAM 压缩(技术)

Short for **random access memory compression**. This technology was an attempt by a number of software vendors to solve the problem of running out of global memory under Windows 3.*x*. Compression of the usual contents of RAM may lessen the system's need to read or write to virtual (hard disk based) memory and thus speed up the system, as virtual memory is much slower than physical RAM. Because of the falling prices of RAM and the introduction of operating systems that handle RAM more efficiently, such as Windows 9x, Windows NT, and OS/2, RAM compression is generally used only on older PCs. *See also* compression, RAM, Windows. 为 random access memory compression 的缩写。软件商试图采取的一种技术，用于解决程序在 Windows 3.x 环境下运行时内存不足的问题。RAM 中普通内容的压缩会减少系统对虚拟内存(基于硬盘)读写需要，从而提高系统速度(因为虚拟内存比物理的 RAM 速度慢得多)。由于 RAM 价格的下降和 Windows 9x、Windows NT 和 OS/2 系统的使用，使得对 RAM 的运用更为有效，所以 RAM 压缩技术通常只用于老式的个人计算机中。参阅 compression, RAM, Windows。

RAMDAC *n.* RAM 数模转换器

Acronym for **random access memory digital- to-analog converter**. A chip built into some VGA and SVGA video adapters that translates the digital representation of a pixel into the analog information needed by the monitor to display it. The presence of a RAMDAC chip generally enhances overall video performance. *See also* SVGA, VGA. 为 random access memory digital- to-analog converter 的缩略语。一种内置于某些 VGA 和 SVGA 视频适配器中的芯片，用于把一个像素的数字表示转换成显示器要显示它所需的模拟信息。RAMDAC 芯片的使用通常能全面增强显示器的性能。参阅 SVGA, VGA。

RAM disk *n.* RAM 盘

Short for **random access memory disk**. A simulated disk drive whose data is actually stored in RAM memory. A special program allows the operating system to read from and write to the simulated device as if it were a disk drive. RAM disks are extremely fast, but they require that system memory be given up for their use. Also, RAM disks usually use volatile memory, so the data stored on them disappears when power is turned off. Many portables offer RAM disks that use battery-backed CMOS RAM to avoid this problem. *See also* CMOS RAM. *Compare* disk cache.

为 random access memory disk 的缩写。一种模拟的(磁)盘驱动器，其数据实际上存储在 RAM 内存之中。一个专用程序使操作系统可以对模拟(磁)盘读取-写入数据，就像从磁盘驱动器中读写一样。RAM 盘非常快，但它要求系统内存为其所用。此外，RAM 盘常使用易失性存储器，因此，当电源切断时，存储在 RAM 盘上的数据就消失了。许多便携式电脑提供的 RAM 磁盘使用了带后备电池 CMOS RAM 以避免这一问题。参阅 CMOS RAM。比较 disk cache。

RAM refresh *n.* 随机存取存储器刷新

See(见) refresh (第 2 个释义).

RAM resident *adj.* 【修】驻留 RAM

See(见) memory-resident.

RAM-resident program *n.* 常驻 RAM 程序

See(见) terminate-and-stayresident program.

random *adj.* 【修】随机

Specifically, a reference to an arbitrary or unpredictable situation or event. The term is also given an extended, pejorative or semi-pejorative

R

meaning, however, in which it is used in the sense of *nonspecific*, *incoherent*, *poorly organized*, *loser*, and so on. 特别指随意的或无法预料的情况或事件。此术语还延伸有轻蔑性或半轻蔑性的含义，因此，带有非指定的、随意的、不连贯的、组织差的和失败的等感觉。

random access *n.* 随机存取

The ability of a computer to find and go directly to a particular storage location without having to search sequentially from the beginning location. The human equivalent of random access would be the ability to find a desired address in an address book without having to proceed sequentially through all the addresses. A computer's semiconductor memory (both RAM and ROM) provides random access. Certain types of files stored on disk under some operating systems also allow random access. Such files are best used for data in which each record has no intrinsic relationship to what comes physically before or after it, as in a client list or an inventory. *Also called*: direct access. *See also* RAM, ROM (definition 2). *Compare* indexed sequential access method, sequential access. 计算机无须从存储单元的起始点顺序搜索就可以直接找到特定存储单元的能力。随机存取对应于人类的行为可以是人们在地址簿中查找所需的地址，而不需要按顺序搜索全部地址。计算机的半导体存储器(RAM 和 ROM)都提供了随机存取功能。在某些操作系统下存储在磁盘上的一定类型的文件也允许随机存取。这种文件最适合这样的数据，即每个记录与其前后记录之间没有内在关系，例如顾客名单或库存清单。也称为 direct access。参阅 RAM, ROM (第 2 个释义)。比较 indexed sequential access method, sequential access。

random access memory *n.* 随机存取存储器

See(见) RAM.

random noise *n.* 随机噪声

A signal in which there is no relationship between amplitude and time and in which many frequencies occur randomly, without pattern or predictability.

一种信号，其振幅和时间之间没有关系，而且许多频率的出现是随机的，没有模式和可预测性。

random number generation *n.* 随机数生成

Production of an unpredictable sequence of numbers in which no number is any more likely to occur at a given time or place in the sequence than any other. Truly random number generation is generally viewed as impossible. The process used in computers would be more properly called "pseudorandom number generation." 一序列不可预见的数的产生，该序列中没有任何数比其他数更有可能在给定时刻或位置出现。真正的随机数生成通常被认为是不可能的。计算机中使用的随机数生成方法应更确切地称为"伪随机数生成"。

range *n.* 范围，区域；值域

1. A block of cells selected for similar treatment in a spreadsheet. A range of cells can extend across a row, down a column, or over a combination of the two, but all cells in the range must be contiguous, sharing at least one common border. Ranges allow the user to affect many cells with a single command-for example, to format them similarly, enter the same data into all of them, give them a name in common and treat them as a unit, or select and incorporate them into a formula. 在电子表格中，指选来做相似处理的一组单元(格)。单元格的范围可以跨行，也可以沿列进行扩展，或沿行列两个方向同时扩展，但区域内的全部单元格必须是连在一起的，至少有一个共同的边界。区域允许用户用一个单独的命令去处理许多单元，例如，对它们做相同的格式化，把相同数据输入到区内全部单元，赋予它们共同的名称，并把它们作为一个单元处理，或选择它们并将其包括到公式中。

2. In more general usage, the spread between specified low and high values. Range checking is an important method of validating data entered into an application. 更一般的用法，是指规定的高低值间的范围。区域校验是确认应用程序中已输入数据的一种重要方法。

range check *n.* 区域校验

In programming, a limit check of both the upper and lower limits of a value, thus determining whether the value lies within an acceptable range. *See also* limit check. 在编程中，对一个值的上限和下限的界限检查，从而判定数值是否在允许范

围内。参阅 limit check。

RAPI *n.* **远程应用程序编程接口**

See(见) Remote Application Programming Interface.

RARP *n.* **反向地址转换协议**

Acronym for Reverse Address Resolution Protocol. A TCP/IP protocol for determining the IP address (or logical address) of a node on a local area network connected to the Internet, when only the hardware address (or physical address) is known. While RARP refers only to finding the IP address and ARP technically refers to the opposite procedure, ARP is commonly used for both senses. *See also* ARP. 为 Reverse Address Resolution Protocol 的缩略语。一种 TCP/IP 协议，用于当只知道连接在因特网上的局域网的节点的硬件地址(或物理地址)时，判定其 IP 地址(或逻辑地址)。尽管 RARP 仅涉及查找 IP 地址，而地址解析协议(ARP)从技术上讲涉及相反的过程，但地址解析协议(ARP)通常用于两种情况。参阅 ARP。

RAS *n.* **远程访问服务(系统，程序，软件)；可靠性、可用性与耐用[可维修]性**

1. *See*(见) remote access server, Remote Access Service.

2. Acronym for reliability, availability, serviceability. *See* high availability. 为 reliability, availability, serviceability 的缩略语。见 high availability.

raster *n.* **光栅，栅格**

A rectangular pattern of lines; on a video display, the horizontal scan lines from which the term *raster scan* is derived. 一种由线条组成的矩形图案；在视频显示器上的水平扫描线，光栅扫描一词正是由此派生出来。

raster display *n.* **光栅显示器**

A video monitor (typically a CRT) that displays an image on the screen as a series of horizontal scan lines from top to bottom. Each scan line consists of pixels that can be illuminated and colored individually. Television screens and most computer monitors are raster displays. *See also* CRT, pixel. *Compare* vector display. 一种视频监视器(通常为 CRT)，可以在显示屏上以一系列的水平扫描线自顶到底地显示图像。每条扫描线由不同亮度和颜色的像素组成。电视荧屏和大多数计算机监视器都是光栅显示器。参阅 CRT, pixel。比较 vector display。

raster fonts *n.* **光栅字体**

Fonts that are stored as bitmaps. Raster fonts are designed with a specific size and resolution for a specific printer and cannot be scaled or rotated. If a printer does not support raster fonts, it will not print them. The five raster fonts are Courier, MS Sans Serif, MS Serif, Small and Symbol. *Also called*: bitmapped fonts. *See also* font, printer.
以位图形式存储的各种字体。光栅字体是为特定打印机设计的，有规定的大小和分辨率，不能缩放也不能旋转。如果一台打印机不支持光栅字体，就不能打印光栅字体。5 种光栅字体分别是 Courier, MS Sans Serif, MS Serif, Small 和 Symbol。也称为 bitmapped fonts。参阅 font, printer。

raster graphics *n.* **光栅图形学**

A method of generating graphics that treats an image as a collection of small, independently controlled dots (pixels) arranged in rows and columns. *Compare* vector graphics. 一种图形生成方法，将图像视为一组按行和列排列的、独立控制的小点(像素)。比较 vector graphics。

raster image *n.* **光栅图像**

A display image formed by patterns of light and dark or differently colored pixels in a rectangular array. *See also* raster graphics. 一种由亮点和暗点图案或不同颜色的像素的矩形阵列形成的显示图像。参阅 raster graphics。

raster image processor *n.* **光栅图像处理器**

A device, consisting of hardware and software, that converts vector graphics or text into a raster (bitmapped) image. Raster image processors are used in page printers, phototypesetters, and electrostatic plotters. They compute the brightness and color value of each pixel on the page so that the resulting pattern of pixels re-creates the vector graphics and text originally described. *Acronym*: RIP. 一种由硬件和软件组成的设备，用来把矢量图形或文本转换成光栅(位映像)图像。光栅图像处理器常用于页式打印机、照相排版装置和静电绘图仪。它们计算页上每个点的亮度和颜色

值，因此得到的像素图案重新生成原先描述的矢量图和文本。缩略为 RIP。

rasterization *n.* **光栅化**

The conversion of vector graphics (images described in terms of mathematical elements, such as points and lines) to equivalent images composed of pixel patterns that can be stored and manipulated as sets of bits. *See also* pixel. 将矢量图形(用点和线等数学元素描述的图像)转换成由像素图案组成的相应图像，可以以位的集合形式对其进行存储和操作。参阅 pixel。

raster-scan display *n.* **光栅扫描显示**

See(见) raster display.

rate-adaptive asymmetric digital subscriber line *n.* **速率自适应性非对称数字用户线(路)；速率自适应性 ADSL**

See(见) RADSL.

raw data *n.* **原始数据**

1. Unprocessed, typically unformatted, data, such as a stream of bits that has not been filtered for commands or special characters. *See also* raw mode. *Compare* cooked mode. 指未加工的、通常是无格式的数据，如还没有被筛选而组成命令或专用字符的一串位流。参阅 raw mode。比较 cooked mode。

2. Information that has been collected but not evaluated. 已收集到但未经过处理的信息。

raw infrared *n.* **纯红外法**

A method of receiving data through an infrared (IR) transceiver. Raw infrared treats the IR transceiver like a serial cable and does not process data in any way. The application is responsible for handling collision detection and other potential problems. 一种通过红外线收发器接收数据的方法。这种方法把红外线收发器当作一串联电缆，并且不以任何方式处理数据。应用程序负责处理冲突检测和其他潜在的问题。

raw mode *n.* **原始模式**

A way in which the UNIX and MS-DOS operating systems "see" a character-based device. If the identifier for the device indicates raw mode, the operating system does not filter input characters or give special treatment to carriage returns, end-of-file markers, and linefeed and tab characters. *Compare* cooked mode. 一种 UNIX 和 MS-DOS 操作系统"看待"字符设备的方式。如果设备的标识符表明是在原始模式，则操作系统就不筛选输入字符或对回车、文件结束标记以及换行和 tab 字符等进行专门的处理。比较 cooked mode。

ray tracing *n.* **光线跟踪**

A sophisticated and complex method of producing high-quality computer graphics. Ray tracing calculates the color and intensity of each pixel in an image by tracing single rays of light backward and determining how they were affected on their way from a defined source of light illuminating the objects in the image. Ray tracing is demanding in terms of processing capability because the computer must account for reflection, refraction, and absorption of individual rays, as well as for the brightness, transparency level, and reflectivity of each object and the positions of the viewer and the light source. *Compare* radiosity. 一种能产生高质量的计算机图形的成熟而复杂的方法。光线跟踪通过反向追踪单束光线决定图像中物体受预定光源所照射的效果，从而计算出图像中每个像素的色彩和光亮度。光线追踪要求处理器有一定的计算能力，因为计算机必须根据物体的亮度、透明度、反射率以及观察者和光源的位置计算出每条光线的反射、折射和吸收率。比较 radiosity。

RCA connector *n.* **RCA 连接器**

A connector used for attaching audio and video devices, such as stereo equipment or a composite video monitor, to a computer's video adapter. See the illustration. *See also* composite video display. *Compare* phono connector. 一种连接器用于将音频和视频设备(如立体声设备或复合视频监视器)连接到计算机的视频适配器上。参阅本条目的图例。参阅 composite video display。比较 phono connector。

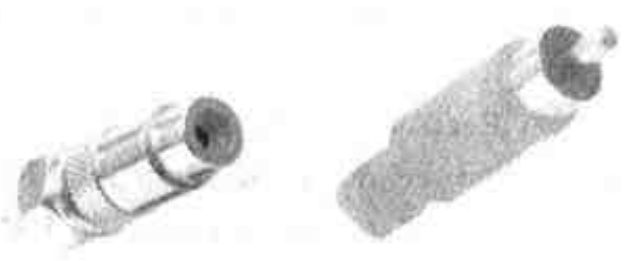
RDBMS *n.* **关系数据库管理系统**

Acronym for relational data base management system. *See* relational database. 为 relational data base management system 的缩略语。见 relational database。

RDF *n.* **资源描述框架**

See(见) Resource Description Framework.

RDO *n.* **远程数据对象**



RCA connector

A female version (left) and a male version (right)

插座式(左)与插头式(右)

See(见) Remote Data Objects.

RDRAM *n.* **Rambus 动态随机(存取)存储器**

Acronym for **R**ambus **d**ynamic **r**andom access **m**emory. A type of DRAM designed by Rambus, Inc. In its fastest form, known as Direct RDRAM, this technology provides a 16-bit data path and a peak bandwidth of 1.6 GB per second (approximately eight to ten times faster than synchronous DRAM, or SDRAM). RDRAM has been used in graphics and video chips; Direct RDRAM is expected to replace DRAM and SDRAM in personal computers. *Also called*: Rambus DRAM. *See also* dynamic RAM, SDRAM. 为 **R**ambus **d**ynamic **r**andom access **m**emory 的缩略语。一种由 Rambus 公司设计的动态随机(存取)存储器。其中最快形式称为直接 RDRAM,在直接 RDRAM 里这种技术提供了一个 16 位的数据通道和 1.6 GB 每秒的最大带宽(大约比同步 DRAM,即 SDRAM,快 8 到 10 倍)。RDRAM 已被应用于图形芯片和视频芯片;Direct RDRAM 被认为将在个人计算机中代替 DRAM 和 SDRAM。也称为 Rambus DRAM。参阅 dynamic RAM,SDRAM。

read[1] *n.* **读**

The action of transferring data from an input source into a computer's memory or from memory into the CPU (central processing unit). *Compare* write[1]. 数据从输入源传送到计算机内存或从内存传送到中央处理单元(CPU)的操作。比较 write[1]。

read[2] *vb.* **【动】读**

To transfer data from an external source, such as from a disk or the keyboard, into memory or from memory into the central processing unit (CPU). *Compare* write[2]. 将数据从磁盘或键盘等外部数据源传送到内存或从内存传送到中央处理单元(CPU)。比较 write[2]。

read-after-write *n.* **写后读**

A feature of certain data storage devices, such as tape drives, in which the device reads data immediately after it is written as a means of verifying data integrity. 某些数据存储设备(如磁带驱动器)的一种功能,该设备在数据写入后立即读取作为检验数据完整性的一种方法。

reader *n.* **阅读器,输入机**

See(见) card reader.

Reader *n.* **阅读器[程序]**

See(见) Microsoft Reader.

read error *n.* **读错误**

An error encountered while a computer is in the process of obtaining information from storage or from another source of input. *Compare* write error. 计算机在从存储器或从其他输入源获得信息的过程中遇到的一种错误。比较 write error。

README *n.* **README 文件,使用说明文件**

A file containing information that the user either needs or will find informative and that might not have been included in the documentation. README files are placed on disk in plain-text form (without extraneous or program-specific characters) so that they can be read easily by a variety of word processing programs. 一种文件,包含有用户需要的信息或用户认为有用的信息,以及也许在计算机说明资料中没有的信息。README 文件以纯文本形式存放在磁盘上(没有额外的或程序专用的字符),因此各种字处理程序都能很容易地读出。

read notification *n.* **阅读通知**

An e-mail feature providing feedback to the sender that a message has been read by the recipient. 电子邮件的一种特性,能向邮件发送者提供信息已被接收方查阅的反馈信息。

read-only *adj.* **【修】只读**

Capable of being retrieved (read) but not changed (written). A read-only file or document can be displayed or printed but not altered in any way. Read-only memory (ROM) holds programs that cannot be changed; a read-only storage medium,

such as CD-ROM, can be played back but cannot be used for recording information. *Compare* read/write. 形容能被检索(读),但不被改动(写)。一个只读文件或文档可以被显示或打印,但不能以任何形式进行变动;只读存储器(ROM)存储不能变动的程序;像 CD-ROM 那样的只读存储介质能够读出信息,但不能用于记录信息。比较 read write。

read-only attribute *n.* 只读属性

A file attribute, stored with a file's directory entry, indicating whether or not a file may be changed or erased. When the read-only attribute is off, the file can be modified or deleted; when it is on, the file can only be displayed. 一种文件属性,与文件目录一起存储,指示一个文件能否被修改或删除。当文件的只读属性去掉后,文件可以被修改或删除;而当文件具有只读属性时,只能显示文件内容。

read-only memory *n.* 只读存储器

See(见) ROM.

read-only terminal *n.* 只读终端

See(见) RO terminal.

read/write *adj.* 【修】读写

Able to be both read from and written to. *Abbreviation*: R/W. *Compare* read-only. 用于修饰既可以读出,又可以写入。缩写为 R/W。比较 read only。

read/write channel *n.* 读写通路

See(见) input/output channel.

read/write head *n.* 读写头

See(见) head.

read/write memory *n.* 读写存储器

Memory that can be both read from and written to (modified). Semiconductor RAM and core memory are typical read/write memory systems. *Compare* ROM (definition 2). 一种既可以读出,又可以写入(修改)的存储器。半导体随机存取存储器和磁心存储器是典型的读写存储器系统。比较 ROM (第 2 个释义)。

real address *n.* 实地址

An absolute (machine) address specifying a physical location in memory. *See also* physical address. *Compare* relative address, virtual address. 在内存中表明物理位置的绝对(机器)地址。参阅 physical address。比较 relative address, virtual address。

RealAudio *n.* RealAudio 软件

Streaming audio technology developed by RealNetworks, Inc., for distributing radio and FM-quality sound files over the Internet in real time. RealAudio is based on two components: client software for decompressing the sound on the fly and server software for delivering it. The client software is free, distributed either as a downloadable program or as part of browser software. *See also* RealPlayer, RealVideo, stream, streaming. 由 RealNetworks 公司开发的流式音频技术,即在 Internet 上实时播放无线和调频质量的语音文件。RealAudio 软件基于两种组件:客户端软件在空中解压缩语音文件,服务器端软件负责传递语音文件。客户端软件是免费的,可以通过软件下载方式或者作为浏览器软件的一个部分发布。参阅 RealPlayer, RealVideo, stream, streaming。

reallocate *n.* 再[重新]分配

A function in C that allows the programmer to request a larger portion of heap memory than was previously assigned to a particular pointer. *See also* dynamic memory allocation, heap (definition 1).

C 语言中的一种功能,允许程序设计者申请比原先分配给特定指针的内容更大的一部分堆栈内存。参阅 dynamic memory allocation, heap (第 1 个释义)。

reallysafe palette *n.* 实用调色板

A color look-up table (CLUT) consisting of 22 colors from the 216-color websafe palette that are completely consistent when viewed with all Web browsers on all major computer platforms. The reallysafe palette arose from an experiment that indicated that most of the colors of the websafe palette shift to some degree in different viewing environments. *See also* browser CLUT, websafe palette. 一种由 22 种颜色组成的颜色查寻表(CLUT),这 22 种颜色来源于 216 色的网页用调色板,而这种网页用调色板在所有的主要计算机平台上用各种网页浏览器观看时都完全一致。实用调色板起源于一次实验,那次实验显示,在不同的观察环境下网页用调色板中的大多数颜色会发生一定程度的偏移(变化)。参阅 browser CLUT,

R

websafe palette。

real mode *n.* 实模[方]式

An operating mode in the Intel 80x86 family of microprocessors. In real mode, the processor can execute only one program at a time. It can access no more than about 1 MB of memory, but it can freely access system memory and input/output devices. Real mode is the only mode possible in the 8086 processor and is the only operating mode supported by MS-DOS. In contrast, the protected mode offered in the 80286 and higher microprocessors provides the memory management and memory protection needed for multitasking environments such as Windows. *See also* 8086, privileged mode. *Compare* protected mode, virtual real mode. 一种 Intel 80x86 微处理器系列的操作模式。在实模式中,处理器在一个时刻只能运行一个程序。虽然它只能访问不超过 1MB 的内存,但可以随意访问系统内存和输入输出设备。实模式是 8086 处理器唯一使用的模式,而且是 MS-DOS 支持的唯一的操作模式。与此不同的是,80286 和更高的微处理器具有的保护模式提供了像 Windows 等多任务处理环境所需的内存管理和内存保护功能。参阅 8086, privileged mode。比较 protected mode, virtual real mode。

real-mode mapper *n.* 实模式映像

An enhancement for Windows 3.*x* systems that allows 32-bit file system access. The realmode mapper provides a 32-bit disk access interface to the DOS device driver chain. *Acronym*: RMM. 一种 Windows 3.x 系统的增强功能,允许 32 位文件系统访问。实模式映像为 DOS 设备驱动链提供 32 位磁盘访问界面。缩略为 RMM。

real number *n.* 实数

1. A number that can be represented in a number system with a given base, such as the decimal system, by a finite or infinite sequence of digits and a radix point. For example, 1.1 is a real number, as is 0.33333... . *See also* irrational number. *Compare* complex number, imaginary number. 一种在给定基数的数制中(如十进制系统),用一串有限或无限的数字和一个小数点表示的数。例如,1.1 是实数,0.3333……也是实数。参阅 irrational number。比较 complex number, imaginary number。

2. A data type, in a programming language such as Pascal, that is used for storing, to some limit of precision, values that include both integer and fractional parts. *See also* double-precision, single-precision. *Compare* floating-point number, integer. 一种 PASCAL 等程序设计语言中的数据类型,用于存储一定精度内并具有整数和分数部分的值。参阅 double-precision, single-precision。比较 floating-point number, integer。

RealPlayer *n.* RealPlayer 播放器

An Internet media player and browser plug-in developed by RealNetworks, Inc., that supports playback of RealAudio and RealVideo, as well as certain other formats, after installation of appropriate plug-ins. The current version allows RealPlayer users to surf for media content directly from the player or through a Web browser. *See also* RealAudio, RealVideo. 由 RealNetworks 公司开发的一种因特网上的媒体播放器和浏览器的插件,在安装一些适当的插件后,就能播放 RealAudio, RealVideo 以及某些其他格式的媒体文件。最新版本的 RealPlayer 允许用户直接用播放器,或者经由万维网浏览器上网搜索媒体内容。参阅 RealAudio, RealVideo。

Real Soon Now *adv.* 【修】很快

Soon, but not really expected to be as soon as claimed. One might say, for example, that a commercial program will have some desired feature Real Soon Now if several versions ago the vendor knew of the need for the feature and has done nothing. *Acronym*: RSN. 很快,但不像声称的那样快。例如,如果软件商在一个商业软件的前几个版本就知道软件需要某一性能而未对此做任何事情,他可能说,此软件很快就会有这些功能。缩略为 RSN。

real storage *n.* 实存储容量

The amount of RAM memory in a system, as distinguished from virtual memory. *Also called*: physical memory, physical storage. *See also* virtual memory. 相对虚拟内存而言,系统中随机存取存储器的数量。也称为 physical memory, physical storage。参阅 virtual memory。

RealSystem G2 *n.* RealSystem G2 工具

R

An open, standards-based platform for delivery of streaming audio and video over the Internet and other TCP/IP networks developed by RealNetworks, Inc. RealSystem G2 was introduced by RealNetworks in its audio and video players, servers, and development tools in 1998. Among other features, RealSystem G2 scales to different bandwidths, includes streaming that adjusts delivery to available bandwidth, and supports SMIL (Synchronized Multimedia Integration Language) for multimedia presentations. *See also* RealPlayer, RealVideo, SMIL, streaming. 一种 RealNetworks 公司开发的，基于标准开放的平台，用于因特网和其他 TCP/IP 网络上流式音频和视频的传输。1998 年，RealNetworks 公司在音频视频播放器，服务器和开发工具中引入了 RealSystem G2。RealSystem G2 还有其他一些特性，比如可以调整适应不同的带宽，调节传输流以达到有效带宽，并且支持用于多媒体表达的 SMIL。参阅 RealPlayer，RealVideo，SMIL，streaming。

RealSystem Producer *n.* **RealSystem 生产程序**

A software application developed by RealNetworks that converts most types of video and sound files into RealMedia formats for use as streaming media over the Internet or within a corporate intranet. 一种 RealNetworks 公司开发的软件应用程序，可将大多数类型的视频和声音文件转换成 RealMedia 格式，用作因特网上或企业内部网内的流式媒体。

RealSystem Server *n.* **RealSystem 服务器**

Software developed by RealNetworks to enable a server to broadcast streaming media. Several versions of RealSystem Server are available, designed to meet needs ranging from small intranet servers to large proxy servers. 一种由 RealNetworks 公司开发的软件，使服务器能够广播流式媒体。现有几种版本的 RealSystem Server，可以满足小到内部网服务器，大到代理服务器的各种需求。

real-time *adj.* **【修】实时**

Of, or relating to, a time frame imposed by external constraints. Real-time operations are those in which the machine's activities match the human perception of time or those in which computer operations proceed at the same rate as a physical or external process. Real-time operations are characteristic of aircraft guidance systems, transaction-processing systems, scientific applications, and other areas in which a computer must respond to situations as they occur (for example, animating a graphic in a flight simulator or making corrections based on measurements). 描述一个受外部条件约束的时间范围。实时操作是机器的工作与人的时间感知相匹配的操作，或计算机操作与物理的或外部的处理同步进行。实时操作是事物处理系统、航空制导系统、科学应用及其他应用领域的特征，在这些领域中，计算机必须对正出现的情况（例如，飞行仿真器中显示动画图形或根据所得到的测量值进行校正）作出响应。

real-time animation *n.* **实时动画**

Computer animation in which images are computed and updated on the screen at the same rate at which the objects simulated might move in the real world. Real-time animation allows dynamic involvement by the user because the computer can accept and incorporate keystrokes or controller movements as it is drawing the next image in the animation sequence. Arcade-style animation (such as in a flight simulator program) makes use of real-time animation in translating game plays into on-screen actions. In contrast, in animation done in virtual time, image frames are first calculated and stored and later replayed at a higher rate to achieve smoother movement. *See also* animation, bit block. 屏幕图像的计算和更新与被模拟物体在现实世界中的移动速度相同的计算机动画。实时动画允许用户动态地介入。在计算机按动作顺序绘制下一幅图像时，能够接受击键或控制器的控制。拱廊风格的动画（如飞行模拟程序）利用实时动画把体育表演转换成在屏幕上的动作。而在虚拟时间里完成的动画，首先计算和存储图像画面，再以较高的速度显示出来，以取得更平滑的移动效果。参阅 animation，bit block。

real-time clock *n.* **实时时钟**

In PCs, a circuit or other hardware element that provides the system with real-world time. Upon startup of the system, the real-time clock puts the date and time in memory, where it can then be systematically incremented by the BIOS. A

real-time clock generally has a battery that is separate from the rest of the system, so it's not dependent upon the system's power source. This is not the same thing as a system clock, which synchronizes the processor. *Acronym*: RTC. *See also* clock (definition 2). PC机中为系统提供实际时间的一种电路或其他的硬件元件。启动该系统时,实时时钟将日期和时间置入内存,在内存中由BIOS系统统一计时。实时时钟一般具有一个独立于系统其他部分的电池,而不是靠系统电源供电。它与系统时钟不同,后者同步处理器。缩略为RTC。参阅 clock (第2个释义)。

real-time conferencing *n.* 实时会议

See(见) teleconferencing.

Real-Time Control Protocol *n.* 实时控制协议

A scalable transport control protocol that works with the Real-Time Protocol (RTP) to monitor real-time transmissions to multiple participants over a network-for example, during videoconferencing. The Real-Time Control Protocol, or RTCP, transmits packets of control information at regular intervals and is used to determine how well information is being delivered to recipients. *Acronym*: RTCP. *See also* Real-Time Protocol, Real-Time Streaming Protocol, Resource Reservation Setup Protocol. 一种可升级的传输控制协议,与实时协议(RTP)一起共同监控多个参与者在网络上的实时传输(如电视会议期间)。实时控制协议(或RTCP)在规定时间间隔传递控制信息包,并且用于确定信息传递到接收方的情况。缩略为RTCP。参阅 Real-Time Protocol, Real-Time Streaming Protocol, Resource Reservation Setup Protocol。

real-time operating system *n.* 实时操作系统

An operating system designed for the needs of a process-controlled environment. A real-time operating system recognizes that responses must be made and tasks handled instantly, with no lag time. Real-time operating systems are typically used as embedded systems in devices and applications requiring time-critical reaction, such as telecommunications, air traffic control, and robotic functions. *Acronym*: RTOS. *See also* real time system. 一种为过程控制环境的需要而设计的操作系统。实时操作系统能识别:哪些响应必须马上做、哪些任务要立即处理,不应延误。实时操作系统通常用作各种需要快速反应的器件和应用系统中的嵌入式系统,比如电信系统、空中交通管制和机器人的各种操作。缩略为RTOS。参阅 real-time system。

Real-Time Protocol *n.* 实时协议

An Internet-standard network transport protocol used in delivering real-time data, including audio and video. The Real-Time Protocol, or RTP, works with both unicast (single sender, single recipient) and multicast (single sender, multiple recipients) services. RTP is often used in conjunction with the Real-Time Control Protocol (RTCP), which monitors delivery. *Acronym*: RTP. *See also* Real-Time Control Protocol, Real-Time Streaming Protocol, stream. 一种用于传送实时数据(包括音频和视频)的标准因特网网络传输协议。实时协议(或RTP)可用于单点传送(即单个发送方,单个接收方)或多点传送(即单个发送方,多个接收方)业务。RTP通常与用于监控传输的实时控制协议(RTCP)一起连用。缩略为RTP。参阅 Real-Time Control Protocol, Real-Time Streaming Protocol, stream。

real-time streaming *n.* 实时流技术

The process of delivering a streaming media file via a specialized streaming media server using real-time streaming protocol (RTSP). With real-time streaming, the file itself actually plays on the streaming media server, even though it is viewed on the computer that opened the file. Real-time streaming transmits at a higher bandwidth than HTTP streaming. It is often used to broadcast live events, such as concerts or keynote conference addresses. *See also* HTTP streaming. 通过特定的使用实时流协议的流媒体服务器来传递流媒体文件的过程。采用实时流技术,文件自身实际上就能在流媒体服务器上播放,甚至可在打开该文件的计算机上浏览。实时流技术的传输带宽要比HTTP流高。实时流技术经常用于广播动态的事件,例如音乐会或者重要会议演讲。参阅 HTTP streaming。

Real-Time Streaming Protocol *n.* 实时流协议

A control protocol for the delivery of streamed

multimedia data over Internet Protocol (IP) networks. The Real-Time Streaming Protocol, or RTSP, was developed by Columbia University, Progressive Networks, and Netscape and has been submitted as a proposed standard to the IETF (Internet Engineering Task Force). RTSP is designed to deliver real-time, live, or stored audio and video efficiently over a network. It can be used either for groups of recipients or for on-demand delivery to a single recipient. *Acronym*: RTSP. *See also* Advanced Streaming Format, Real-Time Protocol, Resource Reservation Setup Protocol, stream. 一种控制协议，用于通过因特网协议(IP)网络的多媒体数据流的传送。实时流协议(或 RTSP)是由哥伦比亚大学、Progressive Networks 公司与网景公司共同开发，并且已经作为建议标准提交给 IETF(因特网工程任务组)。RTSP 协议设计用于在网络上有效地传送实时、现场或是已存储的音频和视频数据。它可用于群组接收方或是单独点播的接收方。缩略为 RTSP 参阅 Advanced Streaming Format, Real Time Protocol, Resource Reservation Setup Protocol, stream。

real-time system *n.* 实时系统

A computer and/or a software system that reacts to events before the events become obsolete. For example, airline collision avoidance systems must process radar input, detect a possible collision, and warn air traffic controllers or pilots while they still have time to react. 一种能在事件结束前对其作出反应的计算机与软件系统。例如，航空防撞系统必须处理雷达的输入信息，检测可能的碰撞，并在空中交通管制人员或飞行员仍有时间作出反应前就警告他们。

RealVideo *n.* RealVideo 技术

The streaming technology developed by RealNetworks, Inc., for distributing video over intranets and the Internet. RealVideo transmits video from a server in encoded (compressed) form. The video and accompanying sound are viewed on the client end with the help of a software player. RealVideo works with both IP and IP multicasting and, as with RealAudio, does not require transmission of complete files before playback can begin. *See also* RealAudio, RealPlayer, streaming. 一种由 RealNetworks 公司开发的流技术，用于在内部网和因特网上分发视频文件。这种技术用编码的(压缩的)形式从服务器发送视频文件。客户机端在软件播放器的帮助下可以观看电视，欣赏伴音。这种技术与 IP 以及 IP 多信道广播技术一起作用，再加上 RealAudio 技术，不用等文件传完，就能开始播放。参阅 RealAudio, RealPlayer, streaming。

reboot *vb.* 【动】再引导，重新启动

To restart a computer by reloading the operating system. *See also* boot², cold boot, warm boot. 通过重新装入操作系统来重新启动计算机。参阅 boot², cold boot, warm boot。

receipt notification *n.* 接收通知

An e-mail feature providing feedback to the sender that a message has been received by the recipient. 一种电子邮件的功能，向发信者提供邮件已被其收信者收到的反馈信息。

receive *vb.* 【动】接收

To accept data from an external communications system, such as a local area network (LAN) or a telephone line, and store the data as a file. 从诸如局域网或电话线等外部通信系统接收数据，并将这些数据存储为一个文件。

Receive Data *n.* 接收数据

See(见) RXD.

rec. newsgroups *n.* 娱乐. 新闻组

Usenet newsgroups that are part of the rec. hierarchy and whose names have the prefix *rec.* These newsgroups cover topics devoted to discussions of recreational activities, hobbies, and the arts. *See also* newsgroup, traditional newsgroup hierarchy, Usenet. *Compare* comp. newsgroups, misc. newsgroups, news. newsgroups, sci. newsgroups, soc. newsgroups, talk. newsgroups. USENET 新闻组，是 rec. 层次结构中的一部分，名字带有 rec. 的前缀。这些新闻组讨论的主题是娱乐活动、爱好和艺术。参阅 newsgroup, traditional newsgroup hierarchy, Usenet。比较 comp. newsgroups, misc. newsgroups, news. newsgroups, sci. newsgroups, soc. newsgroups, talk. newsgroups。

recompile *vb.* 【动】重新编译，再编译

To compile a program again, usually because of changes that needed to be made in the source code

in response to error messages generated by the compiler. *See also* compile. 重新编译一个程序，通常是因为根据编译程序产生的错误信息而需要对源代码进行修改。参阅 compile。

record[1] *n.* 记录

A data structure that is a collection of fields (elements), each with its own name and type. Unlike an array, whose elements all represent the same type of information and are accessed using an index, the elements of a record represent different types of information and are accessed by name. A record can be accessed as a collective unit of elements, or the elements can be accessed individually. *See also* array, data structure, type[1] (definition 1). 一种由字段(元素)的集合组成的数据结构，其中每个字段(元素)都有自己的名称和类型。与数组不同，数组中的元素都代表相同类型的信息，使用索引进行存取；而记录中的元素代表不同类型的信息，通过名称进行存取。一条记录可以作为元素的组合单元来存取，或对元素单独存取。参阅 array, data structure, type[1] (第 1 个释义)。

record[2] *vb.* 【动】记录

To retain information, usually in a file. 保留信息，通常是在文件中。

record format *n.* 记录格式

See(见) record structure.

record head *n.* 记录头

The device in a tape machine that places data on the tape. In some tape machines, the record head is combined with the read head. 磁带机中的特定器件，将数据写到磁带上。在某些磁带机中，记录头与读取头是组合在一起的。

record layout *n.* 记录结构，记录布局

The organization of data fields within a record. *See also* record[1]. 一条记录中数据字段的组织结构。参阅 record[1]。

record length *n.* 记录长度

The amount of storage space required to contain a record, typically given in bytes. *See also* record[1]. 包含一条记录所需的存储空间的大小，一般用字节表示。参阅 record[1]。

record locking *n.* 记录锁定技术

A strategy employed in distributed processing and other multiuser situations to prevent more than one user at a time from writing data to a record. *See also* record[1]. 一种在分布式处理和其他多用户情况下所采取的策略，目的是防止一个以上的用户同时向一条记录写入数据。参阅 record[1]。

record number *n.* 记录(编)号

A unique number assigned to a record in a database in order to identify it. A record number can identify an existing record by its position (for example, the tenth record from the beginning of a database), or it can be assigned to the record to serve as a key (for example, the number 00742 assigned to the tenth record from the beginning of the database). *See also* record[1]. 数据库中为了识别而分配给一条记录的一个唯一编号。一个记录号能够通过记录位置(例如，从数据库开始处的第十个记录)识别一个已存在的记录，或者这一记录编号指定为该记录的一个关键字(例如，分配给从数据库开始处的第十个记录的编号是 00742)。参阅 record[1]。

record structure *n.* 记录结构

An ordered list of the fields that compose a record, together with a definition of the domain (acceptable values) of each field. *See also* record[1]. 一种有序的字段列表，这些字段与每一个字段的域定义(可接受的值)一起构成了一条记录。参阅 record[1]。

recover *vb.* 【动】恢复，再现

1. To return to a stable condition after some error has occurred. A program recovers from an error by stabilizing itself and resuming execution of instructions without user intervention. 出现某些错误后返回到某种稳定状态。一个程序通过稳定自身并在没有用户干预的情况下重新执行指令，从错误处得到恢复。

2. To put back into a stable condition. A computer user may be able to recover lost or damaged data by using a program to search for and salvage whatever information remains in storage. A database may be recovered by restoring its integrity after some problem has damaged it, such as abnormal termination of the database management program. 返回到一种稳定的状态。计算机用户也许能够通过使用程序对存储器中还保留着的信息进行查找和补救来恢复丢失或损坏的数据。当数

据库管理程序异常终止等问题造成数据库损坏时，通过恢复其完整性也许能恢复该数据库

recoverable error *n.* 可恢复的错误

An error that can be successfully managed by software. For example, when the user enters a number when a letter is required, the program can simply display an error message and prompt the user again. 一种可用软件成功解决的错误。例如，当需要一个字母时而用户输入了数字，程序能够显示出错误信息并提示用户再次输入。

recovery *n.* 恢复

The restoration of lost data or the reconciliation of conflicting or erroneous data after a system failure. Recovery is often achieved using a disk or tape backup and system logs. *See also* backup. 系统发生错误后，丢失数据的还原或者冲突与错误数据的重新调解。人们通常使用磁盘或磁带备份或系统日志来实现恢复。参阅 backup

Recreational Software Advisory Council *n.* 娱乐软件咨询协会

An independent, nonprofit organization established in the fall of 1994 by a group of six trade organizations, led by the Software Publishers Association. The Council's goal was to create a new, objective content-labeling rating system for recreational software and other media such as the Internet. *Acronym*: RSAC. 一个独立的非赢利性机构，由六个商业机构于 1994 年秋创建，并由软件出版协会领导。协会的目标是为娱乐软件和因特网等其他媒体建立一个客观的以内容分类的新评估系统。缩略为 RSAC。

rectangle ad *n.* 矩形广告

An Internet ad format that is larger than a traditional banner ad and is generally inserted directly into page content for greater visibility. 一种因特网广告形式，比传统的标语广告更广泛，为了更明显，通常直接插入到网页内容中。

rectifier *n.* 整流器

A circuit component that passes current flowing in one direction but stops current flowing in the other direction. Rectifiers are used to convert alternating current to direct current. 一种电路组件，允许沿一个方向流动的电流通过，而阻止反方向的电流通过。整流器用于将交流电变换成直流电。

recto *n.* 右页

The right-hand page of two facing pages. A recto is characteristically an odd-numbered page. *Compare* verso. 摊开后两个面对面页面中的右手边的那一页。右页的特征是它的页码是奇数。比较 verso

recursion *n.* 递归

The ability of a routine to call itself. Recursion enables certain algorithms to be implemented with small, simple routines, but it does not guarantee speed or efficiency. Erroneous use of recursion can cause a program to run out of stack space during execution, causing the program, and sometimes the entire system, to crash. *See also* call[1] (definition 2), routine. 一个例程调用其自身的能力。递归允许某些算法用简单的小例程来实现，但不能保证速度或效率。递归使用不当时会导致程序在执行过程中耗尽栈空间，从而引起程序（有时是整个系统）崩溃。参阅 call[1]（第 2 个释义），routine。

Recycle Bin *n.* 回收站[箱]

A folder in Windows 9x, Windows CE, Windows NT, Windows 2000, and Windows XP represented by an icon on the screen resembling a basket decorated with the recycling logo. To remove a file, the user drags its icon to the Recycle Bin. However, a file in the Recycle Bin is not actually deleted from the disk until the user opens the Recycle Bin, selects the file, and presses the Delete key; until then, the user can retrieve it. *Compare* Trash. 微软公司的 Windows 9x、Windows CE、Windows NT、Windows 2000 和 Windows XP 系统中的一个文件夹，在屏幕上其图标显示为有回收标志的篮子。用户将文件的图标拖进回收站即可删除一个文件。但回收站中的文件并没有真正从磁盘上删除，只有到用户打开回收站，选中该文件并按 Del 键，文件才真正删除；在此之前用户也可以恢复该文件。比较 Trash。

Red Book *n.* 红皮书

1. The standards documents of the U. S. National Security Agency entitled "Trusted Network Interpretation of the Trusted Computer System Evaluation Criteria (NCSC-TG-005)" and "Trusted Network Interpretation (NCS-TG-011)." These

documents define a system of ratings from A1 (most secure) to D (nonsecure), indicating the ability of a computer network to protect sensitive information. *Compare* Orange Book (definition 1). 美国国家安全局制定的名为"可信计算机系统评估标准的可信网络说明(NCSC-TG-005)"和"可信网络说明(NCS-TG-011)"的标准文件。这些文件为系统定义了从 A1 级(最安全)到 D 级(无安全性)的一套评价方法,指明计算机网络对敏感信息的保护能力。比较 Orange Book (第 1 个释义)。

2. A specifications book written by the Sony Corporation and Philips Corporation and endorsed by ISO, covering audio compact discs. *Compare* Green Book, Orange Book (definition 2). 一种关于声音光盘的技术说明书,由 SONY 公司和 Philips 公司编写,经国际标准化组织(ISO)认可 比较 Green Book, Orange Book (第 2 个释义)。

3. Telecommunications standards published by the CCITT. 一种 CCITT 出版的电信技术标准。

red-green-blue *n.* 红-绿-蓝

See(见) RGB.

redirection *n.* 重定向

The process of writing to or reading from a file or device different from the one that would normally be the target or the source. For example, the MS-DOS or OS/2 command *dir* > *prn*redirects a directory listing from the screen to the printer. *Compare* pipe. 写入或读取某一文件或设备的过程,而该文件或设备并不是通常情况下的目标或源。例如,MS-DOS 或 OS/2 命令"dir > prn"将目录列表从屏幕重定向到打印机。比较 pipe。

redirector *n.* 重定位器[软件]

Software on a client computer that intercepts requests for information and, when appropriate, directs them to the network. Redirectors can either be built into the client operating system or be part of an added networking package. 一种客户机上的软件,可中途截取信息请求并在适当时候将其定位到指定网络。重定位器可内嵌于客户机操作系统或作为附加的网络软件包的一部分。

redlining *n.* 下画红线

A feature of a word processing application that marks changes, additions, or deletions made to a document by a coauthor or editor. The purpose of redlining is to produce a record of the changes made to a document during the course of its development. 文字处理应用程序中的一个功能,用于标记合作者或编辑对文档的修改、增加或删除。下画红线的目的是在文件编写过程中记录对文件所做的修改。

redraw *n.* 重新刷新

See(见) refresh (第 1 个释义).

reduce *vb.* [动]缩小

In a graphical user interface, to decrease the size of a window. A user can reduce a window either by clicking the appropriate button in the title bar or by clicking the mouse on the border of the window and dragging the border toward the middle of the window. *See also* maximize, minimize. 在图形用户界面中缩小视窗。用户可以通过点击标题框上相应的按钮或用鼠标点击视窗边框并向视窗中央拖动的方法缩小视窗。参阅 maximize, minimize。

Reduced Instruction Set Computing *n.* 精简指令集计算技术

See(见) RISC.

redundancy *n.* 重复能力,冗余技术

Using one or more servers on a Web site to perform identical tasks. If one of the servers crashes, another server assumes its tasks. Redundancy ensures that the Web site will continue to function if one of the servers stops working. 在一个网站上使用一台或多台服务器来完成同样的任务。如果一台服务器崩溃,将由另一台服务器接手它的任务。冗余技术确保当一台服务器停止工作时,网站仍能继续运行。

redundancy check *n.* 冗余校验

See(见) CRC, LRC.

redundant code *n.* 冗余码

Code that duplicates a function performed elsewhere -for example, code to sort a list that has already been sorted. 重复在别处已完成的功能的代码。例如,对已经分类的表进行分类的代码即冗余码。

reengineer *vb.* [动]重建

To rethink and redefine processes and procedures. In the context of computer systems, to reengineer means to change the way work is done in order to

maximize the benefits of new technology. 对进程或过程的重新构思和重新定义。在计算机系统中，重建意味着改变完成工作的方法，以使得新技术的效益最大化。

reengineering *vb.* 【动】重建

1. With regard to software, changing existing software to strengthen desirable characteristics and remove weaknesses. 对软件而言，修改已存在的软件来加强所希望的特征并消除弱点。

2. With regard to corporate management, using information technology principles to address the challenges posed by a global economy and to consolidate management of a rapidly expanding work force. 对联合管理而言，使用信息技术原理应付全球经济所提出的挑战，并加强对快速扩张的员工队伍的管理。

reentrant code *n.* 可重入码，再入式代码

Code written so that it can be shared by several programs at the same time. When a program is executing reentrant code, another program can interrupt the execution and can then start or continue execution of that same code. Many operating-system routines are written to be reentrant so that only one copy needs to reside in memory to serve all executing applications. *See also* relocatable code. 一种能同时为几个程序所共用的代码。当一个程序执行可重入代码时，另一个程序可以中断该执行过程，然后开始或继续执行同一个代码。许多操作系统的例程是可重入的，因此，仅需一个拷贝驻留在内存中就能为全部执行程序服务。参阅 relocatable code。

refactoring *n.* 重分解

An optimization process in object-oriented programming intended to improve the design or structure of a program without changing its functionality. The goal of refactoring is to make the program clearer and easier to work with in part by removing duplication, abstracting common behaviors, and refining class hierarchies—and to improve the extensibility and reusability of existing code. 在面向对象的编程中的一种优化过程，用于不改变程序的功能性而改进其设计或结构。重分解的目标是通过删除重复代码、抽象一般行为以及改进类层次结构，使得程序更清晰和更易用，改善已有代码的扩展性和可重用性。

reference[1] *n.* 引用

A data type in the C++ programming language. A reference must be initialized with a variable name. The reference then becomes an alias for that variable but actually stores the address of the variable. C++ 程序设计语言中的一种数据类型。一个引用必须用一个变量名初始化。引用就成为变量的别名，但实际存储的是变量的地址。

reference[2] *vb.* 【动】引用

To access a variable, such as an element in an array or a field in a record. 访问一个变量，诸如数组中的一个元素或记录中的一个字段。

reference parameter *n.* 引用参数

A parameter in which the address of a variable, rather than the explicit value, is passed to the called routine. *See also* parameter. 一种参数，程序将变量地址而不是显式值传送给调用的例行程序。参阅 parameter。

reference type *n.* 引用类型

A data type that is represented by a reference (similar to a pointer) to the type's actual value. If a reference type is assigned to a variable, that variable references (or "points to") the original value. No copy is made. Reference types comprise classes, interfaces, delegates, and boxed value types. *See also* data type, value type. 一种数据类型，是对既定类型变量的实际值的引用(类似于指针)。如果将变量设为引用类型，变量就引用(或"指向")原始值，并不进行变量复制。引用类型包括类(也叫数程体)、接口、代表和寄存值类型。参阅 data type, value type。

reflecting software *n.* 反射软件

See(见) reflector.

reflective liquid-crystal display *n.* 反射式液晶显示器

A liquid crystal display that is not equipped with edge light or backlight to enhance readability but rather depends on reflecting ambient light, making it difficult to read in brightly lit environments such as the outdoors. *Also called*: reflective LCD. 一种液晶显示器，不是用边缘或后照设备装备以增强清晰度，而是依靠反射外界光源，因此在室外等明亮的环境中难以阅读。也称为 reflective LCD。

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reflective routing *n.* 反射路径选择法

In wide area networks, the process of using a reflector to distribute data, thereby reducing the load of the network server. *See also* reflector.
在广域网中，一种用反射程序分布数据的方法，从而减小了网络服务系统的负荷。参阅 reflector。

reflector *n.* 反射器[程序]

A program that sends messages to a number of users upon receipt of a signal from a single user. A common type of reflector is an e-mail reflector, which forwards any e-mail sent to it to the multiple recipients currently on its list. *See also* multiple recipients. *Compare* mail reflector. 一种程序，在从单个用户收到一条信息后，向许多用户发送信息。一类常见的反射程序是电子邮件反射程序，该程序向当前列表中的多个接收者转发发向它的任何电子邮件。参阅 multiple recipients。比较 mail reflector。

reformat *vb.* 【动】重定格式

1. In applications, to change the look of a document by altering stylistic details, such as font, layout, indention, and alignment. 在应用程序方面，通过变更其样式上的细节，诸如字型、布局、缩进和对齐，来改变一个文档的外观。

2. In data storage, to prepare for reuse a disk that already contains programs or data, effectively destroying the existing contents. 在数据存储方面，为重新使用已存有的程序或数据的磁盘，彻底地破坏现存的内容。

refresh *vb.* 【动】再生，刷新

1. To retrace a video screen at frequent intervals, even if the image does not change, so as to keep the phosphors irradiated. 即使图像没有变化也频繁地回扫监视器屏幕，从而使荧光体保持发光。

2. To recharge dynamic random access memory chips (DRAMs) so that they continue to retain the information stored in them. Circuitry on the memory board automatically performs this function. *See also* refresh cycle. 对动态随机存取存储器芯片(DRAM)充电，以使它们继续保持所存储的信息。存储器板上的电路自动地完成这个功能。参阅 refresh cycle。

refreshable *adj.* 【修】可刷[更]新

In programming, referring to a program module capable of being replaced in memory without affecting processing of the program or the information being used by the program. 在编程中，指在内存中的一个程序模块能被代替，但并不影响程序的执行过程或该程序所使用的信息。

refresh cycle *n.* 刷新[再生]周期

The process in which controller circuitry provides repeated electric pulses to dynamic random access memory chips in order to renew the stored electric charges in those locations that contain binary 1. Each pulse is one refresh cycle. Without constant refreshing, dynamic semiconductor RAM loses any information stored in it—as it does when the computer is turned off or when the power fails. *See also* dynamic RAM, static RAM. 控制电路给随机存取存储器芯片提供重复电脉冲的过程，以便在表示二进制数 1 的那些位置刷新存储的电荷。每个脉冲是一个刷新周期。没有不断的刷新，动态半导体 RAM 就会丢掉其存储的所有信息，就像计算机关断电源或电源出现故障时一样。参阅 dynamic RAM, static RAM。

refresh rate *n.* 刷新[更新]频率

In reference to video hardware, the frequency with which the entire screen is redrawn to maintain a constant, flicker-free image. On TV screens and raster-scan monitors, the electron beam that lights the phosphor coating on the inner surface of the screen typically refreshes the entire image area at a rate of about 60 hertz, or 60 times per second. Interlaced monitors, which redraw alternate lines during each sweep of the electron beam, actually refresh any particular line only 30 times per second. Because odd and even lines are refreshed on successive sweeps, however, the effective refresh rate is 60 times per second. *See also* refresh (definition 1). 对视频硬件，指为保持恒定且无闪烁的图像而刷新整个荧光屏的频率。在电视机屏幕和光栅扫描监视器上，照亮荧光屏内表面上的荧光物质涂层的电子束一般以 60 赫兹(即每秒 60 次)的速率刷新整个图像区域。隔行扫描监视器在电子束的每次扫描期间重新画出交替线，实际上刷新任一特定线每秒仅 30 次。由于奇偶线是在相继扫描时刷新的，所以有效刷新率是每秒 60 次。参阅 refresh (第 1 个释义)。

REGEDIT *n.* 注册表编辑器[程序]

See(见) Registry Editor.

regenerate *vb.* 【动】重新生成,再生

See(见) rewrite.

regeneration buffer *n.* 再生缓冲区

See(见) video buffer.

regenerator *n.* 再生器[程序]

See(见) repeater.

region *n.* 区间,区域,范围

1. An area dedicated to or reserved for a particular purpose. 为特定目的服务或保留的区域。

2. In video programming, a contiguous group of pixels that are treated as a unit. On the Apple Macintosh, for example, a region is an area in a grafPort that can be defined and manipulated as an entity. The visible working area within a window is an example of a region. *See also* grafPort. 在视频编程中,指作为一个单元处理的一个连续的像素组。例如,在 Apple 公司 Macintosh 计算机上,一个区间是在图口(graphPort)中可以当作一个实体定义或操作的区域。视窗内的可见工作区就是区域的一个例子。参阅 grafPort。

region code *n.* 区域码

Codes on DVD movie titles and DVDROM drives that prevent playback of certain DVDs in certain geographical regions. Region codes are part of the DVD specification. *See also* CSS, DeCSS. DVD 电影标题和 DVDROM 驱动程序上的代码,以限定某些地理区域的人们可以播放限定的 DVD。区域码是 DVD 规约中的部分(内容)。参阅 CSS, DeCSS。

region fill *n.* 区域填充

In computer graphics, the technique of filling a defined region on the screen with a selected color, pattern, or other attribute. *See also* region (definition 2). 在计算机图形学中,用选定的颜色、图案或其他属性填充屏幕上一个已定义的区域的技术。参阅 region (第 2 个释义)。

register *n.* 寄存器

A set of bits of high-speed memory within a microprocessor or other electronic device, used to hold data for a particular purpose. Each register in a central processing unit is referred to in assembly language programs by a name such as *AX* (the register that contains the results of arithmetic operations in an Intel 80x86 processor) or *SP* (the register that contains the memory address of the top of the stack in various processors). 微处理器或其他电子设备中的一种高速存储位组,用于为特定目的存放数据。中央处理单元中的每个寄存器在汇编语言程序中由一个名字代表,如 AX (在 Intel 80x86 处理器中存放算术运算结果的寄存器)或 SP(在许多处理器中存放栈顶内存地址的寄存器)。

registered file type *n.* 已注册文件类型

File types that are tracked by the system registry and are recognized by the programs you have installed on your computer. *See also* file type. 由系统注册程序跟踪并且已安装在计算机中的程序能识别的各种文件类型。参阅 file type。

registration *n.* 对齐[准]

The process of precisely aligning elements or superimposing layers in a document or a graphic so that everything will print in the correct relative position. *See also* registration marks. 在文档或图形中,精确地排齐各部分或重叠各层的过程,以使所有内容都能打印在正确的相对位置上。参阅 registration marks。

registration marks *n.* 对齐标记

Marks placed on a page so that in printing, the elements or layers in a document can be arranged correctly with respect to each other. Each element to be assembled contains its own registration marks; when the marks are precisely superimposed, the elements are in the correct position. See the illustration. 设置在页面上的标记,以使在打印时文档的各部分或各层能够彼此排列准确。准备组合在一起的每一部分都包含有各自的对准标记;当这些标记精确地重叠时,各部分便处于正确的位置。参阅本条目的图例。



Registration marks

registry *n.* 注册表

A central hierarchical database in Windows 9x,

Windows CE, Windows NT, and Windows 2000 used to store information necessary to configure the system for one or more users, applications, and hardware devices. The Registry contains information that Windows continually references during operation, such as profiles for each user, the applications installed on the computer and the types of documents each can create, property sheet settings for folders and application icons, what hardware exists on the system, and which ports are being used. The Registry replaces most of the text-based. ini files used in Windows 3. xand MS-DOS configuration files, such as AUTOEXEC. BAT and CONFIG. SYS. Although the Registry is common to the several Windows platforms, there are some differences among them. *Also called*: system registry. *See also* hierarchical database, . ini, input/output port, property sheet. Registry Editor. Windows 9x, Windows CE, Windows NT 和 Windows 2000 系统中的中央层次数据库，用以存放为一个或多个用户、应用系统和硬件设备配置系统所需的必要信息。注册信息包含 Windows 操作系统在操作中不断访问的信息，如用户配置文件，安装在计算机中的应用程序和能够生成的各种文件类型，文件夹设置的参数表和应用程序图标，计算机中存在的硬件和使用的端口。注册信息取代了大多数在 Windows 3. x 下使用的后缀为. ini 的文本文件和在 MS-DOS 下的配置文件（如 AUTOEXEC. BAT 和 CONFIG. SYS 等）。尽管不同的 Windows 系统平台中的注册表相似，但他们之间也存在差别。也称为 system registry。参阅 hierarchical database, . ini, input/output port, property sheet, Registry Editor。

Registry Editor *n.* **注册表编辑器[程序]**

An application under Windows that allows the user to edit the entries in the registry. *Acronym*: REGEDIT. *See also* registry. 一种 Windows 环境下的应用程序，允许用户在注册信息中编辑各项内容。缩略为 REGEDIT。参阅 registry。

regression analysis *n.* **回归分析**

In statistics, an analysis of the degree to which variations in an independent variable affect a dependent variable (a variable whose value depends on the value of another variable). *See also* multiple regression. 统计学中，独立变量的变差对因变量（一个变量，其值取决于另一个变量的值）的影响程度的分析。参阅 multiple regression。

regression testing *n.* **回归测试**

Complete retesting of a modified program, rather than a test of only the modified routines, to ensure that no errors have been introduced with the modifications. 对修改后的程序完全重新测试，而不是仅对修改过的例程进行测试，从而保证修改没有引入错误。

relation *n.* **关系，关系式**

A structure composed of attributes (individual characteristics, such as name or address, corresponding to the columns in a table) and tuples (sets of attribute values describing particular entities, such as customers, corresponding to the rows in a table). Within a relation, tuples cannot be repeated; each must be unique. Further, tuples are unordered within a relation; interchanging two tuples does not change the relation. Finally, if relational theory is to be applicable, the domain of each attribute must be atomic- that is, a simple value, rather than a structure such as an array or a record. A relation in which the domains of all attributes are atomic is said to be normalized or in first normal form. *See also* normal form (definition 1). 一种由属性（单个特性，如名称或地址，对应表中的列）和元组（描述特定实体的属性值，如客户，对应表中的行）组成的结构。在关系中，元组不能重复，每个元组必须唯一。此外，元组在关系中是无序的，互换两个元组不改变关系。最后，如果相关理论是可应用的，每种属性的定义域必须是不可分的，也就是说，定义域是一个简单的值，而不是一个结构，如数组或记录。一个所有属性域都是不可分的关系被称为“规范化的”或“属于第一范式”。参阅 normal form（第 1 个释义）。

relational algebra *n.* **关系代数**

A collection of rules and operators that permits relations (tables) to be manipulated. Relational algebra is usually described as having the following operators: SELECT, PROJECT, PRODUCT, UNION, INTERSECT, DIFFERENCE, JOIN (or INNER JOIN), and DIVIDE. In a relational database, relational algebra is used to develop

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procedures to build new relations based on the existing relations. 一种运算规则和运算符的集合，允许对关系(表)进行运算。关系代数通常被描述为具有下列运算符：SELECT(选择)，PROJECT(投影)，PRODUCT(积)，UNION(并)，INTERSECT(交)，DIFFERENCE(差)，JOIN(连接)或INNER JOIN(内连接)和 DIVIDE(除)。在关系数据库中，关系代数用于在现有关系的基础上开发程序，建立新的关系。

relational calculus *n.* 关系演算

In database management, a nonprocedural method for manipulating relations (tables). There are two families of relational calculus: domain calculus and tuple calculus. The two families of relational calculus are mathematically equivalent to each other and to relational algebra. Using either family, one can formulate a description of a desired relation, based on the existing relations in the database.
在数据库管理中，一种对关系(表)进行运算的非过程方法。关系演算有两种类型：域演算和元组演算。这两种类型的关系演算在数学上彼此相等，并等同于关系代数。使用任何一种关系演算都可以在数据库中现存的关系的基础上，用公式描述所期望的关系。

relational database *n.* 关系数据库

A database or database management system that stores information in tables—rows and columns of data—and conducts searches by using data in specified columns of one table to find additional data in another table. In a relational database, the rows of a table represent records (collections of information about separate items) and the columns represent fields (particular attributes of a record). In conducting searches, a relational database matches information from a field in one table with information in a corresponding field of another table to produce a third table that combines requested data from both tables. For example, if one table contains the fields EMPLOYEE-ID, LAST-NAME, FIRST-NAME, and HIRE-DATE, and another contains the fields DEPT, EMPLOYEE-ID, and SALARY, a relational database can match the EMPLOYEE-ID fields in the two tables to find such information as the names of all employees earning a certain salary or the departments of all employees hired after a certain date. In other words, a relational database uses matching values in two tables to relate information in one to information in the other. Microcomputer database products typically are relational databases. *Compare* flatfile database, inverted-list database. 一种数据库或数据库管理系统，以表(数据的行和列)的形式存储信息，并利用一个表的特定列中的数据进行查询，以便在另一个表中找到其他数据。在关系数据库中，一个表的行表示记录(关于不同数据项的信息集合)，列表示字段(记录的特定属性)。在进行查询时，关系数据库把来自一个表的字段信息与另一个表的相应字段中的信息进行匹配，以产生将两个表中需要的数据结合起来的第三个表。例如，如果一个表包含字段：雇员号、姓、名、工作日期，而另一个表包含字段：部门、雇员号、薪水，则关系数据库可以匹配两个表中的"雇员号"字段，以找到以下信息：获取一定薪水的所有雇员的名字或某个日期之后雇佣全部雇员的部门。换言之，关系数据库用两个表中的匹配值把一个表内的信息与另一个表内的信息相关联。微型计算机数据库产品通常就是关系数据库。比较 flatfile database, inverted-list database。

relational database management system *n.* 关系数据库管理系统

See(见) relational database.

relational expression *n.* 关系表达式

An expression that uses a relational operator such as "less than" or "greater than" to compare two or more expressions. A relational expression resolves to a Boolean (true/false) value. *See also* Boolean, relational operator. 一种表达式，使用诸如"小于"或"大于"等关系运算符来比较两个或多个表达式。一个关系表达式得到的结果是一个布尔(真或假)值。参阅 Boolean, relational operator。

relational model *n.* 关系模型

A data model in which the data is organized in relations (tables). This is the model implemented in most modern database management systems. 一种数据模型，其内的数据组织在关系(表)中。大多数现代数据库管理系统都提供这种模型。

relational operator *n.* 关系运算符

An operator that allows the programmer to

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compare two (or more) values or expressions. Typical relational operators are greater than (>), equal to (=), less than (<), not equal to (<>), greater than or equal to (>=), and less than or equal to (<=). *See also* relational expression. 一种运算符，允许程序员比较两个(或多个)值或表达式。典型的关系运算符是大于号(>)、等于号(=)、小于号(<)、不等于号(<>)、大于等于号(>=)和小于等于号(<=)。参阅 relational expression。

relational structure *n.* 关系结构

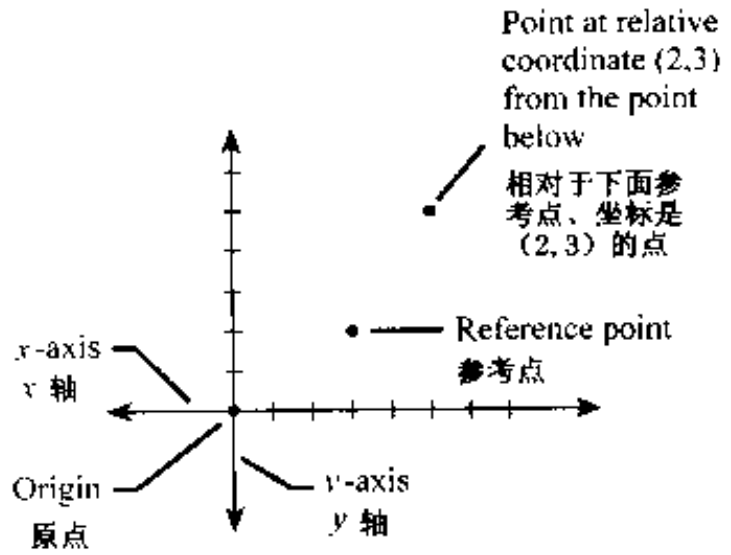
The record organization used in the implementation of a relational model. 实现关系模型时所用的记录组织结构。

relative address *n.* 相对地址

A location, as in a computer's memory, that is specified in terms of its distance (displacement or offset) from a starting point (base address). A relative address is typically computed by adding an offset to the base. In everyday terms, this is similar to creating the address 2001 Main Street, in which the base is the 2000 block of Main Street and the offset is 1, which specifies the first house from the beginning of the block. *Also called*: indirect address. 在一台计算机的内存中以其相对于起始点(基地址)的距离(偏离或位移)来描述的地址。计算一个相对地址时一般是将一个位移量加到基地址上，通俗地说，就好像定义"主街"2001号的地址，基地址是"主街"2000街区，位移量是1，这里位移量1表明了自该街区起始处起的第一座房屋。也称为 indirect address。

relative coordinates *n.* 相对坐标

Coordinates that are defined in terms of their distance from a given starting point, rather than from the origin (intersection of two axes). For example, from a starting point on the screen, a square defined by relative coordinates can be drawn as a series of lines, each representing a displacement in distance and direction from the end of the preceding point. The entire square can be redrawn at another location simply by changing the coordinates of the starting point rather than by recalculating the coordinates of each corner with reference to the origin. See the illustration. *Compare* absolute coordinates. 一种坐标，根据与一个给定起始点(而不是原点，即两轴的交叉点)的距离来定义。例如，在屏幕上，由相对坐标系定义的一个正方形可以画成从起始点出发的一系列直线，每条线代表相对前一个点的终点的位移量和方向。只需通过改变起始点的坐标就可以在另一个位置重画整个正方形，并不需要重新计算出每个角相对于原点的坐标。参阅本条目的图例。比较 absolute coordinates。



Relative coordinates

relative movement *n.* 相对运动

1. Motion whose distance and direction are relative to a starting point. For example, when a mouse pointer is moved on the screen, the coordinates of its new position are relative to the previous location of the pointer. *See also* relative coordinates, relative pointing device. 运动的距离和方向均相对于起点而言的移动。例如，当鼠标器指针在屏幕上移动时，其新位置坐标是相对于鼠标器指针原先的位置的。参阅 relative coordinates, relative pointing device。

2. In computer graphics and cinematography, the movement of one object in relation to another, such as the movement of horse A from the perspective of horse B on a racetrack. 在计算机图形学和电影摄影技术中，指一个物体相对于另一个物体的移动。例如，比赛跑道上，从B马的角度看A马的移动。

relative path *n.* 相对路径

A path that is implied by the current working directory. When a user enters a command that refers

to a file, if the full pathname is not entered the current working directory becomes the relative path of the file referred to. *Compare* full path.
当前工作目录默认的路径。当用户键入一条访问某文件的命令时，如果未输入全路径，则当前的工作目录就成为被访问文件的相对路径。比较 full path。

relative pointing device *n.* 相对定位设备
A cursor-control device, such as a mouse or a trackball, in which the movement of an onscreen cursor is linked to the movement of the device but not to the position of the device. For example, if a user picks up a mouse and puts it down in a different location on a desk, the position of the onscreen cursor does not change because no movement (rolling) is detected. When the user rolls the mouse again, the cursor moves to reflect the mouse movement against the surface of the desk. Relative pointing devices differ from absolute pointing devices, such as graphics tablets, in which the device's location within a defined area is always associated with a predefined onscreen position. *See also* relative coordinates, relative movement (definition 1). *Compare* absolute pointing device.
一种光标控制设备，如鼠标器或跟踪球。屏幕上光标的移动与该设备的移动有关，而与其位置无关。例如，如果用户拿起鼠标器，再将其放置在桌子上的另一个位置，因为没有检测出移动(滚动)，在屏幕上光标并不改变。当用户再一次滚动鼠标时，光标移动，反映出鼠标器相对桌面的移动。相对定位设备不同于绝对定位设备，如图形输入板。绝对定位设备在一个已定义的区域内设备的位置总是与一个预先定义的屏幕上的位置相关联。参阅 relative coordinates, relative movement (第 1 个释义)。比较 absolute pointing device。

relative URL *n.* 相对的统一资源定位器
Short for **relative** uniform resource locator. A form of URL in which the domain and some or all directory names are omitted, leaving only the document name and extension (and perhaps a partial list of directory names). The indicated file is found in a location relative to the pathname of the current document. *Acronym*: RELURL. *See also* file extension, URL.
为 **relative** uniform resource locator 的缩写。统一资源定位器使用的一种表格，其域和某些(或全部)路径名被删除省略，仅保留文件名和扩展名(或许会含有一部分目录名列表)。指明的文件可在相对于当前文件的路径名的一个位置上找到。缩略为 RELURL。参阅 file extension, URL。

RELAX NG *n.* 新一代 RELAX[XML 规则语言描述]
An XML schema language based on Tree Regular Expressions for XML (TREX) and Regular Language Description for XML (RELAX). RELAX NG supports XML namespaces, uses XML syntax, maintains the information set of the XML document, and provides unrestricted support for mixed or unordered content.
一种基于 XML 的树形规则表达式(TREX)和 XML 的规则语言描述(RELAX)的 XML 模式语言。新一代 RELAX 支持 XML 名称空间，使用 XML 语法，沿用 XML 文档的信息组，并且提供对混合或无序内容的无限制支持。

relay *n.* 继电器
A switch activated by an electrical signal. A relay allows another signal to be controlled without the need for human action to route the other signal to the control point, and it also allows a relatively low power signal to control a high-power signal.
一种由电信号触发的开关。继电器能够不需人工干预控制另外一个信号，把另一个信号送到控制点，并且允许一个相对低功率信号控制一个大功率信号。

release[1] *n.* 版本
1. A particular version of a piece of software, most commonly associated with the most recent version (as in "the latest release"). Some companies use the term *release* as an integral part of the product name (as in Lotus 1-2-3 Release 2.2).
一个软件的一种特殊版本，最常见的是与最新的版本(比如在"最近发布的版次")相关联的软件。某些公司使用"版本"一词作为产品名称的一个完整的组成部分(如 Lotus1-2-3 Release 2.2)。
2. A version of a product that is available in general distribution. *Compare* alpha[2], beta[2].
在一般的产品发布中，可得到的某一个产品的一种版

本。比较 alpha[2]，beta[2]。

release[2] *vb.* 【动】释放；发布

1. To relinquish control of a block of memory, a device, or another system resource to the operating system. 放弃一块内存、一台设备或另一个系统资源的控制权，交予操作系统。

2. To formally make a product available to the marketplace. 正式将某一产品投放到市场。

reliability *n.* 可靠性

The likelihood of a computer system or device continuing to function over a given period of time and under specified conditions. Reliability is measured by different performance indexes. For example, the reliability of a hard disk is often given as mean time between failures (MTBF); the average length of time the disk can be expected to function without failing. *See also* MTBF, MTTR. 一个计算机系统或设备在给定时间内和特定条件下持续正常运行的可能性。可靠性由不同的性能指标来衡量。例如，硬磁盘的可靠性经常用平均无故障时间(MTBF)来表示，即可预期的硬磁盘在无故障的情况下正常运行的平均时间长度。参阅 MTBF, MTTR。

reliability, availability, serviceability *n.* 可靠性、可用性与耐用[可维修]性

Acronym: RAS. *See* high availability. 缩略为 RAS。见 high availability。

reload *vb.* 【动】重新加载

1. To load a program into memory from a storage device again in order to run it, because the system has crashed or the program's operation was otherwise interrupted. 由于系统崩溃或程序运行中断，为运行程序而将一个程序从存储设备中再次装载到内存中。

2. To retrieve a new copy of the Web page currently visible in a Web browser. 重新获取在万维网浏览程序上可见的万维网网页的一个新拷贝。

relocatable address *n.* 浮动地址，可重定位地址

In programming, an address that is to be adjusted to reflect the actual place in memory into which a program is loaded for execution. In "Get the byte located 12 bytes from this instruction," the address is relocatable; in "Get the byte located at address 235," the address is not relocatable. This convention is comparable to describing the "address" of a parked car as "level 2, row G" on one day and "level 5, row B" on another. 在编程中的一种地址，该地址可以调整以反映为程序的执行而将它装入内存之后的实际的内存位置。在"取本指令起第 12 字节处的那一字节"中，这个地址是可重定位的；而"取位于地址 255 处的那一字节"中，这个地址则不是可重定位的。这种约定好比描述停车场的汽车地址，如某天汽车存于"2 层 G 行"，而另一天存于"5 层 B 行"。

relocatable code *n.* 浮动代码

A program written in such a way that it can be loaded into any part of available memory rather than having to be placed in one specific location. In relocatable code, address references that depend on the program's physical location in memory are calculated at run time so that program instructions can be carried out correctly. *See also* reentrant code. 一种程序，其编写方法使其可以装入可用内存的任何部分，而不是必须放入一个特定的位置。在浮动代码中，基准地址由该程序在内存中的物理地址决定，在程序运行时计算得出，因此使程序的指令可以正确执行。参阅 reentrant code。

relocate *n.* 重定位，浮动

To move programs and blocks of memory about within available space so as to use memory resources flexibly and efficiently. A relocatable program can be loaded by the operating system into any part of available memory rather than into only one specific area. A relocatable block of memory is a portion of memory that can be moved around by the operating system as required; for example, the system might collect several available, relocatable blocks of memory to form one larger block of the size requested for use by a program. 在有效空间中移动程序和内存块，以便灵活有效地利用内存资源。一个可重定位程序可被操作系统装入可用内存的任何部分，而不是只能装到一个特定区域。可重定位内存块是内存的一部分，可以按照需要由操作系统移动。例如，系统可以将几个可用的可重定位内存块组合形成一个程序需求的更大块内存。

RELURL *n.* 相对的统一资源定位器

See(见) relative URL.

remailer *n.* 重邮程序

A service that will forward e-mail while concealing the e-mail address of the originator of the message. Remailers may be used by individuals who wish to retain their privacy or avoid unsolicited commercial e-mail (UCE). Remailers may also be used to hide the identities of individuals and businesses sending spam or malicious or fraudulent e-mail. 一种转发电子邮件的服务程序,转发时隐藏该消息始发者的电子邮件地址。个人为了保留隐私或避免主动提供的商业电子邮件(UCE)可使用重邮程序。还可以用重邮程序来隐藏那些发送垃圾电子邮件,恶意电子邮件或欺诈性电子邮件的个人和企业的身份。

remark *n.* 注释,注解

See(见) comment, REM statement.

remote *adj.* 【修】远程

Not in the immediate vicinity, as a computer or other device located in another place (room, building, or city) and accessible through some type of cable or communications link. 用于修饰不在附近地区,如位于另一个地点(房间、大楼或城市)的计算机或其他设备,通过某种类型的电缆或通信线路访问。

remote access *n.* 远程访问

The use of a remote computer. 远程计算机的使用。

remote access server *n.* 远程访问服务器[系统]

A host on a LAN (local area network) that is equipped with modems to enable users to connect to the network over telephone lines. *Acronym*: RAS. 一种局域网上的主机,装备有调制解调器,使用户能够通过电话线与该网络相连。缩略为 RAS。

Remote Access Service *n.* 远程访问服务软件

Windows software that allows a user to gain remote access to the network server via a modem. *Acronym*: RAS. *See also* remote access. 一种 Windows 环境下的软件,允许用户通过调制解调器远程访问网络服务器。缩略为 RAS。参阅 remote access。

remote administration *n.* 远程管理

The performance of system administration related tasks via access from another machine in a network. 从网络中的其他机器通过访问完成与系统管理相关的任务。

Remote Application Programming Interface *n.* 远程应用程序编程接口

A Remote Procedure Call (RPC) mechanism that enables an application running on a desktop computer to make function calls on a Windows CE based device. The desktop computer is known as the Remote Application Programming Interface (RAPI) client, and the Windows CE device is known as the RAPI server. RAPI runs over Winsock and TCP/IP. *Acronym*: RAPI. *See also* remote procedure call. 一种远程过程调用(RPC)机制,使运行于台式计算机上的应用程序能够在基于 Windows CE 的设备上进行函数调用。其中的台式计算机作为远程应用程序编程接口(RAPI)的客户机,而 Windows CE 设备称作为 RAPI 的服务器。RAPI 运行在 Winsock(Windows 系统的套接字)和 TCP/IP(网络软件)之上。缩略为 RAPI。参阅 remote procedure call。

Remote Authentication Dial-In User Service *n.* 远程认证[授权]拨入用户服务(协议)

See(见) RADIUS.

remote communications *n.* 远程通信

Interaction with a remote computer through a telephone connection or another communications line. 通过电话线连接或其他通信线路,与远程计算机交互作用。

remote computer system *n.* 远程计算机系统

See(见) remote system.

Remote Data Objects *n.* 远程数据对象

An object-oriented data access tool featured in Visual Basic 4 and later. Remote Data Objects have no native file format of their own; they can be used only with databases complying with the most recent ODBC standards. This feature is popular for its speed and minimal coding requirements. *Acronym*: RDO. *See also* ODBC, Visual Basic. 可视化 Basic 语言第 4.0 版及后续版本的企业版中的一种面向对象的数据访问工具。远程数据对象没有自身原有的文件格式;它们只能与符合最新 ODBC 标准的数据库一起使用。这一工具由于其速度和简洁的编码条件而得到

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广泛使用。缩略为 RDO。参阅 ODBC, Visual Basic。

Remote Installation Services *n.* 远程安装服务程序[系统]

Software services that allow an administrator to set up new client computers remotely, without having to visit each client. The target clients must support remote booting. *Acronym*: RIS. 不必访问每台客户机就可以允许管理员远程设置新的客户计算机的软件服务程序或系统。目标客户机必须具有远程启动功能。缩略为 RIS。

remote login *n.* 远程登录

The action of logging in to a computer at a distant location by means of a data communications connection with the computer that one is presently using. After remote login, the user's own computer behaves like a terminal connected to the remote system. On the Internet, remote login is done primarily by rlogin and telnet. *See also* rlogin[1] (definition 1), telnet1. 通过数据通信技术与正在使用的计算机连接,登录到远处的一台计算机上的行为。远程登录后,该用户自己的计算机操作起来就像一台连接在远程系统上的终端。在因特网上,远程登录基本上是通过 rlogin 和 telnet 实现的。参阅 rlogin[1](第 1 个释义), telnet1。

remote monitoring *n.* 远程监控(技术,方法;规范)

See(见) RMON.

remote network monitoring *n.* 远程网络监控(技术,方法)

See(见) RMON.

Remote PC *n.* 远程 PC(机)

See(见) remote system.

remote procedure call *n.* 远程过程调用

In programming, a call by one program to a second program on a remote system. The second program generally performs a task and returns the results of that task to the first program. *Acronym*: RPC. 在编程中,一个程序对在远程系统中的第二个程序的调用。被调用的程序通常执行一项任务并将那一任务的结果返回给调用程序。缩略为 RPC。

remote system *n.* 远程系统

The computer or network that a remote user is accessing via a modem. *See also* remote access. *Compare* remote terminal. 远程用户通过调制解调器访问的计算机或网络。参阅 remote access。比较 remote terminal。

remote terminal *n.* 远程终端

A terminal that is located at a site removed from the computer to which it is attached. Remote terminals rely on modems and telephone lines to communicate with the host computer. *See also* remote access. *Compare* remote system. 一种终端,其位置远离与之相连的计算机。远程终端依靠调制解调器和电话线路与主机通信。参阅 remote access。比较 remote system。

removable disk *n.* 可换磁盘

A disk that can be removed from a disk drive. Floppy disks are removable; hard disks usually are not. *Also called*: exchangeable disk. 一种可以从磁盘驱动器上卸下的磁盘。软盘是可更换的;硬盘通常不是。也称为 exchangeable disk。

REM statement *n.* 注释语句,REM 语句

Short for **remark statement**. A statement in the Basic programming language and the MSDOS and OS/2 batch file languages that is used to add comments to a program or batch file. Any statement beginning with the word *REM* is ignored by the interpreter or compiler or the command processor. *See also* comment. 为 **remark statement** 的缩写。Basic 程序设计语言和 MS-DOS 及 OS/2 批处理文件语言中的一种语句,用于给程序或批处理文件加注释。任何以"REM"开头的语句都被解释程序、编译程序或命令处理程序所忽略。参阅 comment。

rename *n.* 更名,重命名

A command in most file transfer protocol (FTP) clients and in many other systems that allows the user to assign a new name to a file or files. 大多数文件传输协议(FTP)客户系统和许多其他系统中的一个命令,允许用户为文件或文件集定义新名称。

render *vb.* 【动】呈现

To produce a graphic image from a data file on an output device such as a video display or printer. 在诸如图像显示器或打印机等输出设备上根据数据文件产生一幅图像。

rendering *n.* 浓淡处理,着色

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The creation of an image containing geometric models, using color and shading to give the image a realistic look. Usually part of a geometric modeling package such as a CAD program, rendering uses mathematics to describe the location of a light source in relation to the object and to calculate the way in which the light would create highlights, shading, and variations in color. The degree of realism can range from opaque, shaded polygons to images approximating photographs in their complexity. *See also* ray tracing. 一幅包含几何模型的图像的建立，使用颜色和浓淡处理使图像具有真实感。通常作为几何造型程序包(如CAD程序)的一部分，浓淡处理使用数学方法来描述与该物体有关的光源的位置，并计算出光源生成强光、浓淡和颜色变化的方法。真实感包括从暗的带阴影的多边形到复杂程度接近照片的图形。参阅 ray tracing。

RenderMan Shading Language *n.* **RenderMan 描影语言**

A C-like graphics and rendering language developed by Pixar. 一种由 Pixar 开发的、类似于 C 语言的图形绘图语言。

repaginate *vb.* **【动】重标页码**

To recalculate the page breaks in a document. 重新计算文档中的分页符。

Repeat *n.* **重复**

A command in Microsoft Word that causes all information contained in either the last command dialog box or the last uninterrupted editing session to be repeated. 微软公司 Word 软件中的一个命令，使包含在最后的命令对话框内或最后未中断的编辑对话内的所有信息重复执行。

repeat counter *n.* **重复次数计数器**

A loop counter; typically, a register that holds a number representing how many times a repetitive process has been or is to be executed. 一种循环计数器；一种寄存器，它保存有一个数，该数表示一个重复过程已经或将要执行的次数。

Repeat delay *n.* **重复延迟**

A delay for the amount of time that elapses before a character begins repeating when you hold down a key. 一种当你按下一键在一个字符开始重复之前的时间量的延迟。

repeater *n.* **中继器，转发器**

A device used on communications circuits that decreases distortion by amplifying or regenerating a signal so that it can be transmitted onward in its original strength and form. On a network, a repeater connects two networks or two network segments at the physical layer of the ISO/OSI reference model and regenerates the signal. 一种在通信线路中使用的设备，通过放大或再生信号来减小失真，以使信号可以按照它原有的强度和形式向前传播。在网络中，中继器在 ISO/OSI 模型的物理层把两个网络或两个网络段连接起来，并再生信号。

repeating Ethernet *n.* **中继以太网**

See(见) repeater.

repeat key *n.* **重复键**

On some keyboards, a key that must be held down at the same time as a character key to cause the character key's key code to be sent repeatedly. On most computer keyboards, however, a repeat key is not needed because a key automatically repeats if held down for longer than a brief delay. *Compare* typematic. 某些键盘上的一种键，它和字符键必须同时按下，可以重复发送字符键的键控代码。但大多数计算机键盘不需要重复键，因为若按住一个键超过一个短暂的延迟，该键就会自动重复。比较 typematic。

RepeatKeys *n.* **重复键**

A feature of Windows 9x and Windows NT that allows a user to adjust or disable the typematic keyboard feature so as to accommodate users with restricted mobility, who may activate typematic by accident because they have trouble lifting their fingers from the keys. *See also* typematic. *Compare* BounceKeys, FilterKeys, MouseKeys, ShowSounds, SoundSentry, StickyKeys, ToggleKeys. Windows 9x 和 Windows NT 系统的一种功能部件，允许用户调整或取消自动打字键盘功能部件，以便提供给用户以有限的机动性，从而避免那些用户从键盘上抬起手指时无意中触发自动打字键盘。参阅 typematic。比较 BounceKeys, FilterKeys, MouseKeys, ShowSounds, SoundSentry, StickyKeys, ToggleKeys。

repetitive strain injury *n.* **重复紧张损伤**

R

An occupational disorder of the tendons, ligaments, and nerves caused by the cumulative effects of prolonged repetitious movements. Repetitive strain injuries are appearing with increasing frequency among office workers who spend long hours typing at computerized workstations that are not equipped with safeguards such as wrist supports. *Acronym*: RSI. *See also* carpal tunnel syndrome, ergonomic keyboard, wrist support. 一种腱、韧带和神经的职业病，是由于长期重复运动而积累的结果。重复紧张损伤在那些长时间在计算机化工作站上打字而又未安装诸如手腕支撑器等保护设备的办公室工作人员中发生的比例在上升。缩略为 RSI。参阅 carpal tunnel syndrome, ergonomic keyboard, wrist support.

replace *vb.* 【动】替换，代替

To put new data in the place of other data, usually after conducting a search for the data to be replaced. Text-based applications such as word processors typically include search-and-replace commands. In such operations, both old and new data must be specified, and search-and-replace procedures may or may not be sensitive to uppercase and lowercase, depending on the application program. *See also* search[1], search and replace. 将新数据放入其他数据的位置上，通常在完成对要替换的数据的检索之后。基于文本的应用程序（如字处理程序）一般包括搜索和替换命令。在这些操作中，旧的和新的数据都必须指明，而且搜索和替换过程对大、小写可能敏感，也可能不敏感，这要视应用程序而定。参阅 search[1], search and replace。

replay attack *n.* 重放[发]攻击

An attack in which a valid message is intercepted and then repeatedly retransmitted, either for fraudulent purposes or as part of a larger attack scheme. 一种截取有效信息然后再三转发的攻击或侵袭行为，要么为了达到某种欺诈性目的，要么作为某一大型侵袭计划的一部分。

replication *n.* 重复，复制

In a distributed database management system, the process of copying the database (or parts of it) to the other parts of the network. Replication allows distributed database systems to remain synchronized. *See also* distributed database, distributed database management system. 在分布式数据库管理系统中，向网络中的其他部分复制数据库或其部分内容的过程。复制可使分布式数据库系统保持同步。参阅 distributed database, distributed database management system。

report *n.* 报表

The presentation of information about a given topic, typically in printed form. Reports prepared with computers and appropriate software can include text, graphics, and charts. Database programs can include special software for creating report forms and generating reports. Desktop publishing software and laser printers or typesetting equipment can be used to produce publication-quality output. 关于一个给定题目的信息展示，通常以打印形式给出。用计算机和相应软件制定的报告可以包括正文、图形和图表。数据库程序可包括创建报告格式和生成报告的专用软件。台式出版软件和激光打印机或出版设备可以制作出出版物质量的输出结果。

report generator *n.* 报表生成器[程序]

An application, commonly part of a database management program, that uses a report "form" created by the user to lay out and print the contents of a database. A report generator is used to select specific record fields or ranges of records, to make the output attractive by including such features as headings, running heads, page numbers, and fonts. 一种应用程序，通常是数据库管理程序的一部分。它利用用户生成的一种报表"形式"对数据库的内容进行排版和打印。报表生成器用于选择具体的记录字段或记录区域，以使输出更具吸引力，并规定诸如标题、运行标题、页号和字型等特征。

Report Program Generator *n.* 报表程序生成器[程序]

See(见) RPG (第 2 个释义).

report writer *n.* 报表生成器[程序]

See(见) report generator.

repository *n.* 资料档案库

1. A collection of information about a computing system. 关于计算机系统的信息的集合。

2. A superset of a data dictionary. *See also* data dictionary. 一种数据字典的超集。参阅 data dictionary。

reprogrammable PROM *n.* 可重复编程只读存储器

See(见) EPROM.

reprogrammable read-only memory *n.* 可重复编程只读存储器

See(见) EPROM.

requested permissions *n.* 请求权限

Optionally specified permissions in an assembly that represent the minimum required, optionally desired, and always refused permissions for all code in the assembly. If there is no request, the code is granted the maximum that policy allows.

汇编时任选指定的权限，对于所有代码来说是要求最低，可有可无，而且总被拒绝的权限。如果没有请求，代码就被设为政策允许的最大值。

Request for Comments *n.* 评定要求文件

See(见) RFC.

Request for Discussion *n.* 讨论申请书

A formal proposal for a discussion concerning the addition of a newsgroup to the Usenet hierarchy, the first step in a process that ends with a call for votes. *Acronym*: RFD. *See also* traditional newsgroup hierarchy, Usenet. 为讨论关于向友思网体系中追加新闻组的一种正式建议书，是某一过程的第一步，该过程以投票表决告终。缩写为 RFD。缩略为 RFD。参阅 traditional newsgroup hierarchy, Usenet。

Request to Send *n.* 请求发送

See(见) RTS.

required hyphen *n.* 所需连字符

See(见) hyphen.

Research Libraries Information Network *n.* 研究图书馆信息网

The combined online catalog of the Research Libraries Group, which includes many of the major research libraries in the United States. *Acronym*: RLIN. 研究图书馆组织的联合在线图书目录，该组织包括美国许多主要的研究图书馆。缩略为 RLIN。

reserve *n.* 保留(命令)

A command that allocates contiguous disk space for the device instance's workspace. Digital video devices recognize this command. 一个为设备请求的工作区分配连续磁盘空间的命令。数字图像设备可以识别这一命令。

reserve accumulator *n.* 保留累加器

An auxiliary storage register generally used to store the intermediate results of an extended calculation. 一种辅助存储寄存器，通常用于存储扩充计算的中间结果。

reserved character *n.* 保留字符

A keyboard character that has a special meaning to a program and, as a result, normally cannot be used in assigning names to files, documents, and other user-generated tools, such as macros. Characters commonly reserved for special uses include the asterisk (*), forward slash (/), backslash (\), question mark (?), and vertical bar (|).

一种键盘字符，对程序具有特殊意义，正常情况下不能用于对文件、文档和其他用户生成的工具(如宏)命名。通常被保留以作特殊用途的字符，包括星号(*)、正斜线(/)、反斜线(\)、问号(?)和垂直线(|)等。

reserved date *n.* 保留日期

A date with a special meaning, rather than the date on the calendar. For example, some programs use 9999 to indicate an account or a database listing that does not expire. *See also* magic dates. 一种含有特殊意义的日期，不同于日历上的日期。例如，一些程序用 9999 来表示尚未过期的账户或数据库列表。参阅 magic dates。

reserved memory *n.* 保留内存

See(见) UMA.

reserved word *n.* 保留字

A word that has special meaning to a program or in a programming language. Reserved words usually include those used for control statements (IF, FOR, END), data declarations, and the like. A reserved word can be used only in certain predefined circumstances; it cannot be used in naming documents, files, labels, variables, or user-generated tools such as macros. 一种在程序或程序设计语言中具有特定含义的字。保留字通常包括用于控制语句(IF, FOR, END)、数据声明等字。一个保留字仅能用于一定的预定义的环境，不能用

R

于命名文档、文件、标号、变量名或用户生成的工具(如宏)。

reset button *n.* 复位[重启动]按钮

A device that restarts a computer without turning off its power. *Compare* big red switch. 一种不需关闭电源即可重新启动计算机的部件。比较 big red switch。

resident font *n.* 常驻字体

See(见) internal font.

resident program *n.* 常驻程序

See(见) TSR.

resistance *n.* 电阻

The ability to impede (resist) the flow of electric current. With the exception of superconductors, all substances have a greater or lesser degree of resistance. Substances with very low resistance, such as metals, conduct electricity well and are called *conductors*. Substances with very high resistance, such as glass and rubber, conduct electricity poorly and are called *nonconductorsor insulators*. 阻碍电流流动的能力。除超导体外,所有的材料都具有或大或小的电阻。电阻低的材料(如金属)能够很好地导电,称为导体。电阻很高的材料(如玻璃和橡胶)导电性能差,称为非导体或绝缘体。

resistor *n.* 电阻器

A circuit component designed to provide a specific amount of resistance to current flow. 一种能够给电流提供一定数值电阻的电路器件。

resize *vb.* 【动】改变[调整]大小

To make an object or space larger or smaller. *Also called*: scale. 使一个物体或空间放大或缩小,也称为 scale。

resolution *n.* 分辨率;解析

1. The fineness of detail attained by a printer or a monitor in producing an image. For printers that form characters from small, closely spaced dots, resolution is measured in dots per inch, or dpi, and ranges from about 125 dpi for low-quality dot-matrix printers to about 600 dpi for some laser and ink-jet printers (typesetting equipment can print at resolutions of over 1000 dpi). For a video display, the number of pixels is determined by the graphics mode and video adapter, but the size of the display depends on the size and adjustment of the monitor; hence the resolution of a video display is taken as the total number of pixels displayed horizontally and vertically. *See also* high resolution, low resolution. 打印机或监视器在产生图像时所能达到的清晰度。对一台字符由很小且紧密排列的点组成的打印机而言,分辨率是以每英寸的点数或 dpi 来衡量的,其范围从低质量的点阵打印机的大约 125dpi 到某些激光打印机和喷墨打印机的大约 600dpi(排字设备可得到高于 1000dpi 的分辨率)。对于一台显示器而言,像素的数目由图形模式和图像适配器决定,但显示的大小则由监视器的大小调整决定;因此,一台视频显示器的分辨率用水平和垂直显示的全部像素数来表示。参阅 high resolution, low resolution。

2. The process of translation between a domain name address and an IP address. *See also* DNS, IP address. 在域名地址和 IP 地址之间转换的过程。参阅 DNS, IP address。

resolve *vb.* 【动】分析,解决,转换

1. To match one piece of information to another in a database or lookup table. 将一条信息与数据库或查找表中的另一条信息相匹配。

2. To find a setting in which no hardware conflicts occur. 找到一种不会引起硬件冲突发生的设置。

3. To convert a logical address to a physical address or vice versa. 进行逻辑地址与物理地址之间的转换。

4. To convert an Internet domain name to its corresponding IP address. *See also* DNS, IP address. 将一个因特网域名转换为与其对应的 IP 地址。参阅 DNS, IP address。

resource *n.* 资源

1. Any part of a computer system or a network, such as a disk drive, printer, or memory, that can be allotted to a program or a process while it is running. 计算机系统或网络中的任何部分,如磁盘驱动器、打印机或内存,当它处于运行状态时能够分配给某个程序或某个进程。

2. An item of data or code that can be used by more than one program or in more than one place in a program, such as a dialog box, a sound effect, or a font in a windowing environment.

R

Many features in a program can be altered by adding or replacing resources without the necessity of recompiling the program from source code. Resources can also be copied and pasted from one program into another, typically by a specialized utility program called a *resource editor*. 一个数据项或一段程序代码，可以被多个程序使用，或在一个程序的多处使用，如在视窗环境中的对话框、声音效果或字型等。程序中的许多功能可以通过增加或替换资源来完成，而不需要从源代码重新编译该程序。通常，通过一种称为资源编辑器的专用程序可以把若干资源从一个程序复制并粘贴到其他程序。

3. Any nonexecutable data that is logically deployed with an application. A resource might be displayed in an application as error messages or as part of the user interface. Resources can contain data in a number of forms, including strings, images, and persisted objects. 任何逻辑上由应用程序所使用的不可执行的数据。资源可在应用程序中显示为出错信息或用户接口的部分。各种资源可以包含以各种形式表示的数据，其中包括(字符)串，图像和不变的对象。

resource allocation *n.* 资源分配

The process of distributing a computer system's facilities to different components of a job in order to perform the job. 为执行某一任务而将计算机系统的设备和软件工具分配给该任务不同组成部分的过程。

R

resource data *n.* 资源数据

The data structures, templates, definition procedures, management routines, icon maps, and so forth associated with a particular resource, such as a menu, window, or dialog box. *See also* resource (definition 2), resource fork. 与特定的资源(如选单、视窗、对话框)相关联的数据结构、模板、定义过程、管理程序、图标等。参阅 resource (第 2 个释义), resource fork。

Resource Description Framework *n.* 资源描述框架(规范)

A specification developed by the World Wide Web Consortium (W3C) to define a flexible infrastructure for organizing and managing metadata (data about data) across the Web and the Internet. The Resource Description Framework is intended to provide a framework based on XML (eXtensible Markup Language) that can standardize the way applications exchange metadata (or metacontent). Possible uses include search engines, content rating systems, and other areas in which exchange of information about data is valuable. *Acronym*: RDF. *See also* XML. 一种由万维网联盟(W3C)正在开发的规范，为组织和管理在万维网和因特网上传输的元数据(描述数据的数据)定义了一个灵活的基础框架。资源描述框架的旨意提供一种基于 XML(可扩展标记语言)的框架，它可以使应用程序交换元数据或元内容的方式标准化。可能的应用范围包括搜索引擎、内容标定系统以及其他进行有用数据信息交换的领域。缩略为 RDF。参阅 XML。

resource file *n.* 资源文件

A file that consists of resource data and the resource map that indexes it. *See also* resource (definition 2), resource fork. 由资源数据及索引资源数据的资源图构成的文件。参阅 resource (第 2 个释义), resource fork。

resource fork *n.* 资源支[部]

One of the two forks of an Apple Macintosh file (the other being the *data fork*). The resource fork of a program file contains reusable items of information that the program can use during the course of execution, such as fonts, icons, windows, dialog boxes, menus, and the program code itself. A user-created document typically stores its data in the data fork, but it can also use its resource fork for storing items that might be used more than once in the document. For example, in a HyperCard stack, the data that constitutes each card, or record, in the stack is stored in the data fork; digitized sounds and icons that might be used more than once are stored in the resource fork. The use of such resources makes program development easier because resources can be developed and altered independently of the program code. *See also* HyperCard, resource (definition 2). *Compare* data fork. Apple 公司 Macintosh 文件的两个分支中的一个(另一个是数据分支)。一个程序的资源分支包含程序在执行过程中可以

使用的一些可重用信息项，如字型、图标、视窗、对话框、选单和程序代码本身。由用户建立的文档通常将数据存放在数据分支中，但也可能利用资源分支存储在该文档中可能被多次用到的项目，例如，在 HyperCard 栈中，构成堆栈的卡片或记录的数据存放在数据分支中；而可能被多次使用的数字化声音和图标存放在堆栈的资源分支中。这种资源的使用使程序开发更为容易，因为资源可以独立于程序代码而进行开发和修改。参阅 HyperCard，resource（第 2 个释义）。比较 data fork。

resource ID *n.* 资源标识符

A number that identifies a particular resource within a given resource type on the Apple Macintosh -for example, a particular menu among many resources of type MENU that a program might use. *See also* resource (definition 2). 在 Apple 公司 Macintosh 系统中，在给定资源类型内标识特定资源的数字。例如，一个程序可能使用的许多类型为 MENU 的资源中的一个特定选单。参阅 resource（第 2 个释义）。

Resource Reservation Setup Protocol *n.* 资源保留设置协议

A communications protocol designed to allow for "bandwidth on demand." A remote receiver requests that a certain amount of bandwidth be reserved by the server for a data stream; the server sends back a message (similar to the RSVP sent in reply to an invitation) indicating whether or not the request has been granted. *Acronym*: RSVP (Resource **R**eservation Setup Protocol). 一种为"带宽要求"而设计的通信协议。一个远程接收器要求服务器为数据流保留一定范围的带宽；服务器返回一个信息（类似于 RSVP 对邀请发出的应答），表明请求是否被允许。缩略为 RSVP（Resource **R**eservation Setup Protocol）。

resource sharing *n.* 资源共享

The act of making files, printers, and other network resources available for use by others. 使文件、打印机和其他网络资源可为其他用户使用的行为。

resource type *n.* 资源类型

One of numerous classes of structural and procedural resources in the Macintosh operating system, such as code, fonts, windows, dialog boxes, templates, icons, patterns, strings, drivers, cursors, color tables, and menus. Resource types have characteristic identifying labels, such as CODE for blocks of program instructions, FONT for fonts, and CURS for mouse cursors. *See also* resource (definition 2), resource fork. Apple 公司 Macintosh 操作系统中许多类别的结构和过程资源中的一类，如代码、字型、视窗、对话框、模板、图标、图案、字符串、驱动程序、光标、色彩表和选单。资源类型有特征识别标号，如程序指令模块用 CODE，字型用 FONT，鼠标的光标用 CURS 等。参阅 resource（第 2 个释义），resource fork。

response time *n.* 响应时间

1. The time, often an average, that elapses between the issuance of a request and the provision of the data requested (or notification of inability to provide it). 从发出请求到提供所请求的数据（或通知不能提供）所经过的时间，通常指平均时间。

2. The time required for a memory circuit or storage device to furnish data requested by the central processing unit (CPU). 内存电路或存储设备向中央处理器（CPU）提供所需数据的时间。

restart *vb.* 【动】重新启动

See（见）reboot.

restore[1] *n.* 恢复

The act of restoring a file or files. *See also* backup, recovery. 恢复一个或多个文件的操作。参阅 backup，recovery。

restore[2] *vb.* 【动】恢复

To copy files from a backup storage device to their normal location, especially if the files are being copied to replace files that were accidentally lost or delered. 将文件从备份存储设备中复制到其通常所在的位置，特别指复制文件以复原那些意外丢失或被删除的文件。

restricted function *n.* 限定功能

A function or an operation that can be executed only under certain circumstances, especially when the central processing unit (CPU) is in privileged mode. *See also* privileged mode. 一种只能在一定环境下（特别是 CPU 处于特许权模式时）执行的功能或操作。参阅 privileged mode。

Restructured Extended Executor *n.* 可扩充重结构

R

化执行程序(语言)

See(见) REXX.

retrace *n.* 回扫轨迹

The path followed by the electron beam in a raster-scan computer monitor as it returns either from the right to the left edge of the screen or from the bottom to the top of the screen. The retrace positions the electron beam for its next sweep across or down the screen; during this interval, the beam is briefly turned off to avoid drawing an unwanted line on the screen. Retracing occurs many times each second and uses tightly synchronized signals to ensure that the electron beam is turned off and on during the retrace. *See also* blanking, horizontal retrace, raster display, vertical retrace. 在光栅扫描的计算机监视器中,电子束从屏幕右边界返回到左边界,或从下端返回到上端时,电子束的轨迹。回扫动作使电子束定位,以准备下次横扫或纵扫整个屏幕。在此期间,电子束被短时间关断,以避免在屏幕上画出多余的线。每秒中回扫发生多次,并使用精确的同步信号来保证回扫期电子束的关断与接通。参阅 blanking, horizontal retrace, raster display, vertical retrace。

retrieve *vb.* 【动】检索

To obtain a specific requested item or set of data by locating it and returning it to a program or to the user. Computers can retrieve information from any source of storage—disks, tapes, or memory. 通过查找来获取所需的特定数据项或数据集,并返回给程序或用户。计算机能够从所有存储资源(磁盘、磁带或内存)中检索信息。

retro virus *n.* 逆[反]病毒程序

A type of virus that avoids detection by attacking or disabling antivirus programs. *Also called*: anti-anti-virus. 一种病毒程序,通过攻击反病毒程序或者使之失效的做法使自己躲避检测。也称为 anti-anti-virus。

return *vb.* 【动】返回,交还

1. To transfer control of the system from a called routine or program back to the calling routine or program. Some languages support an explicit *return* or *exit* statement; others allow return only at the end (last statement) of the called routine or program. *See also* call[2] (definition 2). 系统控制权从被调用例程或程序交还给调用它的例程或程序。某些语言支持显式"return"或"exit"语句;其他语言只允许在被调用例程或程序结束时返回。参阅 call[2](第 2 个释义)。

2. To report the outcome of a called routine to the calling routine or program. 被调用例程或程序将结果报告给调用它的例程或程序。

return code *n.* 返回码

In programming, a code that is used to report the outcome of a procedure or to influence subsequent events when a routine or process terminates (returns) and passes control of the system to another routine. Return codes can, for example, indicate whether an operation was successful or not and can thus be used to determine what is to be done next. 编程中的一种代码,当一个子程序或进程结束,并将系统控制权交给另一个子程序时,用以报告过程的结果或用来影响后继事件。例如,返回码能表明操作是否成功,从而决定下一步该做什么。

return from the dead *vb.* 【动】断线后返回

To regain access to the Internet after having been disconnected. 断线后重新对因特网进行访问。

Return key *n.* 确认键;回车键,返回键

A key on a keyboard that is used to terminate input of a field or record or to execute the default action of a dialog box. On IBM PCs and compatibles, this key is called ENTER. The corresponding key on a typewriter causes the carriage holding the paper to return to the starting position to begin a new line; hence the name. *See also* Enter key. 键盘上用于终止一个域或记录的输入或执行对话框中系统设定动作的键。在 IBM 公司个人计算机和兼容机上,此键称为 ENTER。在打字机上相应的键使送纸的托架返回到起始位置,开始新的一页,因此而得名。参阅 Enter key。

return to zero *n.* 归零

A method of recording on magnetic media in which the reference condition, or "neutral state," is the absence of magnetization. *Abbreviation*: RZ. *Compare* nonreturn to zero. 一种在磁性介质上记录信息的方式,其中参考状态(或中性状态)是无磁性的。缩写为 RZ。比较 nonreturn to zero。

reusability *n.* 复用性,重新利用的可能性

R

The ability of code or a design to be usable again in another application or system. 编码或设计在其他应用或系统中再次使用的能力。

Reverse Address Resolution Protocol *n.* 逆向地址解析协议

See(见) RARP.

Reverse ARP *n.* 逆向地址解析协议

See(见) RARP.

reverse byte ordering *n.* 逆向字节排序

See(见) little endian.

reverse engineering *n.* 逆向工程

A method of analyzing a product in which the finished item is studied to determine its makeup or component parts—for example, studying a completed ROM chip to determine its programming or studying a new computer system to learn about its design. For computer software, reverse engineering typically involves decompilation of a substantial portion of the object code and studying the resulting decompiled code. 一种产品分析方法，通过研究成品来测定其结构和组成部分，例如，研究已完成的只读存储器芯片以确定其程序编制，或研究新的计算机系统，以了解其设计。对计算机软件而言，"逆向工程"一般涉及对目标代码的实质部分进行反编译，并研究产生的反编译代码。

reverse path forwarding *n.* 逆向路径传送技术

A technique that makes routing decisions through a TCP/IP network by using the source address of a datagram rather than the destination address. Reverse path forwarding is used in broadcast and multicast applications because it reduces redundant transmissions to multiple recipients. *Acronym*: RPF. *See also* datagram, TCP/IP. 利用数据报的源地址而非目的地址，通过 TCP/IP 网络决定路径选择的一种技术。由于逆向路径转发[传送]技术简化了向多个接收器的传输工作而被应用于广播和组播应用系统。缩略为 RPF。参阅 datagram, TCP/IP。

reverse Polish notation *n.* 逆波兰表示法

See(见) postfix notation.

reverse video *n.* 反相显示

The reversal of light and dark in the display of selected characters on a video screen. For example, if text is normally displayed as white characters on a black background, reverse video presents text as black letters on a white background. Programmers commonly use reverse video as a means of highlighting text or special items (such as menu choices or the cursor) on the screen. 显示屏上将所选字符的显示做亮、暗对换。例如，如果正文显示为黑底白字，其反相显示则为白底黑字。程序员通常在屏幕上用反相显示作为突出文本或特殊项(如选单选项或光标)的一种方法。

revert *vb.* 【动】回复

To return to the last saved version of a document. Choosing this command tells the application to abandon all changes made in a document since the last time it was saved. 回到一个文档最后保存的版本。选择此命令告诉应用程序放弃自上次保存以来文档所做的全部变更。

Revisable-Form-Text DCA *n.* 可修改格式文本 DCA

A standard within Document Content Architecture (DCA) for storing documents in such a way that the formatting can be changed by the receiver. A related standard is Final-Form-Text DCA. *Acronym*: RFTDCA. *See also* DCA. *Compare* Final-Form Text DCA. 文档内容结构(DCA)中的一种标准，以这种形式存储文档时接收者可以改变其格式。一个相关的标准是最终格式文本 DCA。缩略为 RFTDCA。参阅 DCA。比较 Final- Form-Text DCA。

revision mark *n.* 修订标记

A mark that shows where a deletion, insertion, or other editing change has been made in a document. 一种位于文档中的标记，表明何处已作删除、插入或其他编辑上的更改。

rewind *vb.* 【动】反绕，倒带

To wind a magnetic tape spool or cassette to its beginning. 磁带盘或盒式磁带倒回到其开始处。

rewritable digital video disc *n.* 可重写数字视频光碟

Technology for recording data on disks that have the same storage capacity as digital video discs (DVDs) but can be rewritten like the compact disc-rewritable (CD-RW) devices. *See also* digital video disc, PD-CD drive. 在光盘上记录数据的技术，这种光盘的存储容量与数字视频光盘(DVD)一样，但可以像可重复写入光盘(CD-RW)

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设备一样可重复写入。参阅 digital video disc,PD CD drive。

rewrite *vb.* 【动】重写,刷新

To write again, especially in situations where information is not permanently recorded, such as RAM or a video display. *Also called*: refresh, regenerate. *See also* dynamic RAM. 重新写入,特别是在非永久记录信息的环境(如随机存取存储器或显示器)下的重新写入。也称为 refresh, regenerate。参阅 dynamic RAM。

REXX *n.* 可扩展重结构化执行程序(语言)

Acronym for **R**estructured **Ex**tended Executor. A structured programming language used on IBM mainframes and with OS/2 Version 2.0. REXX programs invoke application programs and operating system commands. 为 Restructured Extended Executor 的缩略语。在 IBM 公司主机上与 OS/2 第 2.0 版一起使用的一种结构化程序设计语言。重组扩展执行程序调用应用程序和操作系统命令。

RF *n.* 射频

See(见) radio frequency.

RFC *n.* 评定要求文件

Acronym for **R**equest for **C**omments. A document in which a standard, a protocol, or other information pertaining to the operation of the Internet is published. The RFC is actually issued, under the control of the IAB, *after* discussion and serves as the standard. RFCs can be obtained from sources such as InterNIC. 为 Request for Comments 的缩略语。一种有关因特网操作的标准、协议或其他信息的出版发行文件。RFC 是在因特网工作委员会(IAB)管理下,经讨论后实际发布并作为标准使用的文件。评定要求文件可以从诸如 InterNIC 等资源中获取。

RFD *n.* 讨论申请书

See(见) Request for Discussion.

RFI *n.* 射频干扰

Acronym for **r**adio **f**requency **i**nterference. Noise introduced into an electronic circuit, such as a radio or television, by electromagnetic radiation produced by another circuit, such as a computer. 为 radio frequency interference 的缩略语。电子电路(如收音机或电视机)中由于其他电路(如计算机)产生的电磁辐射而引起的噪音。

RF shielding *n.* 射频屏蔽

A structure, generally sheet metal or metallic foil, designed to prevent the passage of radio frequency (RF) electromagnetic radiation. RF shielding is intended to keep RF radiation either inside a device or out of a device. Without proper RF shielding, devices that use or emit RF radiation can interfere with each other; for example, running an electric mixer might cause interference on a television. Computers generate RF radiation and, to meet Federal Communications Commission (FCC) standards, must be properly shielded to prevent this RF radiation from leaking out. The metal case of a PC provides most of the needed RF shielding. Devices meeting FCC type A standards are suitable for business use. Devices meeting the more stringent FCC type B standards are suitable for home use. *See also* radio frequency, RFI. 为防止射频电磁辐射通过而设计的一种装置,通常为金属板或金属箱。射频屏蔽是为了使射频辐射保持在设备内部或设备以外。若没有专门的射频屏蔽,应用或发射的射频辐射的设备就会互相干扰。例如,开动一台电搅拌器会干扰电视。为满足联邦通信委员会的标准,必须适当屏蔽计算机产生的射频辐射以防射频辐射泄露。个人计算机的金属机箱提供了大部分所需的射频屏蔽。符合联邦通信委员会 A 类标准的设备适合于商业使用;符合联邦通信委员会 B 类标准的设备适合于家庭使用。参阅 radio frequency, RFI。

RFTDCA *n.* 可修改格式文本 DCA

See(见) Revisable-Form-Text DCA.

RGB *n.* 红-绿-蓝

Acronym for **r**ed-**g**reen-**b**lue. A model for describing colors that are produced by emitting light, as on a video monitor, rather than by absorbing it, as with ink on paper. The three kinds of cone cells in the eye respond to red, green, and blue light, respectively, so percentages of these additive primary colors can be mixed to get the appearance of any desired color. Adding no color produces black; adding 100 percent of all three colors results in white. *See also* CMYK, RGB monitor. *Compare* CMY. 为 red-green-blue 的缩略语。一

种描述色彩的模型，该色彩是通过发光产生的（如监视器），而不是通过吸收光产生的（如纸上的墨水）。眼中的三种锥细胞体分别对红、绿、蓝光有反应，因此，一定百分比的这三种基色的叠加能够混合得到任何想要的颜色。不加任何颜色即产生黑色；三种颜色均为100%相加则得到白色。参阅 CMYK, RGB monitor。比较 CMY。

RGB display *n.* 红-绿-蓝显示器

See（见）RGB monitor.

RGB monitor *n.* 红-绿-蓝监视器

A color monitor that receives its signals for red, green, and blue levels over separate lines. An RGB monitor generally produces sharper and cleaner images than those produced by a composite monitor, which receives levels for all three colors over a single line. *See also* RGB. *Compare* composite video display. 一种彩色监视器，从单独线路分别接收其红、绿、蓝色度信号。与复合视频监视器相比，通常一台红-绿-蓝监视器能产生更鲜明、更清晰的图像。复合视频监视器通过单一线路接收全部三种颜色色度的信号。参阅 RGB。比较 composite video display。

ribbon cable *n.* 带状电缆

A flat cable containing up to 100 parallel wires for data and control lines. For example, ribbon cables are used inside a computer's case to connect the disk drives to their controllers. 一种扁平电缆，可包含多达100条数据和控制线路的并行导线；例如，在计算机机箱内部带状电缆用于连接磁盘驱动器与其控制器。

ribbon cartridge *n.* 色带盒

A disposable module containing an inked fabric ribbon or a carbon-coated plastic film ribbon. Many impact printers use ribbon cartridges to make ribbon changing easier and cleaner. 一种用毕可丢弃的装置，内含一条纤维色带或一条涂炭聚酯膜色带。许多击打式打印机使用色带盒，使更换色带更容易、更干净。

Rich Text Format *n.* 多文本格式

An adaptation of DCA (Document Content Architecture) that is used for transferring formatted text documents between applications, even those applications running on different platforms, such as between IBM and compatibles and Macintoshes. *Acronym*: RTF. *See also* DCA. 一种文档内容结构（DCA）的改进形式，用于在应用程序间传送格式化文本文档，那些应用程序甚至可以运行于不同平台（如 IBM 公司及兼容机与 Apple 公司 Macintoshes 机），缩略为 RTF。参阅 DCA。

RIFF *n.* 资源交换文件格式

Acronym for Resource Interchange File Format. Developed jointly by IBM and Microsoft, RIFF is a broadbased specification designed to be used in defining standard formats for different types of multimedia files. A tagged-file specification, RIFF relies on headers that "tag" individual data elements in a file, identifying them by type and length. Because tags identify data elements, the RIFF specification can be extended to cover new types of elements while continuing to support older applications, which can simply ignore new, unrecognized elements they encounter in a file. *See also* AVI, MCI. 为 Resource Interchange File Format 的缩略语。由 IBM 公司和微软公司联合开发的一种广泛的格式规范，设计用于在不同类型的多媒体文件中定义标准格式。作为一种标记文件的规范，RIFF 依靠文件中"标记"单独数据元素的标题，通过其类型及长度进行识别。由于标记识别数据元素，RIFF 规范可在支持的旧的应用程序的情况下扩展用来包含新类型的元素，旧的应用程序仅忽略在文件中遇到的新的、不能识别的元素。参阅 AVI, MCI。

right click *vb.* 【动】右单击，击右键

To make a selection using the button on the right side of a mouse or other pointing device. Doing so in Windows 9x and Windows NT 4.0 and later typically brings up a pop-up menu with options applicable to the object over which the cursor is positioned. *See also* mouse, pointing device. 使用鼠标右边的按钮或其他点击设备作出选择。在 Windows 9x 和 Windows NT 4.0 及后续版本的环境下，这样做会在光标所指的对象上显示一个弹出式选单，选单上带有可应用于该对象的选项。参阅 mouse, pointing device。

right click disabler *n.* 右击失效程序

A program or script that prevents a user from employing any functions controlled by clicking the right mouse button. A right click disabler script

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may be run when a user visits a Web site to control the user's actions and options. 一种阻止用户使用由点击鼠标右键控制的函数的程序或过程。当用户访问网站时，此程序可能被执行，用来控制用户的操作和选择。

right justification *n.* 右对齐

In typesetting, word processing, and desktop publishing, the process of aligning text evenly along the right margins of a column or page. The left edge of the text is ragged. *See also* justify (definition 1), rag. *Compare* full justification, left justification. 在排字、字处理或桌面出版过程中，沿一列或一页的右边界对齐排列的处理。文本的左边界是参差不齐的。参阅 justify（第 1 个释义），rag。比较 full justification，left justification。

right-justify *vb.* 【动】右对齐

To align lines of text and other display elements so that the right edges form a smooth line. *See also* align (definition 1), rag. *Compare* left-justify. 调整文本行或其他显示元素，使右边界形成一条平滑线。参阅 align（第 1 个释义），rag。比较 left justify。

rigid disk *n.* 硬盘

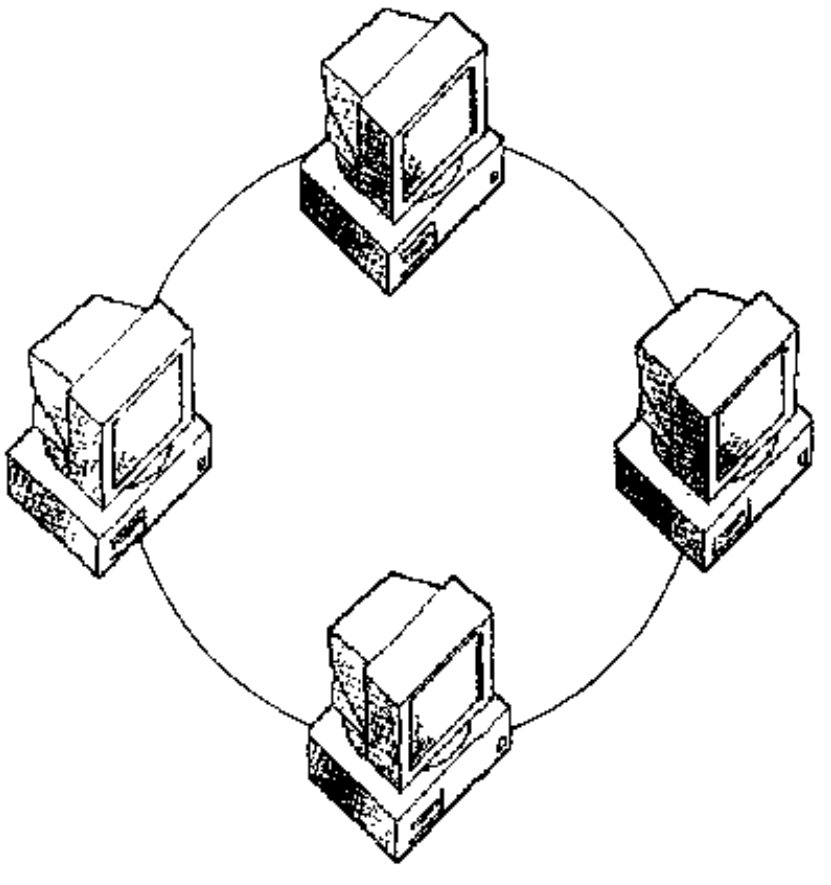
See（见） hard disk.

RIMM *n.* RIMM 内存模块

A plug-in module jointly developed by Rambus and Intel for the high-bandwidth computer memory known as Direct RDRAM. A RIMM is comparable to a DIMM in size and shape, but the two are not pin-compatible. *See also* DIMM, RDRAM. 一种由 Rambus 公司和 Intel 公司联合研制的插入式内存模块，用作为高带宽计算机内存，这种内存称为“直接 Rambus 动态随机存储器”。RIMM 在大小和形状上可与 DIMM[双列直插式内存模块]相比，但这两者在插针上不兼容。参阅 DIMM，RDRAM。

ring network *n.* 环形网络

A LAN (local area network) in which devices (nodes) are connected in a closed loop, or ring. Messages in a ring network pass around the ring from node to node in one direction. When a node receives a message, it examines the destination address attached to the message. If the address is the same as the node's, the node accepts the message; otherwise, it regenerates the signal and passes the message along to the next node in the ring. Such regeneration allows a ring network to cover larger distances than star and bus networks. The ring can also be designed to bypass any malfunctioning or failed node. Because of the closed loop, however, adding new nodes can be difficult. See the illustration. *Also called*: ring topology. *See also* token passing, token ring network. *Compare* bus network, star network. 一种局域网，网上的设备（节点）连接成一个封闭的环形。环形网络中的报文绕环形沿单方向从一个节点向另一个节点传递。节点接收到报文后，就检查附加于该报文的目的地址。若目的地址与该节点地址相同，则该节点接收报文；否则，它就再生这一信号，并将该报文传递给网络中的下一个节点。这种再生使环形网络比星形网络和总线形网络覆盖更远的距离。还可将环形网络设计成能够绕过不能正常工作或失效的节点。因为是封闭环路，所以增加节点可能比较困难。参阅本条目的图例。也称为 ring topology。参阅 token passing，token ring network。比较 bus network，star network。



Ring network

ring topology *n.* 环形拓扑

See（见） ring network.

R

rip *vb.* 【动】扯[撕]开

To convert audio data from a compact disc into a WAV file or other digital format, typically in preparation for further encoding as an MP3 file. *See also* MP3. 把声[音]频数据从光盘上转换成WAV格式的文件或其他数字格式，通常为用作MP3的文件而进一步编码工作做预准备。参阅 MP3。

RIP *n.* 路由(选择)信息协议；光栅图像处理器

1. Acronym for **R**outing **I**nformation **P**rotocol. An Internet protocol, defined in RFC 1058, that defines the exchange of routing table information. Through RIP, each router on a network sends its routing table to its nearest neighbor every 30 seconds. Under RIP, routing is determined by the number of hops between source and destination. RIP is an interior gateway protocol (a protocol used by gateways for exchanging routing information). Because it is not the most efficient of routing protocols, it is being replaced by the more efficient Open Shortest Path First (OSPF) protocol. *See also* Bellman-Ford distance-vector routing algorithm, communications protocol, interior gateway protocol, OSPF. 为 **R**outing **I**nformation Protocol 的缩略语。一种在 RFC 1058 文档中定义了的因特网协议，规定如何交换路由选择表信息。按照这种协议，网上的每一个路由器每隔 30 秒钟发送一次它的路由选择表信息给最邻近路由器。在这种协议控制下，由源[发信方]到汇[收信方]之间的许多网路段来决定路由的选择。RIP 是一种内部网关协议(一种由网关来交换路由选择信息的协议)，由于它不是一种最有效的路由选择协议，它被后来更有效的开放式最短路径优先(OSPF)协议所取代。参阅 Bellman-Ford distance-vector routing algorithm, communications protocol, interior gateway protocol, OSPF。

2. *See*(见) raster image processor.

RIPE *n.* RIPE 组织

Acronym for **R**eseaux **IP** **E**uropéens. A voluntary organization of ISPs (Internet service providers) dedicated to the goal of a smoothly functioning, pan-European Internet network. Most of the work performed by RIPE is handled by discrete working groups that deal with issues such as management of the RIPE database and technical networking questions. RIPE also provides services that include registering domain names within top-level Internet domains and assigning IP (Internet Protocol) addresses. Member organizations of RIPE are supported by the RIPE NCC (Network Coordination Centre), based in Amsterdam, The Netherlands. *See also* American Registry for Internet Numbers. 为 **R**eseaux **IP** **E**uropéens 的缩略语。一个 ISP(因特网服务提供商)的志愿组织，其目标是提供正常工作的泛欧因特网。RIPE 完成的大多数工作是通过分散的工作组来处理各种问题，例如 RIPE 数据库的管理和网络技术性问题。RIPE 也提供多种服务，包括注册顶级因特网域名和分配 IP 地址。RIPE 组织成员由位于荷兰阿姆斯特丹的 RIPE NCC(网络协调中心)所支持。参阅 American Registry for Internet Numbers。

ripper *n.* 转数音技术

Digital audio technology that converts audio data from a compact disc into a WAV file or other digital format. An encoder then converts this file into a file (typically an MP3 file) that can be played back by software known as a player. *See also* encoder, MP3. 将光盘上的音频数据转换成 WAV 文件或其他数字格式的数字音频技术。随后，编码器进一步将此文件转换成能用软件播放器播放的文件(一般是 MP3 文件)。参阅 encoder, MP3。

RIPX *n.* IPX[互联网信息包交换]路由(选择)信息协议

A protocol used by routers to exchange information between routers on an IPX network and by hosts to determine the best routers to use when forwarding IPX traffic to a remote IPX network. *Also called*: RIP for IPX. *See also* communications protocol, IPX, NWLink, router. 一种供路由器使用的协议，用来交换 IPX 网上的各个路由器之间的信息，由主机来决定要使用的最佳路由器以转发 IPX 的通信流量到远程 IPX 网上。也称为 RIP for IPX。参阅 communications protocol, IPX, NWLink, router。

RIS *n.* 远程安装服务(程序，软件，系统)

See(见) Remote Installation Services.

RISC *n.* 精简指令集计算技术

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Acronym for **R**educed **I**nstruction **S**et **C**omputing. A microprocessor design that focuses on rapid and efficient processing of a relatively small set of simple instructions that comprises most of the instructions a computer decodes and executes. RISC architecture optimizes each of these instructions so that it can be carried out very rapidly-usually within a single clock cycle. RISC chips thus execute simple instructions more quickly than general-purpose CISC (Complex Instruction Set Computing) microprocessors, which are designed to handle a much wider array of instructions. They are, however, slower than CISC chips at executing complex instructions, which must be broken down into many machine instructions that RISC microprocessors can perform. Families of RISC chips include Sun Microsystems' SPARC, Motorola's 88000, Intel's i860, and the PowerPC developed by Apple, IBM, and Motorola. *See also* architecture, SPARC. *Compare* CISC. 为 **R**educed **I**nstruction **S**et **C**omputing 的缩略语。一种微处理器设计方法，重点考虑相对小的简单指令集的快速而有效的处理，该指令集包含计算机译码和执行的大部分指令。RISC 体系结构优化了每条指令，从而使执行速度很快，通常在单个时钟周期内。RISC 芯片执行简单指令的速度比通用的复杂指令集计算(CICS)微处理器快得多，因为 CISC 微处理器是为处理范围大得多的指令组而设计的。但是 RISC 微处理器在执行复杂指令时比 CISC 芯片慢，复杂指令必须分解为许多 RISC 微处理器能够执行的机器指令。RISC 芯片系列包括 Sun Microsystems 的 SPARC，Motorola 的 88000，Intel 的 i860 和 Apple、IBM、Motorola 联合开发的 PowerPC。参阅 architecture，SPARC。比较 CISC。

RISC86 *n.* **RISC86 芯片**

A "hybrid" microprocessor technology in which CISC (Complex Instruction Set Computing) instructions are translated into RISC (Reduced Instruction Set Computing) instructions for processing. RISC86 is designed to support the 80x86 CISC architecture while providing the speed gains characteristic of RISC technology. RISC86 was developed by NexGen and is implemented in AMD's K6 microprocessor. 一种"混合"微处理技术，其中 CISC(复杂指令集计算技术)指令被翻译为 RISC(精简指令集计算技术)指令进行处理。RISC86 用来提供 RISC 技术的速度特征情况下对 80x86 型芯片的 CISC 体系结构支持。RISC86 由 NexGen 公司开发，并在 AMD 公司的 K6 微处理器中得到实现。

Rivest-Shamir-Adleman encryption *n.* **RSA 加密算法**

See(见) RSA encryption.

RJ-11 connector *n.* **RJ-11 连接器**

See(见) phone connector.

RJ-11 jack *n.* **RJ-11 插座**

See(见) phone connector.

RJ-45 connector *n.* **RJ-45 连接器**

Short for **R**egistered **J**ack-**45 connector**. An eight-wire connector used to attach devices to cables. The eight wires are encased in a plastic sheath and color-coded to match corresponding slots in jacks. RJ-45 jacks are used to connect computers to LANs (local area networks) and to link ISDN (Integrated Services Digital Network) devices to NT-1 (Network Terminator 1) devices. *Also called*: RJ-45 jack. *See also* ISDN. 为 **R**egistered **J**ack-**45 connector** 的缩写。一种将附加设备连接到电缆的八线连接器。这八条电线被封装在塑料外壳中，用不同的颜色标记以便与插座中插槽相匹配。RJ-45 连接器用于将计算机连接至 LAN(局域网)，并能将 ISDN(综合业务数字网)设备连接至 NT-1(1 型网络终端)设备商。也称为 RJ-45 jack。参阅 ISDN。

RJ-45 jack *n.* **RJ-45 插座**

See(见) RJ-45 connector.

RLE *n.* **游程长度编码(技术，方法)**

Short for **R**un **L**ength **E**ncoding. A data compression format in which only the first of a series of consecutive identical pixels is saved, along with the total number of pixels in the run. When the file is decompressed, each representative pixel is copied the correct number of times to replace those not saved. RLE compression works best with simple black and white or flat color graphics. 为 **R**un **L**ength **E**ncoding 的缩写。一种数据压缩的格式，按照这种格式，只保存第一次出现的一系列

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连续相同的像素，以及在本游程中的像素的总数。而解压缩这类文件时，每种代表性的像素正确地复制若干次以替换那些没有被保存的像素。

RLIN *n.* **研究图书馆信息网**

See(见) Research Libraries Information Network.

RLL encoding *n.* **游程长度受限编码(法)**

See(见) run-length limited encoding.

rlogin[1] *n.* **远程登录协议;远程登录**

1. A protocol used to log in to a networked computer in which the local system automatically supplies the user's login name. *See also* communications protocol, logon. *Compare* telnet[1]. 一种用于登录到网络计算机的协议，本地系统自动提供用户登录名。参阅 communications protocol, logon。比较 telnet[1]。

2. A UNIX command in BSD UNIX that enables a user to log in to a remote computer on a network using the rlogin protocol. *See also* BSD UNIX. BSD UNIX 中的一条命令，使用户利用远程登录协议登录到网络中一台远程计算机上。参阅 BSD UNIX。

rlogin[2] *vb.* **【动】远程登录**

To connect to a networked computer using the rlogin protocol. 使用远程登录协议连接到网络计算机中。

RLSD *n.* **接收线信号检测**

Acronym for Received Line Signal Detect. *See* DCD. 为 Received Line Signal Detect 的缩略语。见 DCD。

RMI-IIOP *n.* **因特网对象需求中介协议(上的)远程方法调用**

Acronym for Remote Method Invocation over Internet Inter-ORB Protocol. A subsystem of the Java 2 Platform, Enterprise Edition (J2EE). It provides the ability to write CORBA applications for the Java platform without learning the CORBA Interface Definition Language (IDL). RMI-IIOP includes the full functionality of a CORBA Object Request Broker and allows the programming of CORBA servers and applications via the RMI application programming interface (API). RMI-IIOP is useful for developers using Enterprise JavaBeans (EJBs), since the remote object model for an EJB is RMI-based. *Also called*: RMI over IIOP. *See also* CORBA, Enterprise JavaBeans, J2EE. 为 Remote Method Invocation over Internet Inter-ORB Protocol 的缩略语。Java 2 Platform 平台企业版(J2EE)中的一种子系统，它提供一个能力，无须学习 CORBA[公用对象请求代理程序体系结构]接口定义语言就可以编写 Java 平台上的 CORBA 应用程序。PMI-IIOP 包括 CORBA 对象请求代理程序的全部功能以及允许通过 RMI[远程过程调用]应用程序编程接口(API)来编写各种 CORBA 服务程序与应用程序。RMI IIOP 对于使用"企业 Java 豆"(EJB)对象的开发者来说是十分有用的，因为 EJB 的远程对象模型就是基于 RMI 的。也称为 RMI over IIOP。参阅 CORBA, Enterprise JavaBeans, J2EE。

RMM *n.* **实模式映射**

See(见) real-mode mapper.

RMON *n.* **远程网络监控(协议)**

Acronym for remote **mon**itoring or remote network **mon**itoring. A protocol that enables network information to be monitored and analyzed at a central site. The nine management information bases (MIBs) defined by RMON provide statistics about network traffic. *See also* MIB. *Compare* SNMP.

为 remote **mon**itoring or remote network **mon**itoring 的缩略语。一种可以使网络信息被被中心站监控并进行分析的协议。由 RMON 规定的九种管理信息库可以提供各种网络通信流量的统计信息。参阅 MIB。比较 SNMP。

roaming user profile *n.* **漫游用户档案[简档]**

A server-based user profile that is downloaded to the local computer when a user logs on; it is updated both locally and on the server when the user logs off. A roaming user profile is available from the server when logging on to a workstation or server computer. When logging on, the user can use the local user profile if it is more current than the copy on the server. *See also* local user profile, mandatory user profile, user profile. 一种基于服务器的用户档案，当用户登录时，该档案就被下载到本地机中；当用户退出时，本地机和服务器上的该档案同时被更新。漫游用户档案可在登录到工作站或主机(即作为服务器的计算机)时从服务器上获得。登录时，若本地机上的用户档案比服务器上的备份新，用户就可使用本地机上的档案。

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参阅 local user profile, mandatory user profile, user profile。

robopost *vb.* 【动】自动发送

To post articles to newsgroups automatically, usually by means of a bot. *See also* bot (definition 3), newsgroup, post. 通常使用自动程序将文章自动发送到新闻组。参阅 bot (第 3 个释义), newsgroup, post。

robot *n.* 机器人

1. A machine that can sense and react to input and cause changes in its surroundings with some degree of intelligence, ideally without human supervision. Although robots are often designed to mimic human movements in carrying out their work, they are seldom humanlike in appearance. Robots are commonly used in manufacturing products such as automobiles and cotnputers. *See also* robotics. 一种机器，能对输入有感觉和反应，并能用某种程度的智能使其周围环境改变，理想情况下不需人工监控。尽管机器人常被设计成模仿人的动作来完成任务，但在外表上与人的相似处很少。机器人通常用于汽车和计算机等产品的制造。参阅 robotics。

2. *See*(见) bot, spider.

robotics *n.* 机器人学

The branch of engineering devoted to the creation and training of robots. Roboticists work within a wide range of fields, such as mechanical and electronic engineering, cybernetics, bionics, and artificial intelligence, all toward the end of endowing their creations with as much sensory awareness, physical dexterity, independence, and flexibility as possible. *See also* artificial intelligence, bionics, cybernetics. 一门专门研究机器人的创造和训练的工程学分支。机器人学工作者的研究范围很广，包括机械与电子工程、控制论、仿生学和人工智能等，其目的都是为了使他们的创造物具有尽可能多的感觉意识、身体灵敏度、独立性和灵活性。参阅 artificial intelligence, bionics, cybernetics。

robust *adj.* 【修】耐用，强壮

Able to function or to continue functioning well in unexpected situations. 在不理想的环境中能够运转或持续有效工作。

ROFL *n.* 笑得在地板上滚

Acronym for rolling on the floor, laughing. An expression, used mostly in newsgroups and online conferences, to indicate one's appreciation of a joke or other humorous circumstance. *Also called*: ROTFL. 为 rolling on the floor, laughing 的缩略语。多用于新闻组和在线会议的一种表达方法，表明对一个笑话或其他幽默事件的共鸣。也称为 ROTFL。

role-playing game *n.* 自扮角色游戏

A game that is played on line, such as MUD, in which participants take on the identities of characters who interact with each other. These games often have a fantasy or science fiction setting and a set of rules that all players need to follow. Role-playing games may be similar to adventure games in terms of story line, but also feature management and decision making for the character assumed during the course of the game. *Acronym*: RPG. *See also* MUD. *Compare* adventure game.

一种联机游戏(如 MUD)，其中参与者假扮游戏中的角色，各角色互有瓜葛。这些游戏通常具有幻想或科幻背景，并且具有一套所有参与者必须遵守的规则。在故事情节上，自扮角色游戏或许同冒险游戏相似，但是在游戏过程中，需要管理和决策扮演的角色特性。缩略为 RPG。参阅 MUD。比较 adventure game。

rollback *n.* 回退(点)恢复原状

1. A return to a previous stable condition, as when the contents of a hard disk are restored from a backup after a destructive hard disk error. 返回到原先稳定的状态的行为，如当硬盘发生破坏性错误时，从备份中恢复硬盘内容。

2. The point in an online transaction when all updates to any databases involved in the transaction are reversed. 联机(也叫在线)交易处理过程中的一个点(即程序中的位置)，在这一点之前，所有本交易涉及的数据库的更新皆已保存。

rollover *n.* 翻转

See(见) Year 2000 rollover.

ROM *n.* 只读存储器

1. Acronym for read-only memory. A semiconductor circuit into which code or data is permanently installed by the manufacturing process.

The use of this technology is economically viable only if the chips are produced in large quantities; experimental designs or small volumes are best handled using PROM or EPROM. 为 read-only memory 的缩略语。一种半导体电路，在制造过程中被永久性地写入了代码或数据。只有在大批量生产芯片的情况下，使用这一技术在经济上才是可行的；实验性设计或小量应用时，宜使用可编程只读存储器(PROM)或可擦可编程只读存储器(EPROM)。

2. Acronym for read-only memory. Any semiconductor circuit serving as a memory that contains instructions or data that can be read but not modified (whether placed there by manufacturing or by a programming process, as in PROM and EPROM). *See also* EEPROM, EPROM, PROM.

为 read-only memory 的缩略语。任何作为存储器使用的半导体电路，其内包含有只能读取但不能修改的指令或数据，不论这些指令或数据是在制造时写入的还是用编程方法存储的(如 PROM 或 EPROM)。参阅 EEPROM, EPROM, PROM。

roman *adj.* 【修】罗马体

Having upright rather than slanted characters in a typeface. *See also* font family. *Compare* italic.

形容在字体具有的直立的而不是倾斜的字符。参阅 font family。比较 italic。

ROM Basic *n.* 存于 ROM 的 Basic 程序

Short for read-only memory Beginner's All-purpose Symbolic Instruction Code. A Basic interpreter stored in ROM (read-only memory) so that the user can start programming after simply turning on the machine, without having to load Basic from a disk or tape. ROM Basic was a feature of many early home computers. 为 read-only memory Beginner's All-purpose Symbolic Instruction Code 的缩写。一种存储在只读存储器中的 BASIC 命令解释程序，使用户只需打开机器而无需从磁盘或磁带中装入 BASIC 语言即可开始编程。ROM BASIC 是许多早期家用计算机所带有的一种软件功能。

ROM BIOS *n.* 存于 ROM 的基本输入输出系统

Acronym for read-only memory basic input/output system. *See* BIOS. 为 read-only memory basic input/output system 的缩略语。见 BIOS。

ROM card *n.* ROM 卡

Short for read-only memory card. A plugin module that contains one or more printer fonts, programs, or games or other information stored in ROM (read-only memory). A typical ROM card is about the size of a credit card and several times thicker. It stores information directly in integrated circuit boards. *Also called*: font card, game card. *See also* ROM (definition 1), ROM cartridge. 为 read only memory card 的缩写。一种插入式组件，含有一种或多种打印机字库、程序、游戏或其他存储在 ROM 中的信息。典型的 ROM 插件板的大小与信用卡相似，厚度为其几倍。ROM 卡将信息直接存入集成电路板。也称为 font card, game card。参阅 ROM (第 1 个释义), ROM cartridge。

ROM cartridge *n.* ROM 盒

Short for read-only memory cartridge. A plug-in module that contains one or more printer fonts, programs, games, or other information stored in ROM (read-only memory) chips on a board enclosed in a plastic case with a connector exposed at one end so that it can easily plug into a printer, computer, game system, or other device. For example, a cartridge that plugs into a game system is a ROM cartridge. *Also called*: game cartridge. *See also* ROM (definition 1), ROM card. 为 read-only memory cartridge 的缩写。一种插入式组件，含有一种或多种打印机字库、程序、游戏或其他存储在只读存储器芯片中的信息，芯片板装入一个塑料盒子中，其连接端口露在一端，从而能方便地插入打印机、计算机、游戏机或其他设备。例如，一个插入游戏机的盒就是一个 ROM 盒。也称为 game cartridge。参阅 ROM (第 1 个释义), ROM card。

ROM emulator *n.* 只读存储器仿真器

Short for read-only memory emulator. A special circuit containing RAM memory that is connected to a target computer in place of the target computer's ROM chips. A separate computer writes the contents into the RAM, and then the target computer reads the RAM as if it were ROM. ROM emulators are used to debug ROM-resident software without the high cost and delay of

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manufacturing chips. Even though the use of a ROM emulator is more expensive than programming an EPROM, it is often preferred today because its contents can be changed much more quickly than those of an EPROM. *Also called*: ROM simulator. *See also* EEPROM, EPROM, ROM (definition 1). 为 read-only memory emulator 的缩写。一种包含 RAM 内存的专用电路，与目标计算机相连，代替目标计算机的 ROM 芯片。另一台计算机向该 RAM 写入内容，目标计算机像读取 ROM 一样读取该 RAM。ROM 仿真器用于调试常驻 ROM 的软件，而无需生产芯片的高成本和长时间。尽管使用 ROM 仿真器比对 EPROM 编程贵，但今天仍被运用，这是由于其内容的修改比 EPROM 快得多。也称为 ROM simulator。参阅 EEPROM, EPROM, ROM (第 1 个释义)。

ROM simulator *n.* 只读存储器仿真器

See(见) ROM emulator.

root *n.* 根

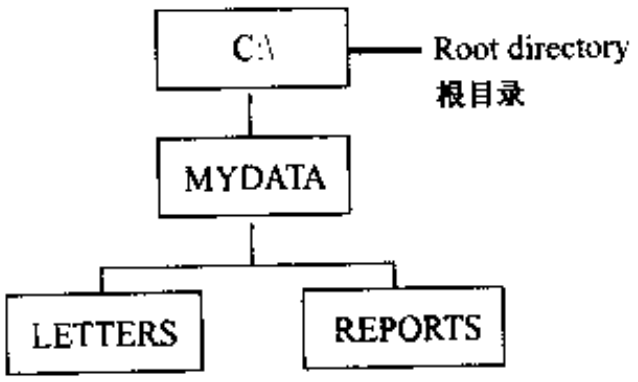
The main or uppermost level in a hierarchically organized set of information. The root is the point from which subsets branch in a logical sequence that moves from a broad focus to narrower perspectives. *See also* leaf, tree. 一组层次结构化的信息的主层或最上层。根是这样一个点，从该点的逻辑顺序形式派生出的分支从一个大的范围转移到一个较窄的范围。参阅 leaf, tree。

root account *n.* 根账户

On UNIX systems, the account having control over the operation of a computer. The system administrator uses this account for system maintenance. *Also called*: superuser. *See also* system administrator. 在 UNIX 系统中，对计算机操作具有控制权的账户。系统管理员使用此账户进行系统维护。也称为 superuser。参阅 system administrator。

root directory *n.* 根目录

The point of entry into the directory tree in a disk-based hierarchical directory structure. Branching from this root are various directories and subdirectories, each of which can contain one or more files and subdirectories of its own. For example, in the MS-DOS operating system the root directory is identified by a name consisting of a single backslash character (\). Beneath the root are other directories, which may contain further directories, and so on. See the illustration. 在以磁盘为基础的层次目录结构中目录树的入口点。从这个根分支产生各种不同的目录和子目录，其中每个目录和子目录能含有一个或多个文件和其自身的子目录。例如，在 MS-DOS 操作系统中，根目录用单反斜线字符(\)表示。在根目录下的目录是含有更多目录的其他目录，依此类推。参阅本条目的图例。



Root directory

root folder *n.* 根文件夹

The folder on a drive from which all other folders branch. The root folder's name consists of a single backslash character (\). For example, on drive C, this folder would be represented in the file system as C:\. 驱动器上的一种特定的文件夹，所有其他的文件夹都由此展开。根(目录)文件夹的名字仅由一个反斜杠字符(\)来表示。例如，在文件系统里，C 盘上的根目录文件夹就表示成 C:\。

rootless *n.* 无根(模式)

A mode in which an application belonging to a different user interface can run on top of a computer's underlying operating system without affecting that desktop or applications it may be running. For example, programs belonging to a rootless version of the X Window System can be run on a Mac OS X computer without disturbing the Aqua desktop. *See also* Mac OS X, X Window System. 一种模式，按照这种模式，属于不同用户界面的应用程序能够在计算机底层操作系统上运行，且不会影响正在运行的桌面或应用程序。例如，无根版本的 X Window System 下的程序能够在装有 Mac OS X 系统的计算机上运行，且不

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会影响 Aqua 桌面软件。参阅 Mac OS X, X Window System。

root name *n.* 根名

In MS-DOS and Windows, the first part of a filename. In MS-DOS and earlier versions of Windows, the maximum length of the root name was eight characters; in Windows NT and later versions of Windows, the root name may be as long as 255 characters. *See also* 8.3, extension (definition 1), filename, long filenames. 在 MS-DOS 和 Windows 环境下，文件名的第一部分。在 MS-DOS 和 Windows 的早期版本中，根名最长为 8 个字符；在 Windows NT 和 Windows 较新的版本中，根名可以长达 255 个字符。参阅 8.3, extension（第 1 个释义）, filename, long filenames。

root name server *n.* 根名服务器

See(见) root server.

root server *n.* 根(名)服务器

A computer with the ability to locate DNS servers containing information about top-level Internet domains, such as com, org, uk, it, jp, and other country domains, in the Internet's Domain Name System (DNS) hierarchy. Beginning with the root server and continuing through referrals to name servers at lower levels of the hierarchy, the DNS is able to match a "friendly" Internet address, such as microsoft.com, with its numerical counterpart, the IP address. Root servers thus contain the data needed for referrals to name servers at the highest level of the hierarchy. There are 13 root servers in the world, located in the United States, the United Kingdom, Sweden, and Japan. *Also called*: root name server. *See also* DNS (definition 1), DNS server, top-level domain. 一台能定位 DNS 服务器的计算机。DNS 服务器包含因特网域名系统(DNS)层次结构中的顶级域名信息，如 com、org、uk、it、jp 及其他国家地区的域名。DNS 以根(名)服务器开始，通过指向层次结构的低级部分，可以将一个"友好"的因特网地址(如 microsoft.com)与其数字对应地址相匹配。因此，根(名)服务器在层次结构的最高级包含指向命名服务器所需的数据。世界上有 13 个根(名)服务器，它们分别位于美国、英国、瑞典和日本。也称为 root name server。参阅 DNS（第 1 个释义）, DNS server, top level domain。

root web *n.* 根网

The default, top-level web provided by a Web server. To access the root web, you supply the URL of the server without specifying a page name or subweb. 由 Web 服务器[程序]提供的默认为顶级的 Web(万维网网站)。为了访问根网，只须提供该服务的 URL(统一资源地址)，而不必指出网页名称或子网。

ROT13 encryption *n.* ROT13 加密法

A simple encryption method in which each letter is replaced with the letter of the alphabet 13 letters after the original letter, so that A is replaced by N, and so forth; N, in turn, is replaced by A, and Z is replaced by M. ROT13 encryption is not used to protect messages against unauthorized readers; rather, it is used in newsgroups to encode messages that a user may not want to read, such as sexual jokes or spoilers. Some newsreaders can automatically perform ROT13 encryption and decryption at the touch of a key. 一种简单的加密方法，使每个字母被其在字母表中后面的第 13 个字母所代替，例如 A 被 N 代替；依此类推，N 被 A 代替，Z 被 M 代替。ROT13 加密方法不是用于对无权限读者进行信息保密，而是在新闻组中用于对用户不想读的信息(如性笑话或性沉溺者)编码。有的新闻阅读器在触动密码键时可以自动执行 ROT13 加密和解密工作。

rotary dialing *n.* 旋转拨号法

The signaling system used in telephones with rotary dials, in which each digit is associated with a set number of pulses. During dialing, these pulses, which are audible as series of clicks, momentarily turn the current in the telephone wires on and off. *Also called*: pulse dialing. *Compare* touch tone dialing. 一种用于具有旋转拨号盘的电话上的拨号系统，其中每个数字和一组脉冲数目相关。在拨号期间，这些脉冲(可发出一系列滴答声)可使电话线中的电流瞬间接通或关闭。也称为 pulse dialing。比较 touch tone dialing。

rotate *vb.* 【动】旋转，移位

1. To turn a model or other graphical image so that it is viewed at a different angle. 旋转模型或其他图像，以便从不同角度观察。

2. To move bits in a register to the left or to the right. The bit that moves out of the end position rotates to the newly vacated position at the opposite end of the register. *Compare* shift. 向左或向右移动寄存器中的位。移出一端的位转到寄存器另一端的空位置。比较 shift。

rotational delay *n.* 旋转延迟

The time required for a desired disk sector to rotate to the read/write head. *Also called*: rotational latency. 所需磁盘扇区旋转至读写磁头所需的时间。也称为 rotational latency。

rotational latency *n.* 旋转延迟

See(见) rotational delay.

RO terminal *n.* 只读终端

Short for read-only **terminal**. A terminal that can receive data but cannot send data. Nearly all printers can be classified as RO terminals. 为 read-only **terminal** 的缩写。一种只能接收数据而不能发送数据的终端。几乎所有的打印机都能划入"只读终端"行列。

ROTFL *n.* 笑得在地板上滚

See(见) ROFL.

round *vb.* 【动】四舍五入,舍入

To shorten the fractional part of a number, increasing the last remaining (rightmost) digit or not, according to whether the deleted portion was over or under five. For example, 0.3333 rounded to two decimal places is 0.33, and 0.6666 is 0.67. Computer programs often round numbers, sometimes causing confusion when the resulting values do not add up "correctly." Percentages in a spreadsheet can thus total 99 percent or 101 percent because of rounding. 缩短一个数字的小数部分。通常根据删去部分是大于 5 或小于 5 来决定是否增加最末位的数字(最右部分)。例如,0.3333 四舍五入到小数第二位是 0.33,而 0.6666 四舍五入到小数第二位是 0.67。计算机程序经常对数字进行四舍五入,有时当结果值未能恰当地求和时往往会造成混乱。由于四舍五入,电子数据表的百分数可能出现总和为 99%或 101%的现象。

round robin *n.* 循环法

A sequential, cyclical allocation of resources to more than one process or device. 一种依次循环给一个以上的进程或设备分配资源的方法。

roundtripping *n.* 环行法

The process of converting files from one format to another for viewing or editing and then converting the files back to the original format again. In some cases, roundtripping can involve repeated conversions of the file from one format to another and back. Frequent roundtripping may be a concern because each conversion has the potential to introduce unwanted changes to the file. 为了观察或编辑,将各文件从一种格式转换成另一种格式,然后又转换回原始格式的处理方法。某些情况下,环行法可能会重复这种从一种格式到另一种格式而后又返回原格式的转换过程。频繁的环行法应该引起注意,因为每一次转换都有可能给文件带来有害的变化。

routable protocol *n.* 路径选择协议

A communications protocol that is used to route data from one network to another by means of a network address and a device address. TCP/IP is an example of a routable protocol. 一种通信协议,用于从一个网络到另一个网络传输时,通过网络地址和设备地址选择数据传输路径。TCP/IP 是路径选择协议的一个例子。

router *n.* 路由器

An intermediary device on a communications network that expedites message delivery. On a single network linking many computers through a mesh of possible connections, a router receives transmitted messages and forwards them to their correct destinations over the most efficient available route. On an interconnected set of LANs (local area networks)-including those based on differing architectures and protocols-using the same communications protocols, a router serves the somewhat different function of acting as a link between LANs, enabling messages to be sent from one to another. *See also* bridge, gateway. 一种在通信网络中加速报文传递的中间设备。在一个通过各种可能的网络连接将许多计算机连在一起的单一网络上,路由器接收传来的报文,并沿最有效的可行路径将报文转发给正确的目的地。在一组互连并使用相同通信协议的局域网(LANs)上,路由器的功能略有不同。作为局域网间的连接器,它可

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使报文从一个局域网传送到另一个局域网。参阅 bridge, gateway。

routine *n.* 例程

Any section of code that can be invoked (executed) within a program. A routine usually has a name (identifier) associated with it and is executed by referencing that name. Related terms (which may or may not be exact synonyms, depending on the context) are *function*, *procedure*, and *subroutine*. *See also* function (definition 3), procedure, subroutine. 程序内可以调用(执行)的任何代码段。例程通常具有与其关联的名称(标识符),并通过引用那个名称来执行。相关的术语(可能是确切的同义词,也可能不是,要视前后关系而定)有操作程序(译者注:国内书刊上常译为"函数",这不十分准确)、过程和子例程。参阅 function (第 3 个释义), procedure, subroutine。

routing *n.* 路由选择[技术,方法]

The process of forwarding packets between networks from source to destination. *See also* dynamic routing, static routing. 在网络之间,从发报方到收报方,转发(数据)包(亦称"报文分组")的过程或方法。参阅 dynamic routing, static routing。

Routing Information Protocol *n.* 路由(选择)信息协议

See(见) RIP (第 1 个释义)。

routing table *n.* 路由表

In data communications, a table of information that provides network hardware (bridges and routers) with the directions needed to forward packets of data to locations on other networks. The information contained in a routing table differs according to whether it is used by a bridge or a router. A bridge relies on both the source (originating) and destination addresses to determine where and how to forward a packet. A router relies on the destination address and on information in the table that gives the possible routes-in hops or in number of jumps-- between itself, intervening routers, and the destination. Routing tables are updated frequently as new or more current information becomes available. *See also* bridge, hop, internetwork, router. 在数据通信学中,一种为网络硬件(网桥与路由器)提供将数据包传送至其他网络所需方向的信息表。路由表中包含的信息根据其是否被网桥或路由器使用而有所不同。网桥根据源(起源)地址和目标地址来确定将数据包发送至何处与如何转发数据包。路由器则根据目标地址和路由表中的信息进行转发,其中路由表以中继段或许多跳转给出路由器自身、中转路由器和目标方的可能路径选择。当有新的或更新的信息时,路由表就进行更新。参阅 bridge, hop, internetwork, router。

row *n.* 行

A series of items arranged horizontally within some type of framework for example, a continuous series of cells running from left to right in a spreadsheet; a horizontal line of pixels on a video screen; or a set of data values aligned horizontally in a table. *Compare* column. 某种类型的框架内水平排列的一系列项目。例如,在电子数据表上,从左到右的一个连续系列的单元格;在显示屏幕上水平方向上的一排像素;或表格中水平排列的一组数据值。比较 column。

royalty-free *n.* 无版税,免费使用

The absence of a requirement to pay the original owner of music, images, software, or other content for the right to use, edit, or distribute their content. 无须把钱支付给音乐、图像、软件或其他作品的作者(即原始拥有者),就有权使用、编辑或散布他们的作品。

RPC *n.* 远程过程调用

See(见) remote procedure call.

RPF *n.* 逆向路径传送

See(见) reverse path forwarding.

RPG *n.* 角色扮演游戏;报表程序生成器[程序]

1. *See*role-playing game.

2. Acronym for Report Program Generator. An IBM programming platform introduced in 1964. The earliest version of RPG was not a language but a program generator intended to aid in producing business reports. Versions of RPG have been developed for various platforms, including IBM's AS/400 server, UNIX, MS-DOS, and Windows.

为 Report Program Generator 的缩略语。一种由 IBM 公司于 1964 年推出的编程平台(语言),最早版本的 RPG 还不是一种语言,而是一个帮助

产生业务报表的程序生成器。之后，为各种不同的平台开发出各种 RPG 版本，其中包括 IBM 的 AS/400 服务器，UNIX，MS-DOS 以及 Windows 操作系统。

RPN *n.* **逆波兰表示法**

Acronym for **reverse Polish notation**. *See* postfix notation. 为 **reverse Polish notation** 的缩略语见 postfix notation。

RPROM *n.* **可重复编程只读存储器**

Short for reprogrammable **PROM**. *See* EPROM. 为 **reprogrammable PROM** 的缩写。见 EPROM。

RS-232-C standard *n.* **RS-232-C 标准**

An accepted industry standard for serial communications connections. Adopted by the Electrical Industries Association, this Recommended Standard (RS) defines the specific lines and signal characteristics used by serial communications controllers to standardize the transmission of serial data between devices. The letter C denotes that the current version of the standard is the third in a series. *See also* CTS, DSR, DTR, RTS, RXD, TXD. 一种关于串行通信连接的公认的工业标准。它是由电子工业协会正式通过的"推荐标准"，规定了串行通信控制器使用的专用线路和信号特征，以实现设备之间串行数据的传输标准化。字母 C 表示现行标准是该系列的第三版。参阅 CTS, DSR, DTR, RTS, RXD, TXD。

RS-422/423/449 *n.* **RS-422/423/449 标准**

Standards for serial communications with transmission distances over 50 feet. RS-449 incorporates RS-422 and RS-423. Macintosh serial ports are RS-422 ports. *See also* RS-232-C standard. 一种传输距离超过 50 英尺时的串行通信标准。RS-449 合并了 RS-422 和 RS-423 标准。Macintosh 机的串行端口是 RS-422 端口。参阅 RS-232-C standard。

RSA *n.* **RSA 加密算法**

A widely used public/private key algorithm. It is the default cryptographic service provider (CSP) for Microsoft Windows. It was patented by RSA Data Security, Inc., in 1977. *See also* cryptographic service provider. 一种广泛使用公钥与私钥的算法，这也是微软 Windows 系统默认的加密服务提供程序，这种算法的专利于 1977 年归 RSA 数据安全公司所有。参阅 cryptographic service provider。

RSAC *n.* **娱乐软件咨询协会**

See(见) Recreational Software Advisory Council.

RSA encryption *n.* **RSA 加密算法**

Short for **Rivest-Shamir-Adleman encryption**. The public key encryption algorithm, introduced by Ronald Rivest, Adi Shamir, and Leonard Adleman in 1978, on which the PGP (Pretty Good Privacy) encryption program is based. *See also* PGP, public key encryption. 为 **Rivest-Shamir-Adleman encryption** 的缩写。由 Ronald Rivest, Adi Shamir 和 Leonard Adleman 于 1978 年推出的，已取得专利的公开加密算法。PGP(Pretty Good Privacy)加密程序以该加密算法为基础。参阅 PGP, public key encryption。

RSI *n.* **重复紧张损伤**

See(见) repetitive strain injury.

RSN *adv.* **【修】很快**

See(见) Real Soon Now.

R-squared value *n.* **平方根值**

An indicator from 0 to 1 that reveals how closely the estimated values for the trendline correspond to your actual data. A trendline is most reliable when its R-squared value is at or near 1. *Also called*: the coefficient of determination. 一个介于 0 和 1 之间的指示数字(亦叫指针)，显示了趋势线的评估值与你的实际数据之间的符合情况。当其平方根值等于或接近 1 时，趋势线最可靠。也称为 the coefficient of determination。

RSVP *n.* **资源保留设置协议**

See(见) Resource Reservation Setup Protocol.

RTC *n.* **实时控制**

See(见) clock (第 2 个释义).

RTCP *n.* **实时控制协议**

See(见) Real-Time Control Protocol.

RTF *n.* **多文本格式**

See(见) Rich Text Format.

RTFM *n.* **读明确(或友好)的手册**

Acronym for **read the flaming** (or friendly) **manual**. A common answer to a question in an Internet newsgroup or product support conference that is adequately explained in the instruction manual.

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(The F in this acronym is not necessarily assumed to represent polite language.) *Also called*: RTM.

为 read the flaming (or friendly) manual 的缩略语。在因特网新闻组或产品支持会议中对某一问题的一般性回答，该问题在说明手册中有充分的解释(缩写中的 F 并不是必要的，只是一种礼貌语言)。也称为 RTM。

RTM *n.* 读手册

Acronym for read the manual. *See* RTFM. 为 read the manual 的缩略语。见 RTFM。

RTOS *n.* 实时操作系统

See(见) real-time operating system.

RTP *n.* 实时协议

See(见) Real-Time Protocol.

RTS *n.* 请求发送

Acronym for Request to Send. A signal sent, as from a computer to its modem, to request permission to transmit; the signal is often used in serial communications. RTS is a hardware signal sent over pin 4 in RS-232-C connections. *See also* RS-232-C standard. *Compare* CTS. 为 Request to Send 的缩略语。从计算机发送到调制解调器的一种信号，请求允许发送数据。这一信号常用于串行通信。RTS 是一个硬件信号，通过 RS-232-C 接口的第 4 号引脚来发送的。参阅 RS-232-C standard。比较 CTS。

RTSP *n.* 实时流协议

See(见) Real-Time Streaming Protocol.

rubber banding *n.* 橡皮筋式的生成线

In computer graphics, changing the shape of an object made up of connected lines by "grabbing" a point on an anchored line and "pulling" it to the new location. 在计算机图形学中，通过在固定线上"抓住"一点，并把它"拉"到新位置，来改变用连接线构成的物体的形状。

Ruby *n.* Rubi 语言

An interpreted open source scripting language for object-oriented programming. Its simple syntax is partially based on the syntax of Eiffel and Ada. Considered to be similar to Perl, it has many features to process text files and perform system management tasks. 一种供面向对象程序设计使用的，解释型开放式资源脚本语言(即过程语言)，它的语法简单，其中一部分是基于 Eiffel 语言和 Ada 语言的语法。可以认为类似于 Perl 语言，它有很多处理文本文件和执行系统管理任务的特性(亦可理解为"功能部件")。

rudder control *n.* 方向舵操纵器，航线控制器

A device, consisting of a pair of pedals, that enables a user to input rudder movements in a flight simulation program. The rudder control is used along with a joystick (which controls the simulated ailerons and elevators) and possibly a throttle control. 一种装置或器件，包含有一对踏板，能使用户在飞行器模拟程序中输入方向舵动作。方向舵操纵器与一个操纵杆(控制模拟机翼和升降舵)，还可能有一个油门控制器一起使用。

rule *n.* 隔线；规则

1. A line printed above, below, or to the side of some element, either to set that item off from the remainder of the page or to improve the look of the page. Footnotes, for example, often appear below a short rule that sets them off from the main text on the page. The thickness of a rule is typically measured in points. (A point is approximately 1/72 inch.) *See also* point1 (definition 1). 一条打印在某些内容的上面、下面或侧面的线，目的是为了把该项内容与该页的其他部分隔开，或是为了改进页面的外观。例如，页末的脚注通常是出现在一条短线的下部，该线将脚注与该页的正文分开。隔线的粗细通常是以点测定(一个点约为 1/72 英寸)。参阅 point1 (第 1 个释义)。

2. In expert systems, a statement that can be used to verify premises and to enable a conclusion to be drawn. *See also* expert system. 专家系统中的一种命题，可以用来验证假定并能够推出结论。参阅 expert system。

rule-based system *n.* 基于规则的系统

See(见) expert system, production system.

ruler *n.* 计量尺，标尺

In some application programs, such as word processors, an on-screen scale marked off in inches or other units of measure and used to show line widths, tab settings, paragraph indents, and so on. In programs in which the ruler is "live," the on-screen ruler can be used with the mouse or with the keyboard to set, adjust, or remove tab stops and other settings. 在某些应用程序(如字处理

程序)中,采用英寸或其他计量单位的屏幕标尺,用以表示线的宽度、制表位设置、段落的缩进等。在使用标尺的程序中,屏幕标尺可以与鼠标或键盘连用,以设置、调整或删除制表位和其他设置。

run *vb.* 【动】运行

To execute a program. 执行一个程序。

run around *vb.* 【动】围旁串字

In page composition, to position text so that it flows around an illustration or other display. 在组版时,将正文放置在插图或其他展示图周围。

run-length encoding *n.* 游[行]程长度编码法

A simple compression method that replaces a contiguous series (run) of identical values in a data stream with a pair of values that represent the length of the series and the value itself. For example, a data stream that contains 57 consecutive entries with the value 10 could replace them all with the much shorter pair of values 57, 10. *Acronym*: RLE. 一种简单的压缩方法,当在数据流中遇到一系列相邻的等值数据时,用一对表示此数列长度及数值本身的数据对来代替。例如,一个数据流包含连续 57 个数值为 10 的(数据)项,就可用短许多的(数据)值对(57, 10)来代替。缩略为 RLE。

Run Length Encoding *n.* 游程长度编码(技术,方法)

See(见) RLE.

run-length limited encoding *n.* 游程长度受限编码(方法)

A fast and highly efficient method of storing data on a disk (usually a hard disk) in which patterns in the bits representing information are translated into codes rather than being stored literally bit by bit and character by character. In RLL encoding, changes in magnetic flux are based on the number of zeros that occur in sequence. This scheme allows data to be stored with fewer changes in magnetic flux than would otherwise be needed for the number of data bits involved and results in considerably higher storage capacity than is possible with older technologies, such as frequency modulation (FM) and modified frequency modulation (MFM) encoding. *Abbreviation*: RLL encoding. *Compare* frequency modulation encoding, modified frequency modulation encoding. 一种在磁盘(通常是硬盘)上存储数据的快速而高效的方法,磁盘上表示信息的位图转换成代码,而不是逐位和逐字符地存储文字内容的。在游程长度受限编码方法中,磁通量的变化是基于顺序出现的零的数目。这种做法利用比所涉及的数据位数所需少的磁通量变化存储数据,因此,存储容量比使用旧的技术时有显著提高;这些旧技术有诸如调频方法(FM)和改进的调频方法(MFM)。缩写为 RLL encoding。比较 frequency modulation encoding, modified frequency modulation encoding。

running foot *n.* 栏外脚注

One or more lines of text in the bottom margin area of a page, composed of one or more elements such as the page number, the name of the chapter, and the date. *Also called*: footer. 页的底边空白区内的一行或多行文字,由一项或多项内容(如页号、章节名和日期等)组成。也称为 footer。

running head *n.* 页眉

One or more lines of text in the top margin area of a page, composed of one or more elements such as the page number, the name of the chapter, and the date. *Also called*: header. 页的顶部空白区内的一行或多行文字,由一项或多项内容(如页号、章节名和日期等)组成。也称为 header。

RUNOFF *n.* RUNOFF(文本编辑)程序

A very early text editor/text formatting program, developed by J. E. Saltzer at M. I. T. for the CTSS (Compatible Time-Sharing System) operating system in the mid-1960s, in order to format his Ph. D. thesis. RUNOFF was the ancestor of many other text processors, including TeX, and the UNIX programs roff, nroff, and troff. 一种很早的文本编辑程序与格式化程序,由麻省理工学院的 J. E. Saltzer 在 19 世纪 60 年代中期为兼容分时系统(CTSS)操作系统开发,目的是为了格式化其博士论文。RUNOFF 是其他许多文本编辑器(包括 TeX 及 UNIX 程序 roff、nroff 和 troff)的祖先。

run-time *adj.* 【修】运行时

Occurring after a program has begun to be executed, such as evaluation of variable expressions and dynamic allocation of memory. 在程序开始被执行后发生,比如变量表达式的计算和内存的动态

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分配。

run time *n.* 运行时间

1. The time period during which a program is running. *See also* compile time, dynamic allocation, dynamic binding, link time. 程序运行所需的时间周期。参阅 compile time, dynamic allocation, dynamic binding, link time。

2. The amount of time needed to execute a given program. 执行某个指定程序所需的时间量。

runtime *n.* 运行系统

See(见) common language runtime.

run-time binding *n.* 运行时绑定

Assignment of a meaning to an identifier (such as a variable) in a program at the time the program is executed rather than at the time the program is compiled. *Compare* compile-time binding, link time binding. 在程序运行过程中,而不是在编译过程中,程序中标识符(如变量)含义的确定。比较 compile-time binding, link-time binding。

run-time error *n.* 运行时错误

A software error that occurs while a program is being executed, as detected by a compiler or other supervisory program. 程序运行时发生的软件错误,如被编译器或其他高级管理程序检测出的错误。

run-time library *n.* 运行时程序库

A file containing one or more prewritten routines to perform specific, commonly used functions. A run-time library, used primarily in high-level languages such as C, saves the programmer from having to rewrite those routines. 包含有一个或多个预先编写的例行程序的文件,用于完成一些特定的常用功能。运行时程序库主要用于高级语言(如 C 语言),使程序员省去了那些例程的重复编写。

run-time version *n.* 执行代码,运行时版本

1. Program code that is ready to be executed. Generally, this code has been compiled and can operate without error under most user command sequences and over most ranges of data sets. 随时可以执行的程序代码。通常,这种代码是编译好的,并且在大多数用户命令序列集和大多数数据集之下,能够无错误运行。

2. A special release that provides the computer user with some, but not all, of the capabilities available in the full-fledged software package. 一种特殊的软件版本,能够为计算机用户提供完备的软件包中的部分,但不是全部。

R/W *adj.* 【修】读写

See(见) read/write.

RXD *n.* 接收数据

Short for Receive (**rx**) **D**ata. A line used to carry received serial data from one device to another, such as from a modem to a computer. Pin 3 is the RXD line in RS-232-C connections. *See also* RS-232-C standard. *Compare* TXD. 为 Receive (rx) Data 的缩写。一条用于将接收到的串行数据从一台设备传送到另一台设备的线路,例如,从调制解调器到计算机。RS-232-C 连接中的 3 号线是接收数据线。参阅 RS-232-C standard。比较 TXD。

RZ *n.* 归零制

See(见) return to zero.

S

S-100 bus *n.* **S-100 总线**

A 100-pin bus specification used in the design of computers built around the Intel 8080 and Zilog Z-80 microprocessors. System designs using the Motorola 6800, 68000, and Intel iAPx86 family of microprocessors have also been built around the S-100 bus. S-100 computers were extremely popular with early computer enthusiasts. They had an open architecture, which permitted the configuration of systems with a wide range of add-on expansion boards. 在以 Intel 8080 和 Z-80 微处理器为基础的计算机设计中所使用的一种 100 管脚总线规范。使用摩托罗拉 6800、68000 和 Intel iAPx86 系列微处理器的计算机系统也以 S-100 总线为基础进行设计。早期的计算机热心者对于 S-100 计算机是非常熟悉的。它们具有开放结构，允许系统配置多种类型的附加扩展板。

SA *n.* **强先进 RISC 机**

Identifier for Intel's line of RISC-based microprocessors for portable and embedded devices. *See also* StrongARM. Intel 公司基于 RISC 的微处理器生产线的标识符，这种微处理器用于便携式或嵌入式的设备中。参阅 StrongARM。

SAA *n.* **系统应用体系结构**

Acronym for Systems Application Architecture. An IBM--developed standard for the appearance and operation of application software that will give programs written for all IBM computers - mainframe computers, minicomputers, and personal computers-a similar look and feel. SAA defines how an application interfaces with both the user and the supporting operating system. True SAA-compliant applications are compatible at the source level (before being compiled) with any SAA-compliant operating system-provided the system is capable of furnishing all the services required by the application. 为 Systems Application Architecture 的缩略语。一种由 IBM 公司推出的有关应用软件的外观与操作的标准。该标准使为所有 IBM 计算机(大型机、小型机、个人计算机等)编写的程序看上去以至感觉十分相似。SAA 定义了用户和所支持的操作系统之间的应用程序接口。真正符合 SAA 结构的应用程序在源码级(编译以前)与任何 SAA 结构的操作系统(只要该系统能提供应用程序所需的所有服务)都是兼容的。

Sad Mac *n.* **沮丧的 Mac**

An error indication that occurs on Apple Macintosh computers when the system fails the initial diagnostic test. A Sad Mac is a picture of a Macintosh with a frowning face and X's for eyes, with an error code beneath the picture. Apple 公司 Macintosh 计算机在系统初始化失败时出现的一个错误提示符号。沮丧的 Mac 是一张 Macintosh 图片，图中皱着眉头的脸上有一双打着 X 的眼睛。图片下方还有错误码。

safe mode *n.* **安全模式**

In some versions of Windows, such as Windows 95, a boot mode that bypasses startup files and loads only the most basic drivers. Safe mode allows the user to correct some problem with the system for example, if the system fails to boot or the registry has become corrupted. *See also* boot[1]. 诸如 Windows 95 等视窗操作系统中的某些版本中的一种启动模式，在这种模式下，忽略启动文件并仅装载大多数驱动程序。安全模式允许用户纠正该系统存在的问题——例如系统启动失败或者注册表被破坏。参阅 boot[1]。

salt *n.* 【安全】要素

Random data used to supplement encryption schemes. A salt value allows two identical packets of data to be encrypted into two different packets of ciphertext using the same key by changing the salt value with each packet. *Also called*: salt string, salt value. 用于辅助加密方案的随机数据，允许两个相同的数据包使用相同的钥匙，加密成两个不同的密文包，具体做法是改变该要素的取值，每个包有自己的取值。也称为 salt string, salt value。

Samba *n.* Samba 软件

A popular freeware program that provides file and print services, authentication and authorization, name resolution, and service announcement (browsing). As a file server, Samba enables the sharing of files, printers, and other resources on a UNIX Samba server with Windows clients over a network. Based on the Server Message Block (SMB) protocol, Samba originally was developed as a Network File System (NFS) for UNIX by Andrew Tridgell. *See also* NFS, SMB. 一种流行的自由软件程序，提供文件和打印服务程序、认证和授权服务程序、姓名解决方案和服务宣告浏览。Samba 作为文件服务器能够让网上各种 Windows 客户系统共享文件、打印机和 UNIX Samba 服务器上的其他资源。Samba 以服务器块(SMB)协议为基础，原先是由 Andrew Tridgell 为 UNIX 开发的网络文件系统(NFS)。参阅 NFS, SMB。

sampling *vb.* 【动】采[取，抽]样

1. In statistics, gathering data from a representative subset of a larger group (called a population)-for example, determining a country's presumed voting pattern by polling a demographic cross section of voters. Other uses of this type of sampling might include checking the accuracy and efficiency of computerized transactions by reviewing every hundredth transaction or predicting traffic volumes by measuring traffic flow in a few strategic streets. There are many statistical procedures for estimating how accurately a given sample reflects the behavior of a group as a whole. 在统计学中，从较大组(称为总体)中的有代表性的子集中采集数据，例如，通过对选民组的统计分析而进行的民意测验以决定一个国家假定的选举模式。该类取样的其他例子，包括：通过每 100 个事物为单位来检查计算机化事务的精度和效率，或通过在一些关键的街道上测量交通流量来预测未来的交通量。有许多统计方法被用作评估一个给定的样本如何准确地反映其整体行为。

2. The conversion of analog signals to a digital format; samples are taken at periodic intervals to measure and record some parameter, such as a signal from a temperature sensor or a microphone. Analog-to-digital converters are used in computers to sample analog signals as voltages and convert them to the binary form a computer can process. The two primary characteristics of this type of sampling are the sampling rate (usually expressed in samples per second) and the sampling precision (expressed in bits; 8-bit samples, for instance, can measure an input voltage accurate to 1/256 of the measured range). 将模拟信号转换成数字形式，周期性地获取样本以测量和记录某些参数，例如从温度传感器或麦克风上获得信号。在计算机中使用模拟数字转换器，对电压这样的模拟信号取样，并将它们转换成计算机能处理的二进制形式。这种取样的两个主要特征是：抽样速率(一般用样本每秒表示)和抽样精度(一般用位表示；例如 8 位取样，可以使输入电压达到所测范围的 1/256 的测量精度)。

sampling rate *n.* 抽样速率，采样率

The frequency with which samples of a physical variable, such as sound, are taken. The higher the sampling rate (that is, the more samples taken per unit of time), the more closely the digitized result resembles the original. *See also* sampling (definition 2). 对物理变量(如声音等)的取样频率。取样速率越高(单位时间内取到的样本越多)，数字结果就越接近原来的模拟值。参阅 sampling (第 2 个释义)。

sampling synthesizer *n.* 取[采]样合成器

A device designed to reproduce sounds, at differing frequencies, based on a digitized sound stored in read-only memory. For example, a recorded piano note, digitized and stored in memory, is used by the synthesizer to create other piano-like notes.

一种以只读存储器中存储的数字化声音为基础，重新合成不同频率声音的设备。例如，将一个经录音的钢琴音符数字化并存储在存储器中，合成器可用它去生成其他类钢琴音符。

samurai *n.* 红(色黑)客

A hacker employed by a company or organization to manage network security or conduct legal cracking operations. A samurai uses the skills of a hacker to meet the legitimate needs of an employer.

一种由公司或组织所雇用的黑客，但目的是负责管理网络的安全，或引导进行合法的破坏操作。红客是使用黑客的技能按雇主的合法要求进行工作。

SAN *n.* 存储区域网络

See(见) storage area network.

sandbox *n.* 试运行安全区；砂盒

1. Java Virtual Machine security area for downloaded (remote or untrusted) applets, an area in which such applets are confined and prevented from accessing system resources. Confinement to the sandbox prevents downloaded applets from carrying out potentially dangerous operations, maliciously or otherwise. They have to "play" inside the sandbox, and any attempt to "escape" is thwarted by the Java Security Manager. *See also* applet, Java Virtual Machine. 用于下载(远程的或非信任的)Java 小程序的 Java 虚拟机安全区域，在该区域中此类 Java 小程序被限制和禁止访问系统资源。对安全区的限制防止了下载的 Java 程序恶意地或其他目的地进行潜在的危险操作。它们不得不在安全区内"操作"，任何试图"跨区操作"的行为都将被 Java 安全管理程序阻止。参阅 applet, Java Virtual Machine。

2. Slang for the research and development department at many software and computer companies.

一种行话，许多软件和计算机公司对研发部门的称呼。

sans serif *adj.* 【修】无衬线

Literally, "without stroke"; describes any type face in which the characters have no serifs (the short lines or ornaments at the upper and lower ends of the strokes). A sans serif typeface usually possesses a more straightforward, geometric appearance than a typeface with serifs and typically lacks the contrast between thick and thin strokes found in serif faces. Sans serif typefaces are used more frequently in display type, such as headlines, than in blocks of text. *Compare* serif[1].

该词直译是"无衬线"；形容一种字体没有上下衬线(笔划上下端头的短线或装饰线)。一个没有上下衬线的字体比起有衬线的字体来，一般有更明快的几何外观，但缺乏有衬线字体的那种粗细笔划对比度。无衬线字体多用于显示，如大字标题，而不用于正文中。比较 serif[1]

SAOL *n.* 简单声[音]频乐队语言

Acronym for Structured Audio Orchestra Language. Part of the MPEG-4 standard, SAOL describes a set of tools for producing computer music, audio for computer games, streaming Internet sound or music, and other multimedia applications. SAOL is a flexible computer language for describing music synthesis and integrating synthetic sound with recorded sound in an MPEG-4 bit stream. *See also* bit stream, MPEG-4, streaming (definition 1). 为 Structured Audio Orchestra Language 的缩略语。MPEG-4 标准的一部分。SAOL 描述了一组工具软件，这些工具用来生产计算机音乐，计算机游戏的声音，流式因特网声音和音乐，或其他各种多媒体应用程序。SAOL 是一个灵活的计算机语言，这种语言以 MPEG-4 位流的形式描述音乐合成并且能够对合成声音和录制声音进行集成。参阅 bit stream，MPEG-4，streaming (第 1 个释义)。

SAP *n.* 服务广告协议

See(见) Service Advertising Protocol.

SAPI *n.* 语音应用程序编程接口

Acronym for Speech Application Programming Interface. A feature in Windows 9x and Windows NT that allows applications to include speech recognition or convert text to speech. *Also called*: Speech API. *See also* voice recognition. 为 Speech Application Programming Interface 的缩略语。Windows 9x 和 Windows NT 系统中的一种可选用的功能部件，允许应用程序进行语音识别或将文本转换为语音。也称为 Speech API。参阅 voice recognition。

SAS *n.* 单连接站

See(见) single attachment station.

S

SASL *n.* 简单验证和安全层

Acronym for Simple Authentication and Security Layer. An authentication support mechanism for use with connection-based protocols. SASL allows a client to request identification from a server and negotiate use of an added security layer for authentication during subsequent client/server interaction. 为 Simple Authentication and Security Layer 的缩略语。一种使用基于连接协议的验证支持机制。SASL 允许客户机向服务器请求身份验证并且请求使用增加安全层，目的是为了在随后的客户机-服务器交互期间进行身份验证。

satellite *n.* 卫星

See(见) communications satellite.

satellite computer *n.* 卫星计算机，从机

A computer that is connected to another computer, with which it interacts over a communications link. As its name indicates, a satellite computer is of lesser "stature" than the main, or host, computer; the host controls either the satellite itself or the tasks the satellite performs. *See also* remote communications. 一种通过通信线路与另一台计算机连接并进行交互的计算机。正如它的名字所表明的那样，一台卫星计算机不如主计算机那样完善。主机既控制从机本身，也控制从机所执行的任务。参阅 remote communications。

satellite dish *n.* 圆盘式卫星天线

A parabolic (dish-shaped) reflector and antenna that is used for transmitting and receiving signals between the ground and earth satellites. Satellite dishes are commonly used for receiving television transmissions. 一种抛物面(圆盘形)形的反射器和天线，用于在地面和地球卫星之间发送并接收信号。圆盘式卫星天线通常用于接收电视传输信号。

saturated mode *n.* 饱和态

The state in which a switching device or amplifier is passing the maximum possible current. A device is in saturated mode when increasing the control signal does not result in output of additional current. 开关器件或放大器通过最大允许电流时所处的状态。当对某个设备增加控制信号而没有导致附加电流的输出时，该设备就处于饱和方式。

saturation *n.* 饱和(度)

1. In a switching device or amplifier, the fully conducting state. At saturation, the device is passing the maximum possible current. The term is most commonly used with reference to circuits containing bipolar or field-effect transistors. 在开关设备或放大器中，指完全导通的状态。在饱和状态下，该设备正通过最大可能电流。该术语常用来指含有双极性或场效应晶体管的电路。

2. In color graphics and printing, the amount of color in a specified hue, often specified as a percentage. *See also* HSB. 在彩色图形和印刷技术中，指某一种指定色调中的色彩量，通常以百分数表示。参阅 HSB。

save *vb.* 【动】保存

To write data (typically a file) to a storage medium, such as a disk or tape. 将数据(一般是文件)写到磁盘或磁带等的存储介质上。

SAX *n.* 简单 XML 应用程序编程接口

Acronym for Simple API for XML. An event driven application program interface (API) used to interpret an XML file. SAX works with an XML parser, providing an interface between the parser and an XML application. SAX is used as an alternative to the more complex object-based Document Object Model (DOM) interface. *See also* DOM.

为 Simple API for XML 的缩略语。一种事件驱动的应用程序接口，这种接口用来解释 XML 文件。SAX 和一个 XML 分析程序一道进行工作，在分析程序和 XML 应用程序之间提供一个接口。SAX 可用作为一个比较复杂的基于对象的文档对象模型接口的替代接口。参阅 DOM。

scalability *n.* 可伸扩性

A measure of how well a computer, service, or application can grow to meet increasing performance demands. For server clusters, it is the ability to incrementally add one or more systems to an existing cluster when the overall load of the cluster exceeds its capabilities. *See also* server cluster. 一种如何使计算机、服务系统或应用程序能迅速发展以满足日益增长的高性能要求的措施。对于服务器簇来讲，这种能力指的是当服务器簇的总负载超过了它的能力时逐渐增加一个或多个系统的能力。参阅 server cluster。

S

scalable *adj.* 【修】可扩展[缩放]

Of or relating to the characteristic of a piece of hardware or software or a network that makes it possible for it to expand-or shrink-to meet future needs and circumstances. For example, a scalable network allows the network administrator to add many additional nodes without the need to redesign the basic system. 用于修饰或说明某个硬件、软件或网络的特性，该特性表明硬件、软件或网络是否能够扩展以满足未来的需要。例如，可扩展的网络允许网管人员不用重新设计基础的网络体系就能够加入更多的网点。

scalable font *n.* 可缩放比例字型

Any font that can be scaled to produce characters in varying sizes. Examples of scalable fonts are screen fonts in a graphical user interface, stroke fonts (such as Courier) and outline fonts common to most PostScript printers, TrueType fonts, and the method for screen font definition used in Macintosh System 7. In contrast, most text-based interfaces and printing devices (such as daisywheel printers) offer text in only one size. *See also* outline font, PostScript font, screen font, stroke font, TrueType. 任何可进行缩放以生成可变大小字符的字型。可缩放字型的例子有：图形用户界面中的屏幕字型、大多数 PostScript 打印机所常用的笔画字型(例如 Courier 字体)和轮廓字型、TrueType 字型，以及在 Macintosh 系统 7 中用于定义屏幕字型的方法。相反，大多数基于正文的接口和打印设备(如菊花轮打印机)只提供一种大小的文本(字符)。参阅 outline font PostScript font, screen font stroke font TrueType。

scalable parallel processing *n.* 可缩放并行处理(技术)

Multiprocessing architectures in which additional processors and additional users can easily be added without excessive increases in complexity and loss of performance. *Acronym*: SPP. 指多重处理的体系结构，在这种体系结构中，或说使用这种技术，无须额外增加系统的复杂性，也不会降低系统的性能就能轻松地向系统中添加更多的处理器和更多的用户。缩略为 SPP

Scalable Processor Architecture *n.* 可缩放处理机体系结构

See(见) SPARC.

Scalable Vector Graphics *n.* 可缩放矢量图形(字符)

See(见) SVG.

scalar *n.* 标量

A factor, coefficient, or variable consisting of a single value (as opposed to a record, an array, or some other complex data structure). *Compare* vector. 一种由单个值构成的因子、系数或变量(与记录、数组或某些其他复杂的数据结构相反)。比较 vector

scalar data type *n.* 标量数据类型

A data type defined as having a predictable and enumerable sequence of values that can be compared for greater-than/less-than relationships. Scalar data types include integers, characters, user-defined enumerated data types, and (in most implementations) Boolean values. Some debate exists as to whether or not floating-point numbers can be considered a scalar data type; although they can be ordered, enumeration is often questionable because of rounding and conversion errors. *See also* Boolean expression enumerated data type floating-point number. 一种数据类型，定义为一个可预测的并可枚举的值序列，该值序列可作大于、小于关系比较。标量数据类型有整数、字符、用户定义的可枚举数据类型和(在绝大多数的实现过程中的)布尔取值。关于浮点数是否可以看成标量类型的问题稍有争议；虽然浮点数可以排序，但由于舍入和转换错误，枚举常常成为问题。参阅 Boolean expression enumerated data type floating- point number。

scalar processor *n.* 标量处理机

A processor designed for high-speed computation of scalar values. A scalar value can be represented by a single number. 一种用于高速标量数值计算的处理机。一个标量值可以用一个单一的数值表示。

scalar variable *n.* 标量变量

See(见) scalar.

scale[1] *n.* 刻度，标度

A horizontal or vertical line on a graph that shows *minimum*, *maximum*, *and interval* values for the data plotted. 图形中的一种水平线或垂直线，用于表示所述数据的最小值、最大值和间隔取值

（单位）。

scale[2] *vb.* 【动】缩放；定标

1. To enlarge or reduce a graphic display, such as a drawing or a proportional character font, by adjusting its size proportionally. 按比例调整尺寸来放大或缩小图形显示中的一幅图或一个比例字符字型。

2. To alter the way in which values are represented so as to bring them into a different range for example, to change linear feet to quarter inches on a blueprint drawing of a house. 改变某些值的表示方法，从而使它们处在不同的范围中。例如，在一幢房屋的蓝图上，把线性英尺改成四分之一英寸。

3. In programming, to determine the number of digits occupied by fixed-point or floating-point numbers. *See also* fixed-point notation floating-point number. 在程序设计中，确定定点数或浮点数所占的位数。参阅 fixed-point notation floating-point number

scaling *n.* 缩放(法)

In computer graphics, the process of enlarging or reducing a graphical image--scaling a font to a desired size or scaling a model created with a CAD program, for example. *See also* CAD. 在计算机图形学中，放大或缩小一个图形图像的过程或方法。例如，将一个字型缩放到所要的大小或者缩放一个由 CAD 程序产生的模型。参阅 CAD。

scan *vb.* 【动】扫描

1. In television and computer display technologies, to move an electron beam across the inner surface of the screen, one line at a time, to light the phosphors that create a displayed image. 在电视和计算机显示技术中，使电子束在屏幕内表面上移动，每次一行，使得磷发光从而产生显示图像。

2. In facsimile and other optical technologies, to move a light-sensitive device across an image-bearing surface such as a page of text, converting the light and dark areas on the surface to binary digits that can be interpreted by a computer. 在传真和其他光学技术中，扫描意味着移动一个感光设备，使其通过如一页正文一类的载有图像的表面，并将其明暗区域转换为计算机能解释的二进制数字。

scan code *n.* 扫描码

A code number transmitted to an IBM or compatible computer whenever a key is pressed or released. Each key on the keyboard has a unique scan code. This code is not the same as the ASCII code for the letter, number, or symbol shown on the key; it is a special identifier for the key itself and is always the same for a particular key. When a key is pressed, the scan code is transmitted to the computer, where a portion of the ROM BIOS (read-only memory basic input/output system) dedicated to the keyboard translates the scan code into its ASCII equivalent. Because a single key can generate more than one character (lowercase *a* and uppercase *A*, for example), the ROM BIOS also keeps track of the status of keys that change the keyboard state, such as the Shift key, and takes them into account when translating a scan code. *Compare* key code. 当按下或释放一个键时，发送给 IBM 及其兼容机的一种代码(编号)。键盘上的每一个键都有一个唯一的扫描码。扫描码与键上所表示的字母、数字或符号的 ASCII 码不一样，它是该键本身的特殊标识。对于一个特定的键，扫描码是唯一的。当按下一个键时，扫描码就被送至计算机，ROM BIOS(只读存储器基本输入输出系统)中用于键盘的一部分例程将扫描码翻译成相应的 ASCII 码。因为一个键能产生一个以上的字符(小写 a、大写 A)，所以 ROM BIOS 跟踪能改变键盘状态的键的状态(例如 shift 键)，并在翻译扫描码时考虑到这些情况。比较 key code

scan head *n.* 扫描头

An optical device found in scanners and fax machines that moves across the subject being scanned, converts light and dark areas to electrical signals, and sends those signals to the scanning system for processing. 在传真机和扫描仪中必备的一种光学器件。当它扫过要扫描的对象时，将其明暗区域的信息转换成电信号并发送给扫描系统以进行处理。

scan line *n.* 扫描线

1. One of many horizontal lines of a graphics display screen, such as a television or raster-scan monitor. 诸如电视机或光栅扫描监视器一类的图

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形显示屏中，许多水平线中的一条。

2. A single row of pixels read by a scanning device. 由扫描设备读取单独的一行像素。

scanner *n.* **扫描仪**

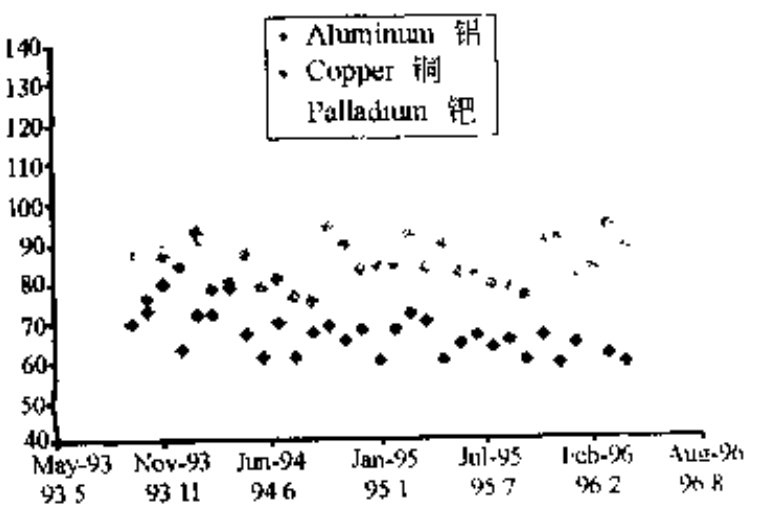
An optical input device that uses light sensing equipment to capture an image on paper or some other subject. The image is translated into a digital signal that can then be manipulated by optical character recognition (OCR) software or graphics software. Scanners come in a number of types, including flatbed (scan head passes over a stationary subject), feed (subject is pulled across a stationary scan head), drum (subject is rotated around a stationary scan head), and handheld (user passes device over a stationary subject). 一种利用光感设备捕获纸张或其他物体上的图像的光学输入设备。该图像转换成数字信号后，能被光学字符识别软件和图像软件处理。扫描仪有许多种类型，如平板式(物体固定，扫描头移动)、进纸式(扫描头固定，拖动物体)、滚筒式(扫描头固定，物体环绕在扫描头上)、手持式(物体固定，用户移动扫描仪)等。

scan rate *n.* **扫描速率**

See(见) refresh rate.

scatter diagram *n.* **散点[射]图**

A graph consisting of points whose coordinates represent values of data, often used to illustrate a correlation between one or more variables and a test group. See the illustration. *Also called*: point chart, point diagram. 一种由许多其坐标可以表示数据值的点组成的图形，经常用来图示单个或多个变量与测试组之间的相互关系。参阅本条目的图例。也称为 point chart, point diagram。



Scatter diagram

schedule *vb.* **【动】调度**

To program a computer to perform a specified action at a specified time and date. 通过编程序让计算机在指定的日期和时间去执行指定的动作(即任务)。

scheduler *n.* **调度程序**

An operating-system process that starts and ends tasks (programs), manages concurrently running processes, and allocates system resources. *Also called*: dispatcher. 操作系统中的一种进程，专用于启动并终止某些任务(即程序)，管理当前正在运行的进程以及分配系统资源。也称为 dispatcher。

scheduling algorithm *n.* **调度算法**

An algorithm that governs the proper timing of a sequence of events in an operating system or application. For example, an effective motion graphics scheduling algorithm would be able to retrieve the graphic objects, process them, and display them without causing stutter or disruptions. *See also* algorithm. 操作系统或应用程序中，一种用于管理事件序列的相应时间分配的算法。例如，一个有效的运动图形调度算法能检索图形对象，并对它们进行处理，然后正常地(即无断续、不中断)进行显示。参阅 algorithm。

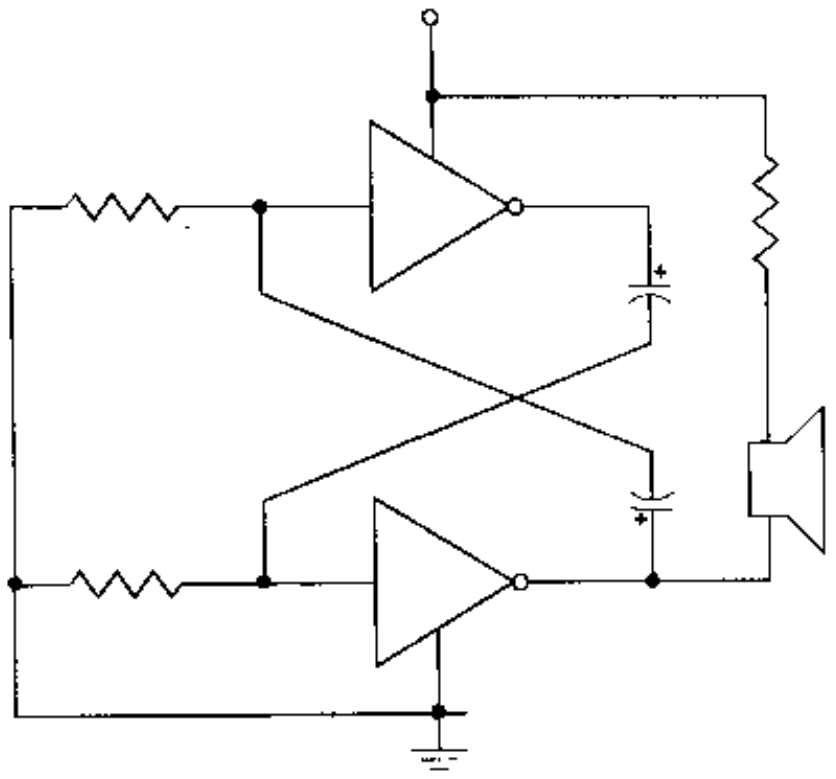
schema *n.* **模式**

A description of a database to a database management system (DBMS) in the language provided by the DBMS. A schema defines aspects of the database, such as attributes (fields) and domains and parameters of the attributes. 一种对数据库的描述，该描述用数据库管理系统(DBMS)提供的(数据定义)语言写成，供 DBMS 使用。它可以定义该数据库的方方面面，如属性(字段)以及该属性的值域与参数等。

schematic *n.* **电路图**

A diagram that shows a circuit's components and the connections between them using lines and a set of standard symbols to represent various electronic components. See the illustration. 一种表示电路中的各个元器件和它们之间的连接关系的图，其中用线表示连接关系，用一组标准符号表示不同的电子(元)器件。参阅本条目的图例。

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Schematic

Schottky diode *n.* 肖特基二极管

A type of diode (device that passes current in one direction) in which a semiconductor layer and a metal layer are brought into contact. It is characterized by very fast switching speeds. *Also called*: hot carrier diode, Schottky barrier diode. 一种二极管(电流按只沿着一个方向流动的器件),它由一层半导体材料和一层金属材料组成,其特点是具有极快的开关速度。也称为 hot carrier diode, Schottky barrier diode。

scientific notation *n.* 科学记数法

A floating-point method of representing a number, especially a very large or very small one, in which numbers are expressed as products consisting of a number between 1 and 10 multiplied by a power of 10. Scientific notation commonly uses the letter E in place of "times 10," as in 5.0E3, meaning 5.0 times 10 to the third power, or 10^3. *See also* floating-point notation. 一种表示数(特别是极大或极小的数)的浮点方法。其中数表示为由一个在 1～10 之间的数和 10 的幂次方相乘的积。科学记数法通常使用 E 字符代替乘以 10,比如 5.0E3 表示 5.0 乘以 10 的 3 次方。参阅 floating-point notation

sci. newsgroups *n.* 新闻组

Usenet newsgroups that are part of the sci. hierarchy and begin with "sci." These newsgroups are devoted to discussions of scientific research and applications, except for computer science, which is discussed in the comp. newsgroups. *See also* newsgroup traditional newsgroup hierarchy Usenet. *Compare* comp. newsgroups misc. newsgroups news. newsgroups rec. newsgroups soc. newsgroups talk. newsgroups. sci 层中,以 sci. 开头的友思网(Usenet)新闻组,用于讨论除计算机科学外的科学研究与应用问题,而计算机科学在 comp. 新闻组中讨论。参阅 newsgroup traditional newsgroup hierarchy Usenet。比较 comp. newsgroups misc. newsgroups news. newsgroups rec. newsgroups soc. newsgroups talk. newsgroups。

scissoring *n.* 剪取,剪裁

See(见) clip.

scope *n.* 作用域;示波器

1. In programming, the extent to which an identifier, such as a constant, data type, variable, or routine, can be referenced within a program. Scope can be global or local. Scope can also be affected by redefining identifiers, such as by giving the same name to both a global variable and a local variable. *See also* block1(definition 3) global local. 在程序设计中,常数、数据类型、变量、例程等标识符在程序内部被引用时的取值范围。作用域有全局和局部两种。它会因标识符的重新定义而受影响,例如,给出一个与全局变量同名的局部变量。参阅 block1(第 3 个释义) global local。

2. In electronics, slang for oscilloscope. *See also* oscilloscope. 在电子学中,示波器的俗称。参阅 oscilloscope。

score *n.* 分数,得分

When referring to a spelling checker, a score is a number that indicates how much a replacement word differs from the original misspelled word. A low score indicates that the misspelled word was changed slightly, while a high score indicates that the word was changed a great deal. 对于一个拼写检查器,分数就是一个数字,这个数字表示替换词与原始拼错的词相差的程度。较低的分数表示拼错的词只是有很少的改动;较高的分数表示这个词的改动很大。

SCP *n.* 简单控制协议

Acronym for Simple Control Protocol. A

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lightweight peer-to-peer networking protocol for devices that have limited processing and memory resources and operate over limited-bandwidth networks such as powerline carrier (PLC) systems. Products using SCP can interoperate with products using the Universal Plug and Play (UPnP), CEBus, and Home Plug & Play (HPnP) standards. Developed by a team of companies including Microsoft and General Electric, SCP enables the interaction between UPnP devices, devices based on Internet Protocol (IP), and non-IP-capable devices such as coffeemakers and alarm clocks. SCP, which was designed as a stand-alone protocol, can be used in residential, commercial, industrial, and utility applications. *See also* UPnP networking.

为 Simple Control Protocol 的缩略语。一种简易的对等网络协议,使用这个协议的设备仅有有限的处理和存储器资源,而且只能在有限带宽的网络如电力线载波(PLC)系统上进行操作。使用 SCP 的产品能够与使用统一即插即用(UPnP)的、CEBus 和家用即插即用(HPnP)标准的产品配合运行。简单控制协议由包括微软公司和美国通用电气公司在内的几家公司共同开发,这种协议能够实现 UpnP 器件、基于因特网协议(IP)的器件与无因特网功能的器件,(如煮咖啡壶、闹钟)的互操作。SCP 被设计作为一种独立的协议,能够被用器件在日常生活、商业、工业以及公共设施软件。参阅 UPnP networking。

SCR *n.* **可控硅整流器**

See(见) silicon-controlled rectifier.

scrambler *n.* **扰频器**

A device or program that reorders a signal sequence in order to render it indecipherable. *See also* encryption. 一种可将信号序列重新组合以使信号变得不可辨认的器件设备或程序 参阅 encryption。

scrap *n.* **剪贴件**

An application or system file maintained for storing data that has been marked for movement, copying, or deletion. *See also* clipboard (definition 1). 一种用于存储那些已标明为要"移走"、"拷贝"或"删除"的数据的应用程序或系统文件。参阅 clipboard (第 1 个释义)。

scrapbook *n.* **剪贴簿**

1. A file in which a series of text and graphical images can be saved for subsequent use. 其中存储一系列正文和图像以备后用的一种文件。

2. A Macintosh system file that can hold a number of text and graphical images for later use. *Compare* clipboard (definition 1). 一种 Macintosh 的系统文件,该文件中可以保存一定数量的文本和图像以备后用。比较 clipboard (第 1 个释义)。

scratch[1] *n.* **暂存区,暂存文件**

A memory region or file used by a program or operating system to hold work in progress temporarily. Created and maintained usually without the end user's knowledge, the scratch is needed only until the current session is terminated, at which time the data is saved or discarded. *Also called*: scratch file. *See also* temporary file. *Compare* scrap. 操作系统或应用程序使用的用于程序临时执行的内存区域或文件。通常最终用户并不知道暂存区的建立与维护。暂存区只有到当前的话路要中止时才需要,那时,将暂存文件中的内容保存到磁盘上或删除掉。也称为 scratch file。参阅 temporary file。比较 scrap。

scratch[2] *vb.* **【动】擦除**

To erase or discard data. 擦去或消除数据。

scratch file *n.* **暂存区,暂存文件**

See(见) scratch[1].

scratchpad *n.* **暂时存储区;高速存储电路**

1. A temporary storage area used by a program or operating system for calculations, data, and other work in progress. *See also* scratch1 temporary file. 操作系统或应用程序在进行计算、数据处理或其他处理工作时所使用的一段临时内存区。参阅 scratch1 temporary file。

2. A high-speed memory circuit used to hold small items of data for rapid retrieval. *See also* cache. 一种用来保存快速检索所用的少量数据项的高速存储电路。参阅 cache。

scratchpad memory *n.* **暂存器**

See(见) cache.

scratchpad RAM *n.* **暂用内存**

Memory used by a central processing unit (CPU) for temporary data storage. *Also called*: scratchpad, scratchpad memory. *See also* central processing unit register. 由 CPU 使用的用于临时

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数据存储的内存。也称为 scratchpad，scratchpad memory。参阅 central processing unit register。

scream *vb.* 【动】高速运转

To operate at very high speed. For example, a modem that can transfer data several times faster than the one it replaced or a computer with a very high clock speed could be said to "scream." 以非常高的速度运行。例如，一种调制解调器可以比它所代替的另一种以快几倍的速度传输数据，或者具有很高时钟速率的计算机都可以说是"高速运转"的。

screamer *n.* 高速运行设备

Slang for a piece of computer equipment that operates at a very high speed. Generally, "screamers" are the newest versions of a particular piece of equipment, such as a PC with the latest, fastest microprocessor, or are comprised of multiple components that increase the operating speed over standard models, such as a PC that has a huge amount of RAM (Random Access Memory), a highperformance video board, a superfast CD-ROM drive, and the latest microprocessor. However, as technology evolves and new, faster devices are introduced, yesterday's screamer rapidly becomes today's snail. 一种俚语，说明以非常高的速度运行的一类计算机设备。通常"高速设备"是特定设备类型的最新版本，例如带有最新、最快微处理器的个人计算机，或集成了多个部件的增加了操作速度，比标准型号速度高的机器，例如具有大量 RAM(随机存取存储器)、高性能视频卡、超高速光盘驱动器和最新的微处理器的个人计算机。但是，随着技术的发展和更新，更快的设备不断地被推出，过去的"高速设备"很快成了现在的"蜗牛"。

screen angle *n.* 屏幕角度

The angle at which the dots in a halftone screen are printed. A correct angle will minimize blur and other undesirable effects, such as moiré patterns. *See also* color separation (definition 1) halftone moiré. 像点(即像素)在半色调屏幕上显示出来的角度。正确的角度可以使屏幕闪烁及其他副作用(如波纹效应)达到最小。参阅 color separation (第 1 个释义) halftone moiré。

screen buffer *n.* 屏幕缓冲区

See(见) video buffer.

screen dump *n.* 屏幕转储

A duplicate of a screen image; essentially, a snapshot of the screen that is either sent to a printer or saved as a file. 屏幕映像的副本，本质上是一种屏幕的"快照"，既可送至打印机打印出来，也可以文件形式保存起来。

screen flicker *n.* 屏幕(图像)闪烁

See(见) flicker.

screen font *n.* 屏幕字型

A typeface designed for display on a computer monitor screen. Screen fonts often have accompanying PostScript fonts for printing to PostScript-compatible printers. *See also* derived font intrinsic font. *Compare* PostScript font printer font. 一种为在计算机屏幕上显示而专门设计的字型。为在 PostScript 兼容打印机打印，屏幕字型常采用相应的 PostScript 字型。参阅 derived font intrinsic font。比较 PostScript font printer font。

screen frequency *n.* 屏幕频率

See(见) halftone.

screen grabber *n.* 屏幕抓取器

See(见) grabber (第 3 个定义).

screen name *n.* 屏幕名称

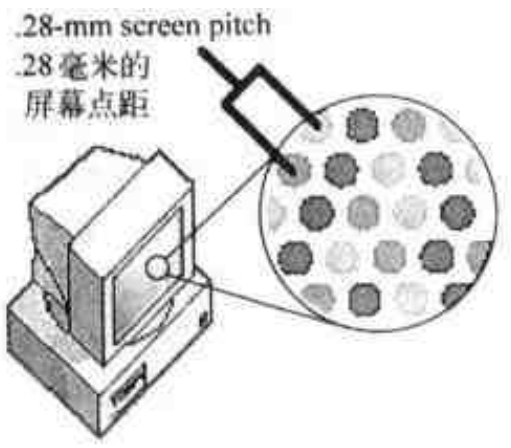
A name under which an America Online user is known. The screen name may be the same as the user's real name. *See also* America Online. 由此可获知美国在线公司的用户的一种名称，屏幕显示的用户名可以与用户的实际名称相同。参阅 America Online。

screen phone *n.* 屏幕电话

A type of Internet appliance combining a telephone with an LCD display screen, a digital fax modem, and a computer keyboard, with ports for a mouse, printer, and other peripheral devices. Screen phones can be used as regular telephones for voice communications and can also be used as terminals to gain access to the Internet and other online services. 一种因特网应用，可将电话与 LCD 显示屏、数字传真、调制解调器及键盘与鼠标、打印机和其他设备的接口联系在一起。屏幕电话能够当作普通电话使用以进行语音通信，也能用作访问因特网及其他在线服务系统的终端。

screen pitch *n.* 屏幕点距

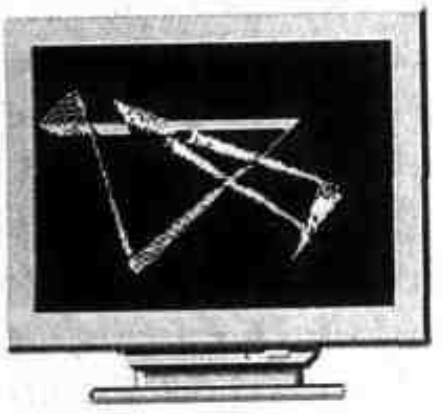
A measurement of a computer monitor's screen density, representing the distance between phosphors on the display. The lower the number, the more detail can be displayed clearly. For example, a .28-dot-pitch screen has better resolution than one with .32. See the illustration. *See also* phosphor. 一种对计算机显示器屏幕密度的度量(单位),表示显示器的相邻的两个显示像素之间的距离。点距越小,图像的细节显示得越清晰。例如,.28 点距的屏幕比.32 点距的屏幕有更好的分辨率。参阅本条目的图例。参阅 phosphor。



Screen pitch

screen saver *n.* 屏幕保护程序

A utility that causes a monitor to blank out or display a certain image after a specified amount of time passes without the keyboard being touched or the mouse being moved. Touching a key or moving the mouse deactivates the screen saver. Screen savers were originally used to prevent images from becoming permanently etched on a monitor's screen. Although modern monitors are not susceptible to this problem, screen savers remain popular for their decorative and entertainment value. See the illustration. 当计算机的键盘或鼠标在一定的时间内没有被用户使用时,就会自动启动的一种公用程序,使计算机屏幕全黑或显示为预先选定的图像。此时,若用户移动鼠标或敲击键盘上的任意键,屏幕保护程序则停止运行。屏幕保护程序在设计之初是用于防止图像长时间不变会侵蚀显示器屏幕,尽管现在的显示器对这种问题已不敏感了,但屏幕保护程序因其娱乐性和装饰价值仍受人们的喜爱。参阅本条目的图例。



Screen saver

screen shot *n.* 屏幕快照

An image that shows all or part of a computer display. 一种展示计算机显示屏幕上某一部分或全部的图像。

ScreenTips *n.* 屏幕提示

Notes that appear on the screen to provide information about a toolbar button, tracked change, or comment or to display a footnote or an endnote. Screen- Tips also display the text that will appear if you choose to insert a date or AutoText entry.

屏幕上出现的各种提示,目的是为用户提供如下各种信息:工具栏按钮信息,跟踪变化的信息,或者一些评价信息,或者显示脚注或结束提示。如果你选择插入一个日期或自动输入文本,屏幕提示也可以显示这些文本。

script *n.* 过程(文件),脚本

A program consisting of a set of instructions to an application or a utility program. The instructions usually use the rules and syntax of the application or utility. On the World Wide Web, scripts are commonly used to customize or add interactivity to Web pages. *See also* macro. 一种由应用程序或工具程序的命令所组成的程序。过程(文件)中的命令通常使用相应的应用程序或工具程序的规则和句法。在万维网中,过程(文件)通常用于在网页中定制或添加交互性。参阅 macro。

scripting language *n.* 过程语言,脚本(编辑)语言

A simple programming language designed to perform special or limited tasks, sometimes associated with a particular application or function. An example of a scripting language is Perl. *See also* Perl script. 一种专门设计用于完成特定或有限任务的、简单的程序设计语言,通常情况下与某个特定应用程序或函数相关联。过程语言的一个典型例子是 Perl。参阅 Perl script。

script kiddie *n.* 准黑客,脚本小子

A would-be hacker who does not have the technical

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skills or knowledge needed for traditional hacking methods; one who relies on easy-to-use kiddie scripts. *See also* hacker kiddie script. 一种准黑客,他没有传统黑客的技术能力和知识,仅依靠容易使用的小型脚本进行网络攻击的人。参阅 hacker kiddie script。

scriptlet *n.* 小脚本

A reusable Web page based on the features of Dynamic HTML (DHTML) that can be created with HTML text and a scripting language and then inserted as a control in another Web page or in an application. Developed by Microsoft and introduced in Internet Explorer version 4, scriptlets are implemented as. htm files that give developers a relatively easy, object-based means of creating components that reflect the Web metaphor and that can be used to add interactivity and functionality-for example, animation, color changes, pop up menus, or drag-and-drop capability—to Web pages without requiring repeated trips to the server. *Also called*: Microsoft Scripting Component. *See also* dynamic HTML. *Compare* applet. 一种基于动态 HTML 语言(DHTML)的可重用的万维网页,可以用 HTML 文本和某种脚本编程语言创建,然后作为一个控件插入另一个万维网页或其他应用程序中。小脚本是由微软公司开发的,并在第 4.0 版因特网资源管理器中推出,它作为.htm 文件执行,并为开发人员提供了相对简单、基于对象的方法,用于创建反映万维网特性和用于向万维网页添加交互性和功能性(例如,动画、色彩变化、弹出式选单或拖曳能力等)的组件,而无需向服务器反复发送请求。也称为 Microsoft Scripting Component。参阅 dynamic HTML。比较 applet。

scroll *vb.* 【动】滚动,翻屏

To move a document or other data in a window in order to view a particular portion of the document. Scrolling may be controlled by the mouse, arrow keys, or other keys on the keyboard. *See also* scroll bar. 为查阅文档中的某一指定部分,移动屏幕上某个视窗中所显示的文档内容或其他数据。滚动动作可由鼠标、箭头键或键盘上的其他键来控制。参阅 scroll bar。

scroll arrow *n.* 滚动箭头

See(见) scroll bar.

scroll bar *n.* 滚动栏

In some graphical user interfaces, a vertical or horizontal bar at the side or bottom of a display area that can be used with a mouse for moving around in that area. Scroll bars often have four active areas: two scroll arrows for moving line by line, a sliding scroll box for moving to an arbitrary location in the display area, and gray areas for moving in increments of one window at a time. 在一些图形用户界面中,一种位于显示区(即视窗)的旁边和底部的垂直或水平条形区域,使用鼠标可以移动它。滚动栏通常有四个活动区域:两个滚动箭头,用于逐行或逐列移动;一个可以滑动的滚动块,用于移动到显示区域的任意地方;灰色区域,用于一次移动一个视窗的增量。

scroll box *n.* 滚动块

See(见) elevator.

Scroll Lock key *n.* 翻屏锁定键

On the IBM PC/XT and AT and compatible keyboards, a key on the top row of the numeric keypad that controls the effect of the cursor control keys and sometimes prevents the screen from scrolling. On the enhanced and Macintosh keyboards, this key is to the right of the function keys on the top row. Many modern applications ignore the Scroll Lock setting. 在 IBM PC/XT、AT 机及其兼容机的键盘上,数字小键盘顶行中的一个键,用于管理光标控制键,有时用于防止屏幕滚动。在增强型键盘上和 Macintosh 键盘上,该键位于顶行功能键的右边。现在许多应用程序都忽略了对该键的设置。

scroll wheel *n.* 滚(动)轮

A thumbwheel on a mouse that, when turned, enables the user to scroll or zoom without clicking the scroll bar or using the keyboard. Depending on the mouse, a scroll wheel can also double as a third mouse button. *See also* scroll bar. 鼠标上的一个指轮,当它转动时,可以使用户进行滚动或缩放操作,而不需要单击滚动条或使用键盘。不同鼠标,滚轮也可以作为鼠标的第 3 个按钮复用。参阅 scroll bar。

SCSI *n.* 小计算机系统接口

Acronym for Small Computer System Interface, a

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standard high-speed parallel interface defined by the X3T9.2 committee of the American National Standards Institute (ANSI). A SCSI (pronounced "scuzzy") interface is used to connect microcomputers to SCSI peripheral devices, such as many hard disks and printers, and to other computers and local area networks. *Also called*: SCSI-1, SCSI I. *Compare* ESDI IDE. 为 Small Computer System Interface 的缩略语。一种由美国国家标准局(ANSI) X3T9.2 委员会定义的标准高速并行接口。SCSI 接口用于把微机连接到 SCSI 外部设备(如诸多的硬盘和打印机)以及其他的计算机和局域网上。也称为 SCSI-1, SCSI I。比较 ESDI IDE。

SCSI-1 *n.* **SCSI-1 接口标准**

See(见) SCSI.

SCSI-2 *n.* **SCSI-2(增强型小计算机系统的)接口标准**

An enhanced ANSI standard for SCSI (Small Computer System Interface) buses. Compared with the original SCSI standard (now called SCSI-1), which can transfer data 8 bits at a time at up to 5 MB per second, SCSI-2 offers increased data width, increased speed, or both. A SCSI-2 disk drive or host adapter can work with SCSI-1 equipment at the older equipment's maximum speed. *Also called*: SCSI II. *See also* Fast SCSI Fast/Wide SCSI SCSI Wide SCSI. *Compare* UltraSCSI. 一种增强版的小型计算机系统接口(SCSI)总线的美国国家(ANSI)标准,相对于最初的 SCSI 标准(现称为 SCSI-1)而言,可以以每秒 5 兆字节的速度每次传送 8 位数据。SCSI-2 的数据带宽更大,速度更快。SCSI-2 磁盘驱动器或主机适配器能与 SCSI-1 标准的设备一起工作,最大工作速度受旧式设备的限制。也称为 SCSI II。参阅 Fast SCSI Fast/Wide SCSI SCSI Wide SCSI。比较 UltraSCSI。

SCSI bus *n.* **SCSI 总线**

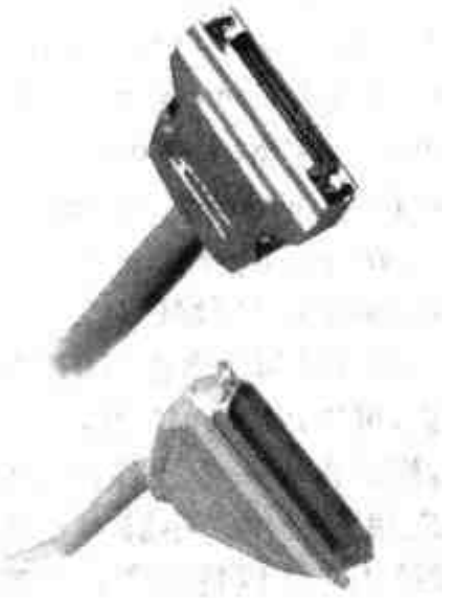
A parallel bus that carries data and control signals from SCSI devices to a SCSI controller. *See also* bus controller SCSI device. 一种在 SCSI 设备和 SCSI 控制器间传输数据信号和控制信号的并行总线。参阅 bus controller SCSI device。

SCSI chain *n.* **SCSI 链**

A set of devices on a SCSI bus. Each device (except the host adapter and the last device) is connected to two other devices by two cables, forming a daisy chain. *See also* daisy chain SCSI. 一组和 SCSI 总线相连的设备,除主适配器和最后一个设备外的每一设备通过两根线缆与另外两个设备相连,形成一个菊花形的链。参阅 daisy chain SCSI。

SCSI connector *n.* **SCSI 连接器**

A cable connector used to connect a SCSI device to a SCSI bus. See the illustration. *See also* bus connector (definition 1) SCSI device. 一种用于连接 SCSI 设备和 SCSI 总线的电缆连接器。参阅本条目的图例。参阅 bus connector (第 1 个释义) SCSI device。



SCSI connector

SCSI device *n.* **SCSI 设备**

A peripheral device that uses the SCSI standard to exchange data and control signals with a computer's CPU. *See also* peripheral SCSI. 一种遵循 SCSI 标准与计算机中的 CPU 交换数据和控制信号的外围设备。参阅 peripheral SCSI。

SCSI I *n.* **SCSI-1 接口标准**

See(见) SCSI.

SCSI II *n.* **增强型小计算机系统接口**

See(见) SCSI-2.

SCSI ID *n.* **SCSI 标识符**

The unique identity of a SCSI device. Each device connected to a SCSI bus must have a different SCSI ID. A maximum of eight SCSI IDs can be used on the same SCSI bus. *See also* bus SCSI device.

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对某台 SCSI 设备的唯一的识别符号，每一台与 SCSI 总线相连的设备必须有一个单独的 SCSI 标识符。同一根 SCSI 总线上最多可有 8 个 SCSI 标识符。参阅 bus SCSI device。

SCSI network *n.* **SCSI 网络**

A set of devices on a SCSI bus, which acts like a local area network. *See also* SCSI. 一组与 SCSI 总线相连的设备，其作用尤如一个局域网，故也称 SCSI 网络。参阅 SCSI。

SCSI port *n.* **SCSI 口**

1. A SCSI host adapter within a computer, which provides a logical connection between the computer and all of the devices on the SCSI bus. *See also* SCSI. 一种计算机内部的 SCSI 主(机)适配器，提供计算机与该 SCSI 总线上所有设备之间的逻辑连接。参阅 SCSI。

2. A connector on a device for a SCSI bus cable. *See also* SCSI. 一种设备上供与 SCSI 总线电缆相连接的连接器。参阅 SCSI。

SDH *n.* **同步数字系列(标准)**

See(见) Synchronous Digital Hierarchy.

SDK *n.* **软件开发工具(箱)**

Acronym for software development kit. *See* developer's toolkit. 为 software development kit 的缩略语。见 developer's toolkit。

SDLC *n.* **同步数据链路控制(规程，协议)**

Acronym for Synchronous Data Link Control, the data transmission protocol most widely used by networks conforming to IBM's Systems Network Architecture (SNA). SDLC is similar to the HDLC (High-level Data Link Control) protocol developed by the International Organization for Standardization (ISO). *See also* HDLC. 为 Synchronous Data Link Control 的缩略语。遵循 IBM 的系统网络体系结构(SNA)的网络中最广泛使用的数据传输协议。SDLC 与国际标准化组织(ISO)研制的 HDLC(高级数据链路控制)协议相似。参阅 HDLC。

SDM *n.* **空间分割多路复用技术**

See(见) space-division multiplexing.

SDMI *n.* **安全数字音乐方案**

See(见) Secure Digital Music Initiative.

SDRAM *n.* **同步动态随机存取存储器**

Acronym for synchronous **DRAM**. A form of dynamic random access memory (DRAM) that can run at higher clock speeds than conventional DRAM by employing a bursting technique in which the DRAM predicts the address of the next memory location to be accessed. *See also* dynamic RAM. 为 synchronous **DRAM** 的缩略语。通过使用突发技术预测下一个将要访问的存储器单元的地址，使得与常规动态随机存取存储器相比能运行在更高时钟速度的一种动态随机存取存储器。参阅 dynamic RAM。

SDSL *n.* **对称数字用户线**

Acronym for symmetric (or single-line) digital subscriber line. Digital telecommunications technology that is a variation of HDSL. SDSL uses one pair of copper wires rather than two pairs of wires and transmits at 1.544 Mbps. *Compare* ADSL. 为 symmetric (或 single-line) digital subscriber line 的缩略语。一种数字化远程通信技术，是 HDSL 线路的变种。SDSL 使用一对铜线缆而不是两对线缆，并且传输速率为 1.544 Mbps。比较 ADSL。

.sea *n.* **.sea 文件扩展名**

A file extension for a self-extracting Macintosh archive compressed with StuffIt. *See also* self-extracting file. 一种 Macintosh 计算机中使用 StuffIt 程序压缩的可自解压的文档的文件扩展名。参阅 self-extracting file。

seamless integration *n.* **无缝集成**

The favorable result that occurs when a new hardware component or program blends smoothly into the overall operation of the system. It is usually the result of thoughtful design and programming. 新的硬件、新的程序平稳地融合到该系统的所有操作中出现的理想状态。无缝集成是精心设计和认真编程的结果。

search' *n.* **搜索，查找**

The process of seeking a particular file or specific data. A search is carried out by a program through comparison or calculation to determine whether a match to some pattern exists or whether some other criteria have been met. *See also* binary search hash search linear search search and replace wildcard character. 查找一个特定文件或指定的数据的过程。查找是通过程序来实现的，具体

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做法是通过比较或计算以确定与待找模式相一致的内容是否存在，或待找模式的其他准则是否满足。参阅 binary search hash search linear search search and replace wildcard character。

search² *vb.* 【动】查找；搜索

1. To look for the location of a file. 查找文件既定的位置。

2. To seek specific data within a file or data structure. *See also* replace. 在某个文件或数据结构中搜索指定的数据。参阅 replace。

search algorithm *n.* 搜索算法

An algorithm designed to locate a certain element, called the target, in a data structure. *See also* algorithm binary search hash search linear search.

一种在数据结构中定位一个被称为目标的特定元素的算法。参阅 algorithm binary search hash search linear search。

search and replace *n.* 查找并替换

A common process in applications such as word processors in which the user specifies two strings of characters. The process finds instances of the first string and replaces them with the second string. 字处理软件等应用程序中常见的一种处理过程，其中用户要指明两个字符串 查找字符串和替换字符串，对于所找到的字符串用替换字符串替换。

search criteria *n.* 查询规则

The terms or conditions that a search engine uses to find items in a database. *See also* search engine. 搜索引擎用于查寻数据库中有关项目的词语或条件。参阅 search engine。

search engine *n.* 查询引擎

1. A program that searches for keywords in documents or in a database. 一种可以在文档或数据库中按关键字进行搜索的程序。

2. On the Internet, a program that searches for keywords in files and documents found on the World Wide Web, newsgroups, Gopher menus, and FTP archives. Some search engines are used for a single Internet site, such as a dedicated search engine for a Web site. Others search across many sites, using such agents as spiders to gather lists of available files and documents and store these lists in databases that users can search by keyword. Examples of the latter type of search engine are Lycos and Excite. Most search engines reside on a server. *See also* agent (definition 2) FTP Gopher or gopher newsgroup spider World Wide Web. 在因特网上，一种用于查询万维网、新闻组、Gopher 选单和 FTP 文档中的文件与文档中关键字的程序。有的搜索引擎仅用于某个单一的因特网站点，例如专门用于搜索 Web 网站点的搜索引擎。也有些搜索可以跨站点。当使用跨站点搜索时，使用 Spiders 等代理工具收集可用的文件和文档的列表，并将这些信息存储在数据库中，用户可以通过关键字查询这些信息。后一种引擎有 Lycos，AliWeb，Excite 等。大多数搜索引擎驻留在服务器上。参阅 agent（第 2 个释义）FTP Gopher or gopher newsgroup spider World Wide Web。

search key *n.* 搜索关键字

1. The particular field (or column) of the records to be searched in a database. *See also* primary key secondary key. 在数据库中被搜索记录中的一个特定字段（或列）。参阅 primary key secondary key。

2. The value that is to be searched for in a document or any collection of data. 数据集或文档中要找的那个数值。

search path *n.* 存取[访问]路径

The route followed by an operating system to find the location of a stored file. The search path begins with a drive or volume (disk) designator or a network share, continues through a chain of directories and subdirectories, if any, and ends with the file name. C:\books\diction\start.exe is an example of a search path. *Also called*: access path. 操作系统查找存放某个文件位置的一种路线。此路径以磁盘驱动器或卷标的标识符为开头，随后是一系列目录和子目录名（如果有的话），最后是该文件名。例如，C:\books\diction\start.exe。也称为 access path。

search string *n.* 搜索字符串

The string of characters to be matched in a search—typically (but not necessarily) a text string. 在搜索过程中被匹配的字符串、一般（不是必须的）是一个正文串。

seat' *n.* 客户，座

S

One workstation or computer, in the context of software licensing on a per-seat basis. *See also* license agreement workstation (definition 1). 在"每台单机许可"的软件许可模式中,指一个工作站或一台计算机。参阅 license agreement workstation (第 1 个释义)。

seat[2] *vb.* 【动】归位,插入

To insert a piece of hardware fully and position it correctly in a computer or affiliated equipment, as in seating a single inline memory module (SIMM) in its socket. 将某一硬件完全而正确地置于计算机或其隶属的设备中,正如将单列直插式内存条(SIMM)插入内存槽中一样。

secondary channel *n.* 次信道

A transmission channel in a communications system that carries testing and diagnostic information rather than actual data. *Compare* primary channel. 一种通信系统中的传输信道,用于载送测试和诊断信息而不是实际的数据。比较 primary channel。

secondary key *n.* 次关键字

A field that is to be sorted or searched within a subset of the records having identical primary key values. *See also* alternate key (definition 1) candidate key. *Compare* primary key. 一种将用来排序或搜索的字段,位于具有相同主键值的记录的子集之中。参阅 alternate key (第 1 个释义) candidate key。比较 primary key。

secondary service provider *n.* 辅助服务提供者

An Internet service provider that provides a Web presence but not direct connectivity. *See also* ISP. 一种只提供万维网地址而不提供直接连接的因特网服务提供者。参阅 ISP。

secondary storage *n.* 辅助存储器,外存

Any data storage medium other than a computer's random access memory (RAM)— typically tape or disk. *Compare* primary storage. 除计算机随机存取存储器以外的其他数据存储介质。典型的外存是磁带或磁盘。比较 primary storage。

Second Generation *n.* 第二代

See(见) 2G.

second-level domain *n.* 二级域(名)

The level immediately beneath the top-level domain in the Internet's DNS hierarchy. *See also* domain (definition 3). 在因特网 DNS 层次中,紧跟在顶级域之后的级别。参阅 domain (第 3 个定义)。

second normal form *n.* 第二范式,2NF

See(见) normal form (第 1 个定义).

secret channel *n.* 保密[专用]通[信]道

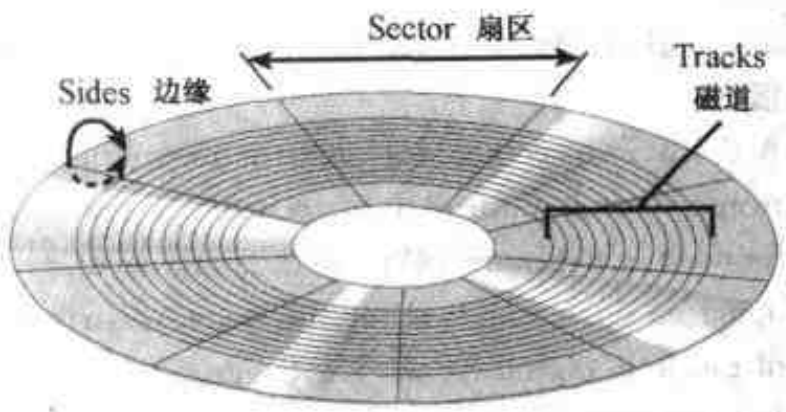
See(见) private channel.

section *n.* 节

A length of fiberoptic cable in a SONET network. *See also* line path. SONET 网络中光缆的一段。参阅 line path。

sector *n.* 扇区

A portion of the data storage area on a disk. A disk is divided into sides (top and bottom), tracks (rings on each surface), and sectors (sections of each ring). Sectors are the smallest physical storage units on a disk and are of fixed size; typically, they are capable of holding 512 bytes of information apiece. See the illustration. 磁盘上数据存储区的一个部分。一片磁盘可以分成两个磁表面(顶面和底面)、许多磁道(磁平面上的同心圆环)和扇区(圆环的一部分)。扇区是磁盘的最小物理存储单位,具有固定的大小,一般每个扇区可容纳 512 字节的信息。参阅本条目的图例。



Sector

sector interleave *n.* 扇区交错

See(见) interleave.

sector map *n.* 扇区图[表]

1. A map that indicates the unusable sectors on a disk. 一种用来指明磁盘上那些不可用扇区的映射图。

2. A table used to translate the sector numbers that are requested by the operating system into physical sector numbers. The sector map represents a different method of performing sector

interleaving. When a sector map is used, the sectors are formatted on the disk in sequential order. The mapping enables the system to read sectors in a nonsequential order. For example, using a 3-to-1 sector interleaving map, a system request for sectors 1 through 4 will result in the disk driver reading physical sectors 1, 4, 7, and 10. *See also* interleave. 一种用于将操作系统要请求的扇区号映射成物理扇区号的表。扇区图表示了另一种不同的、实现扇区交错的读取数据的方法。当使用扇区图时，磁盘扇区要按连续顺序格式化。这种映射法使系统能够读取非连续顺序的扇区(中的数据)。例如，使用 3 到 1 扇区交错图后，系统对扇区 1 到 4 的请求最终导致磁盘驱动器对磁盘物理扇区 1，4，7，和 10 的读写。参阅 interleave。

secure channel *n.* 安全信道

A communications link that has been protected against unauthorized access, operation, or use by means of isolation from the public network, encryption, or other forms of control. *See also* encryption. 一种通信链路，采用与公用网络隔离、加密、或其他形式的控制等手段对资源进行保护，以防止未授权访问、操作或使用。参阅 encryption。

Secure Digital Music Initiative *n.* 安全数字音乐倡议

A coalition of companies from the recording, electronics, and information technology industries founded in February 1999 for the purpose of developing an open standard for the secure distribution of music in digital form. The Secure Digital Music Initiative specification is designed to provide consumers with flexibility and convenient access to electronically distributed music (that is, over the Internet) while also protecting the rights of artists. *Acronym*: SDMI. *See also* MP3 Windows Media Technologies. 成立于 1999 年 2 月的录音技术、电子技术、信息技术行业联盟，主要目的是开发一个安全的、开放的、以数字格式传播音乐的标准。设计安全数字音乐联盟规范的目的是为了使消费者能够灵活地、方便地通过因特网获得电子数字音乐，同时又保护了艺术家的权利。缩略为 SDMI。参阅 MP3 Windows Media Technologies。

Secure Electronics Transactions protocol *n.* 安全电子交易协议

Protocol for conducting secure transactions over the Internet, the result of a joint effort by GTE, IBM, MasterCard, Microsoft, Netscape, SAIC, Terisa Systems, VeriSign, and Visa. *Acronym*: SET. 在因特网上进行安全交易的协议，是 GTE、IBM、MasterCard、Microsoft、Netscape、SAIC、Terisa Systems、VeriSign 以及 Visa 等公司联合工作的成果。缩略为 SET。

Secure Hash Algorithm *n.* 安全散列算法

See(见) SHA.

Secure HTTP *n.* 安全超文本传输协议

See(见) S-HTTP HTTPS.

Secure Hypertext Transfer Protocol *n.* 安全超文本传输协议

See(见) S-HTTP.

Secure/Multipurpose Internet Mail Extensions *n.* 安全多功能因特网邮件扩展规范

See(见) S/MIME.

Secure Password Authentication *n.* 安全口令鉴别程序

A feature that allows a server to confirm the identity of the person logging on. *Acronym*: SPA. 一种功能部件(即程序)，使服务器可以鉴定进入本系统的人员的身份。缩略为 SPA。

secure site *n.* 安全站点

A Web site having the capability of providing secure transactions, ensuring that credit card numbers and other personal information will not be accessible to unauthorized parties. 一种有能力提供安全交易的万维网站点，可以确保未授权的用户不能访问信用卡号和其他个人信息。

Secure Sockets Layer *n.* 安全套接层

See(见) SSL.

Secure Transaction Technology *n.* 安全交易技术

The use of the SSL (Secure Sockets Layer), S-HTTP (Secure HTTP), or both in online transactions, such as form transmission or credit card purchases. *Acronym*: STT. *See also* S-HTTP SSL. 在联机交易(如报表传输或信用卡购物)中使用安全套接层(SSL)与安全超文本传输协议(S-HTTP)。缩略为 STT。参阅

S-HTTP SSL。

secure wide area network *n.* 安全广域网

A set of computers that communicate over a public network, such as the Internet, but use security measures, such as encryption, authentication, and authorization, to prevent their communications from being intercepted and understood by unauthorized users. *Acronym*: S/WAN. *See also* authentication authorization encryption virtual private network (definition 1). 可在公用网(如因特网)上相互通信的一组计算机,而且它们使用了安全措施,如加密、认证、授权,以防止被未授权的用户破译或理解它们之间的通信。缩略为 S/WAN。参阅 authentication authorization encryption virtual private network (第 1 个释义)。

security *n.* 安全性

The technologies used to make a service resistant to unauthorized access to the data that it holds or for which it is responsible. A major focus of computer security, especially on systems that are accessed by many people or through communications lines, is the prevention of system access by unauthorized individuals. 一种技术,用于提供阻止对其所维护或者负责的数据进行非授权访问的服务。计算机安全性的主要问题是防止未授权用户访问系统,特别是多人或通过通信线路可访问的系统。

security kernel *n.* 安全内核

An operating-system kernel that is protected from unauthorized use. *See also* kernel. 一种操作系统的核心部分,它已保护起来不让未授权的用户使用。参阅 kernel。

security log *n.* 安全日志

A log, generated by a firewall or other security device, that lists events that could affect security, such as access attempts or commands, and the names of the users involved. *See also* firewall log (definition 1). 一种由防火墙或其他安全设备生成的日志(信息),其中记载了所有可能影响安全的事件,如访问企图或命令以及所涉及的用户名。参阅 firewall log (第 1 个释义)。

seed *n.* 种子值

A starting value used in generating a sequence of random or pseudorandom numbers. *See also* random number generation. 一种用于产生一串随机数和伪随机数的初值。参阅 random number generation。

seek *n.* 寻道

The process of moving the read/write head in a disk drive to the proper site, typically for a read or write operation. 将磁盘的读写磁头移到适当位置的过程,通常是为了某次读或写操作。

seek time *n.* 寻道时间

The time required to move a disk drive's read/write head to a specific location on a disk. *See also* access time (definition 2). 将磁盘的读写磁头移到磁盘上指定位置所需的时间。参阅 access time (第 2 个释义)。

segment *n.* (程序)段

A section of a program that, when compiled, occupies a contiguous address space and that is usually position independent; that is, it can be loaded anywhere in memory. With Intel-based microcomputers, a native-mode segment is a logical reference to a 64-KB contiguous portion of RAM in which the individual bytes are accessed by means of an offset value. Collectively, the segment:offset values reference a single physical location in RAM. *See also* overlay1 (definition 1) real mode segmentation. 某个程序中的一部分,经编译后要占据一段连续的地址空间。这种(程序)段通常与位置无关,就是说,它可以装到内存中的任何位置。在以 Intel 微处理器为基础的微机中,一个本机方式的(程序)段是内存中每个字节都可以利用偏移量进行逻辑访问的 64KB 连续空间。实际上,段值:偏移量共同对应于内存中的某个单一的物理位置。参阅 overlay1 (第 1 个释义) real mode segmentation。

segmentation *n.* 分段(法)

The act of breaking up a program into several sections, or segments. *See also* segment. 将程序分成几个部分或几个段的操作和做法。参阅 segment。

segmented addressing architecture *n.* 分段编[寻]址体系结构

A memory access technique typified by Intel 80x86 processors. Memory is divided into 64-KB segments in this architecture for addressing locations

under the 16-bit address scheme; 32-bit schemes can address memory in segments as large as 4 GB. *Also called*: segmented instruction addressing, segmented memory architecture. *Compare* linear addressing architecture. Intel 80x86 系列微处理器使用的一种内存存取方法。这种寻址技术在16位地址模式下,将系统内存分为以64KB为单位的段,而在32位模式下,最多可编址4GB为一段的内存空间。也称为 segmented instruction addressing, segmented memory architecture。比较 linear addressing architecture。

segmented address space *n.* 分段地址空间

An address space that is logically divided into chunks called segments. To address a given location, a program must specify both a segment and an offset within that segment. (The offset is a value that references a specific point within the segment, based on the beginning of the segment.) Because segments may overlap, addresses are not unique; there are many logical ways to access a given physical location. The Intel 80x86 real-mode architecture is segmented; most other microprocessor architectures are flat. *See also* segment. *Compare* flat address space. 一种逻辑上被划分成块(称之为段)的地址空间。当对一个给定的内存位置寻址时,程序必须给出段地址和段内偏移量(偏移量指从段首开始到段内一个特定点的值)。由于许多段可以重叠,所以,地址不是唯一的,可以有多种逻辑方法去访问同一个物理位置。Intel 80x86 实模式体系结构就是分段式的;大多数其他的微处理器的体系结构则是平板式的。参阅 segment。比较 flat address space。

segmented instruction addressing *n.* 分段式指令编[寻]址(技术)

See(见) segmented addressing architecture.

segmented memory architecture *n.* 分段式内存体系结构

See(见) segmented addressing architecture.

select *vb.* 【动】选中,选出,选定

1. In general computer use, to specify a block of data or text on screen by highlighting it or otherwise marking it with the intent of performing some operation on it. 在一般的计算机应用中,通过加亮来指明屏幕上(显示)的一个数据块或文本块,或者把它标记出来,表明将要在其上执行操作。

2. In database management, to choose records according to a specified set of criteria. *See also* sort. 在数据库管理中,按一组指定的规则选择出若干记录。参阅 sort。

3. In information processing, to choose from a number of options or alternatives, such as subroutines or input/output channels. 在信息处理中,从一组可选项(如输入输出通道或子例行程序组)中进行选择。

selected cell *n.* 选中单元

See(见) active cell.

selection *n.* 选择

1. In applications, the highlighted portion of an on-screen document. 在应用程序中,指屏幕所显示的文档中被加亮的部分。

2. In communications, the initial contact made between a computer and a remote station receiving a message. 在通信技术中,指计算机和接收报文的远程终端之间所做的初次接触。

3. In programming, a conditional branch. *See also* conditional branch. 在程序设计中,一种条件分支。参阅 conditional branch。

selective calling *n.* 选择呼叫

The capability of a station on a communications line to designate the station that is to receive a transmission. 在通信线路上,指定某个站可以接收所传输的信息的能力。

selector channel *n.* 选择通道

An input/output data transfer line used by one high-speed device at a time. 高速设备在某一时刻使用的一种输入输出数据传输链路。

selector pen *n.* 光[选择]笔

See(见) light pen.

select query *n.* 选择(性)查询

A query that asks a question about the data stored in your tables and returns a result set in the form of a datasheet, all without changing the data. 一种查询,询问有关存放在各表中的数据并以数据表单的形式返回一个结果(数据)集,所有这些动作都不会改变原来的数据。

self-adapting *adj.* 【修】自适应

The ability of systems, devices, or processes to

S

adjust their operational behavior to environmental conditions. 用于修饰或说明系统、设备或程序能够按照环境条件调整其自身操作行为的能力。

self-checking digit *n.* **自检数字**

A digit, appended to a number during its encoding, whose function is to confirm the accuracy of the encoding. *See also* checksum parity bit. 一种在其编码过程中附加在一个数之后的一位数字，其作用是确认该编码的准确性 参阅 checksum parity bit。

self-clocking *n.* **自计时(法)**

A process in which timing signals are inserted into a data stream rather than being provided by an external source, such as in phase encoding. 一种将定时信号插入到数据流中进行计时的方法，而无需通过外部信号源来提供计时功能，诸如在相位编码法中就是这样的。

self-documenting code *n.* **自编代码**

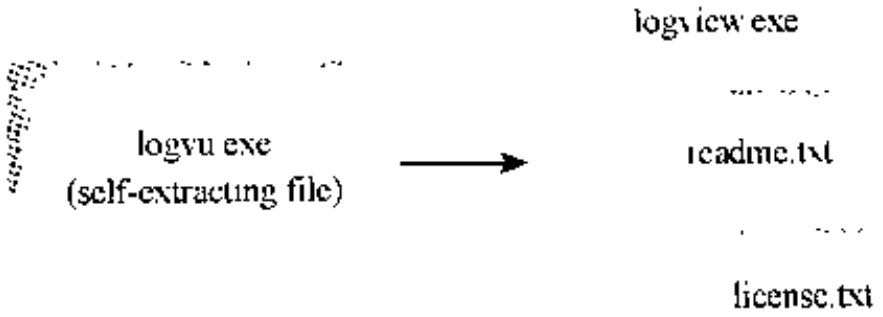
Program source code that, through its use of a high-level language and descriptive identifiers, can be understood by other programmers without the need for additional comments. 通过使用高级语言和描述性标识符，无须加入任何注释，其他编程人员就能看懂的程序源代码。

self-extracting archive *n.* **自解压文件**

See(见) self-extracting file.

self-extracting file *n.* **自解压文件**

An executable program file that contains one or more compressed text or data files. When a user runs the program, it uncompresses the compressed files and stores them on the user's hard drive. See the illustration. 一种包含一个或多个经压缩的文本或数据文件的可执行程序文件。当用户运行此程序时，它将解压这些压缩文件并将其存放在用户的硬盘上。参阅本条目的图例。



Self-extracting file

self-modifying code *n.* **自修改码**

Program code, usually object code generated by a compiler or an assembler, that modifies itself during instruction by writing new operation codes, addresses, or data values over existing instructions. *See also* pure procedure. 指程序代码，一般是指通过编译程序或汇编程序所生成的目标代码，这种代码在执行过程中将现存指令的操作码、地址或数据值进行重写，以修改程序本身。参阅 pure procedure。

self-monitoring analysis and reporting technology system *n.* **自监视分析和报告系统**

See(见) SMART system.

self-organizing map *n.* **自组织映射**

See(见) SOM (第 2 个释义).

self-test *n.* **自测(试)**

A set of one or more diagnostic tests that a computer or peripheral device (such as a printer) performs on itself. *See also* power-on self test. 计算机或外设(如打印机)对自身执行的以一次或若干次为一组的诊断性的测试。参阅 power-on self test。

self-validating code *n.* **自确认码**

Program code that can test itself to verify that it behaves correctly, usually by feeding itself a set of standard input values and testing the results against a set of expected output values. 用来自检以确认自身是否正确工作的程序代码，通常作法是给自己输入一组标准的输入值，并比较一组期望的输出值来检测输出的结果。

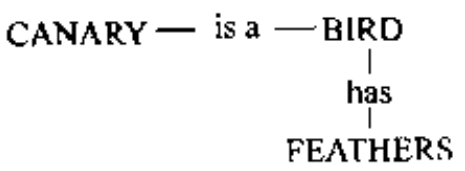
S

semantic error *n.* 语义错误

An error in meaning; a statement in a program that is syntactically correct (legal) but functionally incorrect. *See also* logic semantics (definition 1) syntax. 一种意义上的错误，即某个程序中的语句在语法上是正确(合法)的，但功能上(或在操作的过程中)却是错误的。参阅 logic semantics (第 1 个释义) syntax。

semantics *n.* 语义；语义网

1. In programming, the relationship between words or symbols and their intended meanings. Programming languages are subject to certain semantic rules; thus, a program statement can be syntactically correct but semantically incorrect; that is, a statement can be written in an acceptable form and still convey the wrong meaning. See the illustration. *See also* syntax. 在程序设计中，字词或符号和它们所表达的意思之间的关系。程序设计语言受一定语义规则的约束；这样，程序中的语句在语法可以是正确的，但在语义上却是错误的。也就是说，某个语句是按可接受的形式来编写的，但仍会产生错误的含义。参阅本条目的图例。参阅 syntax。



Semantics

2. In artificial- intelligence research, the capacity of a network to represent relationships among objects, ideas, or situations in a humanlike way. *Compare* syntax. 在人工智能研究领域中，像人一样去描述或表达对象、思想或情况之间的相互关系的网络能力。比较 syntax。

semaphore *n.* 信标

In programming, a signal a flag variable--used to govern access to shared system resources. A semaphore indicates to other potential users that a file or other resource is in use and prevents access by more than one user. *See also* flag (definition 1). 在程序设计中，一种用来对共享系统资源进行控制的信号，即一种标志变量。信标向其他潜在的用户指明：某个文件或其他资源正处于使用中，以防止一个以上的用户来访问它。参阅 flag (第 1 个释义)。

Semicon *n.* 半导体设备与材料国际会议

Short for Semiconductors Equipment and Material International Conference. A series of international conferences sponsored by the Semiconductors Equipment and Material International (SEMI), a trade group for the international semiconductor industry. The conference provides members with up-to date information on issues affecting the semiconductor industry and provides SEMI members with a forum for showcasing products and services. 为 Semiconductors Equipment and Material International Conference 的缩写。一系列由半导体设备与材料国际组织(SEMI)发起的国际会议，是一个国际半导体工业贸易集团。这个国际会议为各成员提供有关影响半导体工业种种问题的最新信息，并且为 SEMI 的成员提供展示产品与服务的论坛。

semiconductor *n.* 半导体

A substance, commonly silicon or germanium, whose ability to conduct electricity falls between that of a conductor and that of a nonconductor (insulator). The term is used loosely to refer to electronic components made from semiconductor materials. 一种导电能力介于导体和非导体(绝缘体)之间的物质，通常指硅和锗。该术语在广义上也指由半导体材料制成的电子元器件。

send *vb.* 【动】发送

To transmit a message or file through a communications channel. 利用通信信道传送一个报文或一个文件。

sendmail *n.* 发送邮件程序

A popular open-source UNIX-based implementation of the Simple Mail Transfer Protocol (SMTP) for delivering e-mail. Written in 1981 by Eric Allman at the University of California at Berkeley, sendmail was the first Internet message transfer agent (MTA). 一种基于 UNIX 操作系统实现的、开放源代码的、应用简单邮件传送协议来递送电子邮件的程序。1981 年，是由加州大学伯克利大学分校的 Eric Allman 编写的。Sendmail 程序是世界上第一个因特网信息传送代理(MTA)。

S

send statement *n.* 发送语句

In SLIP and PPP scripting languages, a statement that tells the program that dials an Internet service provider's number (a *dialer program*) to send certain characters. *See also* ISP PPP scripting language SLIP. 在 SLIP 和 PPP 过程[脚本]语言中,一种告诉(拨号)应用程序拨通因特网服务提供商的号码以发送一些字符串的语句。参阅 ISP PPP scripting language SLIP。

sensor *n.* 传感器

A device that detects or measures something by converting nonelectrical energy to electrical energy. A photocell, for example, detects or measures light by converting it to electrical energy. *See also* transducer. 一种通过将非电能转换成电能的方法来探测和测量某些物体的设备。例如,光电管可以将光能转换成电能从而可以对光进行探测或测量。参阅 transducer。

sensor glove *n.* 传感手套

A hand-worn computer input device for virtual reality environments. The glove translates finger movements by the user to commands for manipulating objects in the environment. *Also called*: data glove. *See also* virtual reality. 虚拟现实环境中的一种戴在手上的计算机输入设备。这种手套将用户手指动作翻译成命令以操作该环境中的对象。也称为 data glove。参阅 virtual reality。

SEPP *n.* 并行处理软件工程

Acronym for Software Engineering for Parallel Processing. A project of nine European universities and research institutions to develop tools for the development of parallel application programs for distributed memory multiprocessors. 为 Software Engineering for Parallel Processing 的缩略语。这是由欧洲 9 所大学和科研机构共同承担开发的一个工程项目,研制分布式内存多处理器(平台)上的并行应用程序的开发工具。

sequence *n.* 序列

An ordered arrangement, as in a set of numbers, such as the Fibonacci sequence. *See also* Fibonacci numbers. 一种有序的排列,尤如在数的集合中按诸如斐波纳契数的顺序进行排列。参阅 Fibonacci numbers。

sequence check *n.* 顺序[序列]检验

A process that verifies that data or records conform to a particular order. *Compare* completeness check consistency check duplication check. 检验数据或记录是否符合某一特定的排列次序的过程。比较 completeness check consistency check duplication check。

Sequenced Packet Exchange *n.* 顺序报文分组交换(协议)

See(见) SPX (第 1 个释义).

sequential access *n.* 顺序存取法

A method of storing or retrieving information that requires the program to start reading at the beginning and continue until it finds the desired data. Sequential access is best used for files in which each piece of information is related to the information that comes before it, such as mailing list files and word processing documents. *Also called*: serial access. *See also* indexed sequential access method. *Compare* random access. 一种存储或检索信息的方法,要求程序从头开始往下读,直到找到所要的数据为止。这种存取方法最适用于每条信息与其前面出现的信息有关的那种文件,诸如邮寄列表文件和字处理文档等。也称为 serial access。参阅 indexed sequential access method。比较 random access。

sequential algorithm *n.* 顺序算法

An algorithm in which each step must occur in a particular order. *See also* algorithm. *Compare* parallel algorithm. 一种每一步必须按特定次序出现的算法。参阅 algorithm。比较 parallel algorithm。

sequential execution *n.* 顺序执行

The act of executing routines or programs in a linear sequence. *Compare* concurrent execution. 指例程和程序按线性顺序执行的做法。比较 concurrent execution。

sequential logic element *n.* 时序逻辑元件

A logic circuit element that has at least one input and one output and in which the output signal depends on the present and past states of the input signal or signals. 一种逻辑电路元件,至少有一个输入端和输出端并且其中的输出信号依赖于输入信号的当前和过去状态。

S

sequential processing *n.* 顺序处理(技术、方法)

1. The processing of items of information in the order in which they are stored or input. 按照信息项的存放或输入的次序来处理它们的过程或方法。

2. The execution of one instruction, routine, or task followed by the execution of the next in line. *Compare* multiprocessing parallel processing pipelining (definition 1). 指一条指令、例程或任务线性地一步步执行。比较 multiprocessing parallel processing pipelining (第 1 个释义)。

sequential search *n.* 顺序查找

See(见) linear search.

serial *adj.* 【修】串行

One by one. For example, in serial transmission, information is transferred one bit at a time; a serial computer has only one arithmetic logic unit, which must execute the whole program one step at a time. *Compare* parallel (definition 3). 一个接一个。例如,串行传输是指通过一个串口在一条线路上一次只传送一位的信息;串行计算机则只具有一个运算器(也称算术逻辑部件),每次只能执行整个程序中的一步。比较 parallel (第 3 个释义)。

serial access *n.* 串行存取(法)

See(见) sequential access.

serial adder *n.* 串行加法器

A circuit that adds two numbers one bit position (one digit place) at a time.

serial communication *n.* 串行通信

The exchange of information between computers or between computers and peripheral devices one bit at a time over a single channel. Serial communications can be synchronous or asynchronous. Both sender and receiver must use the same baud rate, parity, and control information. *See also* baud rate parity start bit stop bit. 指计算机与计算机之间、计算机与外设之间通过一条单一的信道进行的一次一位的信息交换方式。串行通信可以是同步的也可以是异步的。串行通信发送方和接收方必须使用相同的波特率、奇偶校验法和控制信息。参阅 baud rate parity start bit stop bit。

Serial Infrared *n.* 串行红外系统

A system developed by Hewlett-Packard for transmitting data between two devices up to 1 meter apart using an infrared light beam. Infrared ports on the receiving and the sending devices must be aligned. Generally, Serial Infrared is used with laptops and many notebook computers, as well as with peripherals such as printers. *Acronym*: SIR. *See also* infrared port. 一种由 HP 公司开发的数据传输系统,可利用红外线在两个相隔至多为 1 米的设备间传输数据。接收设备与发送设备上的红外端口必须对准。通常串行红外设备用在膝上计算机和许多笔记本电脑上,也用于打印机一类的外设上。缩略为 SIR。参阅 infrared port。

serial interface *n.* 串行接口

A data transmission scheme in which data and control bits are sent sequentially over a single channel. In reference to a serial input/output connection, the term usually implies the use of an RS 232 or RS-422 interface. *See also* RS-232-C standard RS-422/423/449. *Compare* parallel interface. 一种数据传输方案,按照这种方案,在一条单一的通路上顺序地发送数据和控制位。就计算机的串行输入输出连线来说,串行接口通常指 RS232 或 RS-422 接口。参阅 RS-232-C standard RS-422/423/449。比较 parallel interface。

serialize *vb.* 【动】串行化

To change from parallel transmission (byte by byte) to serial transmission (bit by bit). *Compare* deserialize. 把并行传输(按字节)的方式改变为串行传输(按位)的方式。比较 deserialize。

SerialKey device *n.* 串行键设备

Enables you to attach an alternative input device (also called an augmentative communication device) to your computer's serial port. This feature is designed for people who are unable to use the computer's standard keyboard and mouse. 一种器件,使你能够连接替代输入设备(也叫扩展通信设备)到你的计算机串行端口。这一功能是专为不能使用计算机标准键盘和鼠标的人设计的。

SerialKeys *n.* 串行键

A feature of Windows 9x, Windows NT, Windows 2000, and Windows XP that, in conjunction with a communications aid interface device, allows keystrokes and mouse controls to be accepted through a computer's serial port. 微软公司的

Windows 9x、Windows NT、Windows 2000 以及 Windows XP 操作系统中的一种功能部件，协同通信辅助接口设备，允许击键和鼠标控制通过计算机串口就可被接收处理。

Serial Line Internet Protocol *n.* 串行线路网际协议

See(见) SLIP.

serial mouse *n.* 串行鼠标器

A pointing device that attaches to the computer through a standard serial port. *See also* mouse. *Compare* bus mouse. 一种定位设备，通过标准的串行口与计算机相连。参阅 mouse。比较 bus mouse。

serial port *n.* 串(行端)口

An input/output location (channel) that sends and receives data to and from a computer's central processing unit or a communications device one bit at a time. Serial ports are used for serial data communication and as interfaces with some peripheral devices, such as mice and printers. 一种输入输出的位置(即通道)，每次从(或向)CPU 或外部设备接收(或发送)一个二进制数据位。串行口用作串行数据通信和诸如鼠标、打印机等这类外设的接口。

serial port adapter *n.* 串口卡，串口适配器

An interface card or device that either provides a serial port or converts a serial port to another use. *See also* adapter serial port. 一种既可提供一个串行端口也可将串行口转换为他用的接口卡或接口设备。参阅 adapter serial port。

serial printer *n.* 串行打印机

A printer connected to the computer via a serial interface (commonly RS-232-C or compatible). Connectors for this type of printer vary widely, which is one reason they are less popular than parallel printers among those who use IBM and IBM-compatible PCs. Serial printers are standard for Apple computers. *See also* DB connector serial serial transmission. *Compare* parallel printer. 一种通过串行接口(通常是 RS-232-C 或与其兼容的接口)和计算机相连的打印机。这类打印机的连接器多种多样，以致在 IBM 公司的个人机及其兼容机上使用串行打印机不如并行打印机那样普及，这是原因之一。对于 Apple 公司的微机，串行打印机是标准的。参阅 DB connector serial serial transmission。比较 parallel printer。

serial processing *n.* 串行处理

See(见) sequential processing (第 2 个定义).

Serial Storage Architecture *n.* 串行存储(器)体系结构

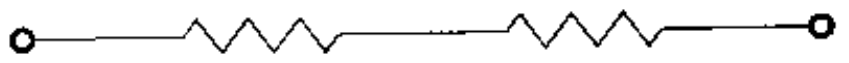
See(见) SSA.

serial transmission *n.* 串行传输

The transfer of discrete signals one after another. In communications and data transfer, serial transmission involves sending information over a single line one bit at a time, as in modem-to-modem connections. *Compare* parallel transmission. 离散信号依次传送的过程。在通信和数据传送过程中，串行传输就是通过单条线路一次发送一位的信息，犹如调制解调器间的通信。比较 parallel transmission。

series circuit *n.* 串联电路

A circuit in which two or more components are linked in series. All the current passes through each component in a series circuit, but the voltage is divided among the components. See the illustration. *Compare* parallel circuit. 其中两个或两个以上的元件按串联的方式连接在一起的一种电路 在串联电路中，所有电流都要通过每一个元件，而电压则分降在每个元件上。参阅本条目的图例。比较 parallel circuit。



Series circuit

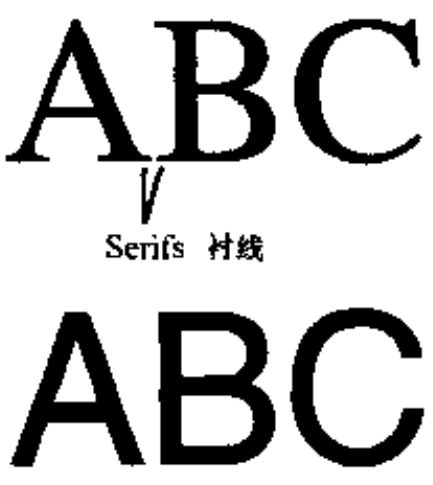
serif¹ *adj.* 【修】有衬线

Marked by the use of serifs. For example, Goudy is a serif typeface, whereas Helvetica is a sans serif typeface. See the illustration. *See also* serif2. *Compare* sans serif. 形容笔画使用衬线标记。例如，Goudy 就是一种有衬线的字体，而 Helvetica 是一种没有衬线的字体。参阅本条目的图例。参阅 serif2。比较 sans serif。

serif² *n.* 衬线

Any of the short lines or ornaments at the ends of the strokes that form a typeface character. 任何

S



Serif

A serif typeface (top) and a sans serif typeface (bottom)
一种有衬线的字体（上部）和一种无衬线的字体（下部）

构成打印字体字符的笔划的上下端处的短线或装饰线。

server *n.* 服务器[系统]

1. On a local area network (LAN), a computer running administrative software that controls access to the network and its resources, such as printers and disk drives, and provides resources to computers functioning as workstations on the network. 局域网中，一种运行管理软件以控制对网络和网络资源（如磁盘驱动器、打印机）进行访问的计算机，并为在网络上的计算机提供资源使其犹如工作站那样地进行操作。

2. On the Internet or other network, a computer or program that responds to commands from a client. For example, a file server may contain an archive of data or program files; when a client submits a request for a file, the server transfers a copy of the file to the client. *See also* application server (definitions 1 and 2) client/server architecture. *Compare* client (definition 3). 在因特网或其他网上，一种可以响应客户端来的命令（请求）的计算机或程序。例如，文件服务系统可以包括数据文档或应用程序文件，当某个客户端提出对某个文件的读写请求时，该服务系统将该文件的一个副本传输给这个客户（系统）。参阅 application server（第 1 和第 2 个释义）client/server architecture。比较 client（第 3 个释义）。

server appliance *n.* 服务器附件[器具]

A device designed to deliver one or more specific network services in a single turnkey package that includes both hardware and software. All necessary programs are preinstalled on a server appliance, which has minimal, simplified options and controls. Server appliances can be used to complement or replace traditional servers on a network and can provide such services as file and printer sharing and Internet connectivity. *Also called*: appliance. *See also* information appliance. 一种设计用来以单一钥匙包方式递交一个或多个指定的网络服务的器件。既包括硬件也包括软件。所有必需的程序都预先被安装在这个服务器附件上，这一附件有最小的、最简单的各种选项和控件。服务器附件可以用来补充或者取代传统的各种网上服务器，而且还能提供诸如文件与打印共享以及因特网接入等服务。也称为 appliance。参阅 information appliance。

server-based application *n.* 基于服务器的应用[程序]

A program that is shared over a network. The program is stored on the network server and can be used at more than one client machine at a time. 一种通过网络可以共享的程序。该程序存放在网络服务器上，在同一时刻能被多个客户机使用。

server cluster *n.* 服务器组[集群]

A group of independent computer systems, known as nodes, working together as a single system to ensure that mission-critical applications and resources remain available to clients. A server cluster is the type of cluster that Cluster service implements. *See also* cluster. 如同一个单一系统那样在一起进行工作的一组独立的计算机（被称为节点），以确保关键性应用和资源对客户端可用。服务器集群是集群服务实现的一种集群。参阅 cluster。

server control *n.* 服务器控件

See(见) ASP.NET server control.

server error *n.* 服务器错误

A failure to complete a request for information through HTTP that results from an error at the server rather than an error by the client or the user. Server errors are indicated by HTTP status codes beginning with 5. *See also* HTTP HTTP status codes. 一种因为服务器错误而不是客户

机或其他用户错误所引起的不能通过 HTTP 访问信息的情况。服务器错误通过 HTTP 的以 5 开头的状态码来指明。参阅 HTTP HTTP status codes。

server farm *n.* 服务器组

A centralized grouping of network servers maintained by an enterprise or, often, an Internet service provider (ISP). A server farm provides a network with load balancing, scalability, and fault tolerance. Individual servers may be connected in such a way that they appear to represent a single resource. 一组集中管理的网络服务器，由某个企业或通常由因特网服务提供商(ISP)维护这些服务器。这种服务器组提供的网络具有平衡负载、提高可伸扩性、容错等特性。可以把若干个服务器以这种方式连接在一起代表一种资源。

servertet *n.* 小型服务器[程序]

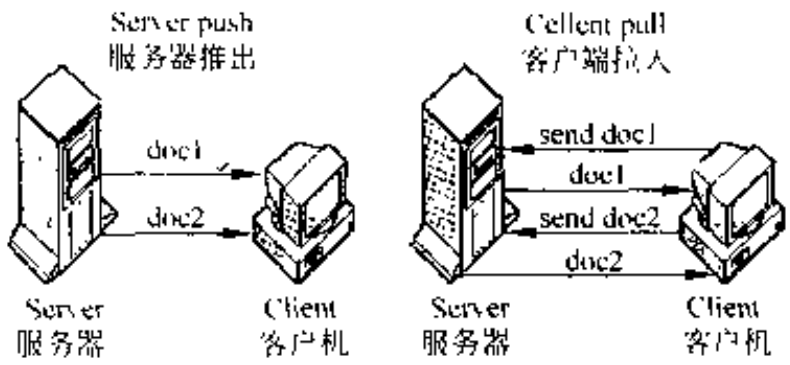
See(见) servlet.

Server Message Block *n.* 服务器消息块

See(见) SMB.

server push-pull *n.* 服务器推拉技术

A combination of Web client/server techniques individually called "server push" and "client pull." In server push, the server loads data to the client, but the data connection stays open. This allows the server to continue sending data to the browser as necessary. In client pull, the server loads data to the client, but the data connection does not stay open. The server sends an HTML directive to the browser telling it to reopen the connection after a certain interval to get more data or possibly to open a new URL. See the illustration. *See also* HTML server (definition 2) URL. 万维网上，一种分别称之为"服务器推技术"和"客户机拉技术"的客户机机服务器技术的合称。在服务器推方式时，服务器将数据装载到客户机，但数据连接仍然打开，这就允许服务器按需持续地把数据传送到浏览器。在客户机拉方式时，服务器将数据装载到客户机，但是数据连接不保持在打开状态。服务器发送 HTML 导向命令给浏览器，要求浏览器在一定的时间间隔后，重新打开连接以获得更多的数据或也可能让打开另一个 URL 地址。参阅本条目的图例。参阅 HTML server (第 2 个定义) URL。



Server push-pull

server-side include *n.* 服务器端引用

A mechanism for including dynamic text in World Wide Web documents. Server-side includes are special command codes that are recognized and interpreted by the server; their output is placed in the document body before the document is sent to the browser. Server-side includes can be used, for example, to include the date/time stamp in the text of the file. *Acronym*: SSI. *See also* server (definition 2). 在万维网文档中引用动态文本的一种机制。服务器端引用是指一些能够被服务器识别和解释的特殊的命令代码；在该文档送往浏览器之前，把这些命令的输出放在该文档的主体之中。可使用服务器一方所包含的内容，例如，有在该文件的上下文中的日期的时间戳。缩略为 SSI。参阅 server (第 2 个释义)。

service *n.* 服务(程序、软件)

1. A customer-based or user-oriented function, such as technical support or network provision. 一种基于顾客或面向用户的功能，例如技术支持服务或网络保障服务。

2. In reference to programming and software, a program or routine that provides support to other programs, particularly at a low (close to the hardware) level. 在程序设计和软件中，一种为其他程序，尤其是低层(接近硬件)程序，提供支持的程序或例程。

3. In networking, specialized, software-based functionality provided by network servers—for example, directory services that provide the network equivalent of "phone books" needed for locating users and resources. *See also* utility. 在网络技术中，由网络服务器提供的特别的、基于软件的功能。例如，目录服务提供了在网络上相当于"电话簿"的功能，用于定位用户和资源。参阅

utility。

Service Advertising Protocol *n.* 服务广告协议

A method used by a service-providing node in a network (such as a file server or application server) to notify other nodes on the network that it is available for access. When a server boots, it uses the protocol to advertise its service; when the same server goes off line, it uses the protocol to announce that it is no longer available. *Acronym*: SAP. *See also* server (definition 1). 网络中服务提供网点(如文件服务器或应用服务器)所使用的一种方法,告知网上其他网点本网点可以访问。当服务器启动时,它使用此协议广播它的服务;当同一服务器关闭时,它使用此协议宣称该服务器现不可再用。缩略为 SAP。参阅 server (第 1 个释义)。

service bureau *n.* 服务部门,服务机构

1. A company that provides various services related to publishing, such as prepress production, desktop publishing, typesetting, imagesetting, and optical scanning of graphics. 一种可以提供与出版业务相关的诸如出清样(预出版)、桌面印刷、排版、图像拼版、光学图形扫描等多种业务的公司。

2. An organization that provides data processing services and access to software packages for a fee. 一种可以提供数据处理服务和软件包付费访问的组织。

service provider *n.* 服务提供商

See(见) ISP.

servlet 或 servelet *n.* 小型服务程序

A small Java program that runs on a server. The term is a companion to applet, a Java program that usually runs on the client. Servlets perform lightweight Web services, such as redirecting a Web user from an outdated address to the correct page-tasks traditionally handled by CGI (Common Gateway Interface) applications. Because servlets are automatically threaded and highly responsive, they execute quickly, thereby reducing system overhead. *Also called*: serverlet. *See also* applet CGI. 一种小型的在服务系统中运行的 Java 程序。该术语是随小型应用程序(applet)产生的,小型应用程序通常是在客户系统中运行的一种 Java 程序。小型服务程序执行不太重要的万维网服务,例如将万维网用户从过期的地址重新定位到正确的页面上,这传统上是由 CGI(通用网关接口)应用程序处理的任务。由于小型服务程序是自动化线程性和高响应性,因此它们的执行速度很快,而且降低了系统开销。也称为 serverlet。参阅 applet CGI。

servlet container *n.* 小服务程序(对象)容器

In Sun Microsystems's J2EE network platform, a container that decodes requests, formats responses, and provides the network services over which requests and responses are sent. All servlet containers must support HTTP as a protocol for requests and responses, but they may also support additional requestresponse protocols such as HTTPS. *See also* container HTTP HTTPS J2EE.

在 Sun Microsystem 公司的 J2EE 网络平台中,小服务程序(对象)容器,用于解码请求、格式化响应并提供各种网络服务,在其上发送请求和响应。所有小服务程序(对象)容器必须支持 HTTP 作为请求与响应的协议。但是,他们也可以支持附加的请求与响应协议,例如 HTTPS 协议。参阅 container HTTP HTTPS J2EE。

servo *n.* 伺服(电机)

The part of a servomechanism, controlled by the servomechanism's feedback circuit, that produces the final mechanical output. *Also called*: servomotor. *See also* servomechanism. 可以产生最后机械输出的随动机构的一部分,并由伺服机构的反馈电路来控制。也称为 servomotor。参阅 servomechanism。

servomechanism *n.* 伺服[随动]机构

A control system in which the final output is mechanical movement. A servomechanism uses feedback to control the position, velocity, or acceleration of a mechanical component. *Also called*: servo system. 一种其中最终的输出是导致机械运动的控制系统,伺服机构利用反馈来控制机件的位置、速度或加速度。也称为 servo system。

servomotor *n.* 伺服电机

See(见) servo.

servo system *n.* 伺服系统

See(见) servomechanism.

session *n.* 对[会,通]话;话路

S

1. The time during which a program is running. In most interactive programs, a session is the time during which the program accepts input and processes information. 指某个程序正在运行的这一段时间。在绝大多数交互式程序中，对话或会话是指程序接收输入数据和处理信息所持续的这一段时间。

2. In communications, the time during which two computers maintain a connection. 在通信中，指两台计算机维持连接关系的一段时间。

3. A specific protocol layer in the ISO/OSI reference model that manages communication between remote users or processes. *See also* ISO/OSI reference model session layer. 在 ISO/OSI 网络模型中，一种负责管理远程用户或各进程之间通信的特定协议层。参阅 ISO/OSI reference model session layer。

session bean *n.* 话路"豆"(对象)

In the Java programming language and J2EE network platform, an enterprise bean that is created by a client and usually exists only for the duration of a single client/server session. It performs operations, such as calculations or accessing a database, for the client. While a session bean may be transactional, it is not recoverable should a system crash occur. Session bean objects can either be stateless or can maintain conversational state across methods and transactions. If a session bean maintains state, the Enterprise JavaBean (EJB) container manages this state if the object must be removed from memory. However, the session bean object itself must manage its own persistent data. *See also* EJB stateless. 在 Java 编程语言和 J2EE 网络平台中的一种企业"豆"对象，由客户系统创建，通常只在单一客户机与服务器通话期间才存在。话路"豆"可为客户机完成各种操作，例如计算或访问数据库。话路"豆"可以是事务型的，这时，如系统发生崩溃，就不可恢复了。话路"豆"对象可以处于无状态，也可能通过"过程"("方法")和"事务"来维护会话状态。如果话路"豆"维护状态，企业 Java 豆(EJB)容器管理这种状态，决定是否必须从内存中移走该对象。然而，话路"豆"对象本身必须管理其数据的一致性。参阅 *EJB stateless*。

session layer *n.* 话路层

The fifth of seven layers in the ISO/OSI reference model. The session layer handles the details that must be agreed on by the two communicating devices. See the illustration. *See also* ISO/OSI reference model. 国际标准化组织(ISO)制定的开放系统互连(OSI)基准模型的七层中的第五层。话路层处理两台通信设备之间必须遵守的(信息交换的)细节。参阅本条目的图例。参阅 ISO/OSI reference model。

ISO/OSI MODEL

ISO/OSI Layer	*Focus*
Application (highest level)	Program-to-program transfer of Information
Presentation	Text formatting and display, code conversion
Session	Establishing, maintaining, and coordinating communication
Transport	Accurate delivery, service quality
Network	Transport routes, message handling and transfer
Data-link	Cooding, addressing, and transmitting information
Physical	Hardware connections

ISO/OSI 模型

ISO/OSI 划分层	功　用
应用层(最高层)	信息在程序到程序上进行传输
表示层	正文的格式化和显示，代码的转换
话路层	建立、维护并协助(双方的)通信
运输层	准确传递，服务质量
网路层	运输的路由(即线路)，报文的处理和传送
数据链路层	对信息进行编码，编址和传输
物理层	硬件的连接

Session layer

set' *n.* 集(合)

In printing and display, a group of related

characters, such as a character set. *See also* character set. 在打印技术和显示器术语中,一组相关的字符,如字符集。参阅 character set。

set² *vb.* 【动】置位;设置

1. To change the value of a bit to 1. 将某一位的取值置为 1。

2. To establish a particular condition, such as setting tab stops, setting a counter to 0, or setting a breakpoint. *See also* breakpoint. 建立一种特殊的状态,例如设置制表键在哪些列上停下来,将计数器清零或设置一个断点。参阅 breakpoint。

SET protocol *n.* 安全电子交易协议

See(见) Secure Electronics Transactions protocol.

settling time *n.* 稳定时间

The time required for a disk drive's read/write head to stabilize over a new location on the disk after being moved. 磁盘驱动器的读写磁头从一个位置移到一个新的位置后,磁头稳定下来所需的时间。

set-top box *n.* 机顶盒

A device that converts a cable TV signal to an input signal to the TV set. Set-top boxes can be used to access the World Wide Web and are a type of information appliance. *See also* information appliance. 一种可以将有线电视信号转换为电视机的输入信号的设备,机顶盒可以用于接入万维网并作为一种信息设备。参阅 information appliance。

setup *n.* 配置;建立

1. A computer along with all its devices. 指计算机和所有与其一起配备的设备。

2. The procedures involved in preparing a software program or application to operate within a computer. 指为使软件程序或应用程序在计算机内操作而做准备所涉及的过程。

setup program *n.* 设置程序

1. A built-in BIOS program for reconfiguring system parameters to accommodate a new disk drive. *See also* BIOS. 一种内置的基本输入输出系统(BIOS)程序,用于重新设置系统参数以适应新的磁盘驱动器。参阅 BIOS。

2. *See*(见) installation program.

setup string *n.* 设置字符串

See(见) control code.

setup wizard *n.* 安装程序向导(程序)

In Windows, a utility that asks users a structured series of questions and gives them options to aid the process of installing a new program. 微软视窗系统中的一种实用程序,可提出一系列结构化的问题与给定选项,用于辅助用户安装某个新程序的过程。

seven-segment display *n.* 七段显示器

A light-emitting diode (LED) display or liquid crystal display (LCD) that can show any of the 10 decimal digits. The seven segments are the seven bars that form a numeral 8 as in a calculator display. 一种能够显示从 0 至 9 任何一个十进制数字的发光二极管(LED)显示器或液晶显示器(LCD)。七段指的是构成数字 8 的 7 条线段,如计算器显示屏上所示。

sex changer *n.* 类型[插头插座]变换器

See(见) gender changer.

sfx *n.* sfx 语言

A computer language used to generate digital audio effects and synthesizer instrument audio. It is a superset of the MPEG-4 standard SAOL audio compiler language. Sfx provides professional-quality audio synthesis, realtime MIDI and audio generation, and fully customizable instruments and effects. Because the sfx compiler is a C++ front-end compiler, code is converted to C++ and then compiled into executable orchestras that are used to generate real-time audio. As a result, the current release of sfx requires that Microsoft Visual C++ be installed on the system on which sfx is running. *See also* C++ compiler MIDI MPEG-4 SAOL Visual C++. 一种用于生成数字声音效果和合成乐器声音的计算机语言。它是 MEPG-4 标准 SAOL 声音编辑语言的超集。Sfx 语言能够产生专业级质量的声音合成,实时的 MIDI 和声音生成,和可以由用户设置制作乐器声音和各种声音效果。因为 sfx 语言的编译器是一个 C++ 前端编译器,所以 sfx 的代码首先被转化成 C++ 代码然后再编译成可执行的乐队文件,由这些文件生成实时的声音。所以,运行目前发行的 sfx 语言的计算机系统需要安装微软的 visual C++ 软件。参阅 C++ compiler MIDI MPEG-4 SAOL Visual C++。

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.sgm *n.* **SGML 文件扩展名**

The MS-DOS/Windows 3. x file extension that identifies files encoded in Standard Generalized Markup Language (SGML). Because MS-DOS and Windows 3. x cannot recognize file extensions longer than three letters, the. sgml extension is truncated to three letters in those environments. *See also* SGML. 微软公司操作系统 MS-DOS 与 Windows 3. x 中使用的文件扩展名，表明该文件按标准通用置标语言(SGML)标准来编码。因为 MS-DOS 和 Windows 3. x 不能识别后缀为 3 个字母以上的文件。所以，. sgml 文件在这些环境中截去了字母 l，只剩 3 个字母。参阅 SGML。

.sgml *n.* **SGML 文件扩展名**

The file extension that identifies files encoded in Standard Generalized Markup Language. *See also* SGML. 按照标准通用置标语言(SGML)编码的文件的文件扩展名。参阅 SGML。

SGML *n.* **SGML 语言，标准通用置标语言**

Acronym for Standard Generalized Markup Language. An information management standard adopted by the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) in 1986 as a means of providing platform- and application-independent documents that retain formatting, indexing, and linked information. SGML provides a grammarlike mechanism for users to define the structure of their documents and the tags they will use to denote the structure in individual documents. *See also* ISO. 为 Standard Generalized Markup Language 的缩略语。国际标准化组织 ISO 于 1986 年采用(即通过)的一个信息管理标准，作为提供与平台和应用软件无关的文件的一种手段，在文件中保留格式、索引、连接等信息。SGML 为用户提供一种类似语法一样的机制，以定义这些文档的结构和标签，这些标签用于表示各个不同文档的格式结构。参阅 ISO。

SGRAM *n.* **同步图形 RAM**

See(见) synchronous graphics RAM.

sh *n.* **命令编译程序**

See(见) Bourne shell.

SHA *n.* **安全散列算法**

Acronym for Secure Hash Algorithm. A technique that computes a 160-bit condensed representation of a message or data file, called a *message digest*. The SHA is used by the sender and the receiver of a message in computing and verifying a digital signature, for security purposes. *See also* algorithm digital signature. 为 Secure Hash Algorithm 的缩略语。一种可以计算 160 位报文或数据文件(称为信息汇编)压缩形式的技术。为了安全起见，报文的接收方与发送方在计算和验证数字签名的时候要使用该算法。参阅 algorithm digital signature。

shade[1] *n.* **浓淡，色调**

A particular color variation produced by mixing black with a pure color. *See also* brightness IRGB. 一种由黑色与其他单原色混合而成的特定颜色的渐变情形。参阅 brightness IRGB。

shade[2] *vb.* **【动】浓淡处理**

To give added dimension to an image by including changes in appearance caused by light and shadow. *See also* color model. 通过光线和阴影以改变其外观这类的方法，使得某个图像具有立体感。参阅 color model。

shadow mask *n.* **阴影掩模，荫罩**

A type of mask used in cathode ray tube (CRT) monitors in which an opaque sheet perforated by tiny pinholes ensures that the electron beam for a particular color strikes only the phosphor it is supposed to illuminate. Like the aperture grill, which relies on vertical stripes, and the slot mask, which is based on elliptical openings, a shadow mask helps create a clear, sharp image by narrowly focusing the electron beam. *See also* CRT mask (definition 2). *Compare* aperture grill slot mask.

一种用于阴极射线管(CRT)监视器中的掩模，其中不透明的薄片上有微小的针孔，确保特定颜色的电子束只撞击要发光的磷粉。与孔径栅格(利用垂直条纹)和插槽掩模(利用椭圆形孔)一样，阴影掩模通过将电子束准确聚焦来创建清晰明亮的图像。参阅 CRT mask (第 2 个释义)。比较 aperture grill slot mask。

shadow memory *n.* **影像内存**

A technique employed hy the BIOS in some 80x86-based computers to copy the system's ROM BIOS routines into an unused section of RAM during the computer's startup process. This helps boost

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system performance by diverting system requests for the BIOS routines to their "shadow" copies. *Also called*: shadow RAM, shadow ROM. 一些基于 80x86 芯片的计算机中的 BIOS(即基本输入输出系统)采用的一种技术,这种技术把系统 ROM BIOS 中的例程在启动时复制到 RAM 的未用区域。通过改变系统对 BIOS 的例程请求到其"影子"副本处,此法改善引导系统的性能。也称为 shadow RAM, shadow ROM。

shadow print *n.* **阴影印刷**

A style applied to text in which a duplicate of each character is shifted, typically down and to the right, to create a shadow effect. See the illustration. 一种文字处理的风格,对其中的每一个字符都进行复制并作移动,典型的情况是向右下方移动,以此产生一种阴影的效果。参阅本条目的图例。



Shadow print

shadow RAM *n.* **影像随机存储器**

See(见) shadow memory.

shadow ROM *n.* **影像只读存储器**

See(见) shadow memory.

share *vb.* **【动】共享**

To make files, directories, or folders accessible to other users over a network. 使文件、目录、文件夹能被网络上的其他用户访问。

shared assembly *n.* **共享汇编(文件)**

An assembly that can be referenced by more than one application. An assembly must be explicitly built to be shared by giving it a cryptographically strong name. *See also* private assembly strong name. 一种可供多个应用程序引用的汇编(文件),必须通过给它一个保密性很强的名称来明确地构建汇编(文件)以供共享。参阅 private assembly strong name。

shared directory *n.* **共享目录**

See(见) network directory.

shared folder *n.* **共享文件夹**

On a Macintosh computer connected to a network and running System 6.0 or higher, a folder that a user has made available to others on the network. A shared folder is analogous to a network directory on a PC. *See also* network directory. 一台联网并运行 System 6.0 及其以上版本的操作系统的 Macintosh 计算机上的一种文件夹,可以被网络上的其他用户使用。共享文件夹和 PC 的网络目录类似。参阅 network directory。

shared logic *n.* **共享逻辑(电路,例程)**

The use, by multiple circuits or software routines, of common circuits or routines to implement an operation. 多个电路或软件例程共同使用实现某一功能的电路或例程。

shared medium *n.* **共享媒体**

The communications medium shared by network nodes; essentially, the network bandwidth. 由网络节点共享的通信媒体;本质上就是网络带宽。

shared memory *n.* **共享内存区**

1. Memory accessed by more than one program in a multitasking environment. 多任务环境下,能被多个程序存取的存储空间。

2. A portion of memory used by parallel-processor computer systems to exchange information. *See also* parallel processing. 并行处理器计算机系统交换信息所用的一段内存区域。参阅 parallel processing。

shared name *n.* **共享名**

See(见) strong name.

shared network directory *n.* **共享网络目录**

See(见) network directory.

shared printer *n.* **共享打印机**

A printer that receives input from more than one computer. 一种从多台计算机上接收输入(信息)的打印机。

shared resource *n.* **共享资源**

1. Any device, data, or program used by more than one device or program. 由多个设备或程序所使用的任意设备、数据或程序。

2. On a network, any resource made available to network users, such as directories, files, and

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printers. 在一个网络中，能被网络用户访问（获得）的任意资源，如目录、文件和打印机等。

SharePoint team Web site *n.* **SharePoint 团队网站**

A customizable Web site with features that help a team work together. The default site has pages for document libraries, announcements, and team events. Only members, specified by the site creator, can use the site. 一种可以用各种功能部件帮助团队进行工作的可客户化的网站。系统设定的网站拥有如下的网页：文档库、通知、团队活动事项。只有经过网站的创建者的指定的成员才能够使用该网站。

shareware *n.* **共享(软)件**

Copyrighted software that is distributed on a try before-you-buy basis. Users who want to continue using the program after the trial period are encouraged to send a payment to the program's author. *Compare* free software freeware public-domain software. 以购前试用为目的而分发的有版权的软件。鼓励那些在试用期后想继续使用该程序的用户给程序作者付一定费用。比较 free software freeware public-domain software。

sharpness *n.* **清晰度**

See(见) resolution (第 1 个定义).

sheet *n.* **表单**

A feature for handling dialog boxes included in the Mac OS X Aqua interface. When the user chooses to save or print a document, a translucent sheet emerges from the window title bar and remains attached to that window even if it is moved to the background. The sheet allows the user to continue working in the window, or in other windows, without closing the sheet. 一种包括 MAC OS X 操作系统 AQUA 接口中的处理对话框的功能部件。当用户选择打印或保存一份文档时，从窗口标题栏产生的表单，而且即使这个窗口到后台运行，这个表单仍然与这个窗口联系在一起。用户不必关闭这个表单，仍然可以在表单所在的窗口或其他的窗口工作。

sheet-fed scanner *n.* **单页进纸的扫描仪**

A scanner with a single-sheet feed mechanism, in which sheets of paper are pulled in by the scanner and scanned as they pass over a stationary scanning mechanism. Sheet-fed scanners allow for automatic scanning of multiple-sheet documents. *See also* scanner. *Compare* drum scanner flatbed scanner handheld scanner. 一种具有单张送纸机构的扫描仪。其中，扫描仪取得纸张，当纸张经过固定的扫描机件时，进行扫描。单张进纸扫描仪能够自动扫描多页文档。参阅 scanner。比较 drum scanner flatbed scanner handheld scanner

sheet feeder *n.* **送纸器**

A device that accepts a stack of paper and feeds it to a printer one page at a time. 一种能存放一叠纸并将它们一张张送入打印机打印的设备。

shelfware *n.* **存架软件**

Software that has been unsold or unused for a long time, and so has remained on a retailer's or user's shelf. 已有很长时间没有用过或未曾卖出的软件，因此仍保存在零售商或用户的软件（货）架上。

shell[1] *n.* **命令解释程序**

A piece of software, usually a separate program, that provides direct communication between the user and the operating system. Examples of shells are Macintosh Finder and the MS-DOS command interface program COMMAND.COM. *See also* Bourne shell C shell Finder Korn shell. *Compare* kernel. 一个软件，通常是一个单独的程序，提供用户和操作系统之间的直接通信。命令解释程序的例子有：Macintosh Finder 和 MS-DOS 中命令接口程序 COMMAND.COM。参阅 Bourne shell C shell Finder Korn shell。比较 kernel。

shell[2] *vb.* **【动】临时退出**

See(见) shell out.

shell account *n.* **分时用户账号**

A computer service that permits a user to enter operating-system commands on the service provider's system through a command-line interface (usually one of the UNIX shells) rather than having to access the Internet through a graphical user interface. Shell accounts can provide Internet access through character-based tools such as Lynx for browsing the World Wide Web. *See also* shell[1]. 一种计算机服务程序，允许用户通过命令行界面（通常是 UNIX 操作系统中的一种命令解释程序）送入操作系统命令给该服务程序提供的系统而不是必须通过图形用户界面而接入因特

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网。分时用户账号能提供基于字符界面的工具访问因特网，如浏览万维网的 Lynx 程序。参阅 shell[1]。

shell archive *n.* **外壳存档(库)**

In UNIX and GNU, a collection of compressed files that has been prepared for transmission by an e-mail service using the shar command. 在 Unix 和 GNU 操作系统中，一种压缩文件集合，使用 shar 命令准备通过电子邮件服务系统进行传送。

shell out *vb.* **【动】临时退出**

To obtain temporary access to the operatingsystem shell without having to shut down the current application and return to that application after performing the desired shell function. Many UNIX programs allow the user to shell out; the user can do the same in windowing environments by switching to the main system window. 无须关闭当前应用程序，即可获得临时访问操作系统的命令解释程序的权限；当执行完预期的命令解释程序的功能后又返回当前状态。许多 Unix 程序允许用户临时退出；在视窗环境中，用户也可以通过切换到主系统视窗完成同样的临时退出操作。

shell script *n.* **命令过程(文件)**

A script executed by the command interpreter (shell) of an operating system. The term generally refers to scripts executed by the Bourne, C, and Korn shells on UNIX platforms. *Also called*: batch file. *See also* batch file script shell[1]. 一个被操作系统命令解释程序所执行的过程(文件)。在 UNIX 平台中该术语常指被 Bourne，C 和 Korn 三种命令解释程序执行的过程(文件)。也称为 batch file。参阅 batch file script shell[1]。

Shell sort *n.* **希尔排序法**

A programming algorithm used for ordering data in which data are sorted in subsets so that the process works its way from unsorted to progressively more sorted. Named after its inventor, Donald Shell, it is faster than the bubble sort and the insertion sort. *See also* algorithm. *Compare* bubble sort insertion sort. 一种用于数据排序的程序算法，以其发明者 Donald Shell 的姓氏命名。希尔排序法比冒泡排序和插入排序法的排序速度快。参阅 algorithm。比较 bubble sort insertion sort。

Sherlock *n.* **Sherlock[私家侦探]机制**

An advanced search mechanism included with the Macintosh OS. Sherlock provides the ability to search multiple Internet search engines simultaneously and incorporates the Macintosh Find File interface for searches of local volumes. Additional plug-ins can expand the number of search engines available for access and increase search options. 一种包括 MAC 操作系统在内的(都使用的)高级搜索机制。这种机制能够同时搜索多种因特网搜索引擎，还能够合并 MAC 查找文件界面与本地卷的搜索。附加的插件能够扩充可以访问的搜索引擎的数量，还能增加搜索选项。

shielded twisted-pair wiring *n.* **屏蔽双绞线连线(法)**

See(见) twisted-pair wiring.

shift *vb.* **【动】移位**

In programming, to move the bit values one position to the left or right in a register or memory location. *See also* end-around shift. *Compare* rotate (definition 2). 在编程中，将一个寄存器或存储器单元中的二进制数据向左或向右移动一位。参阅 end-around shift。比较 rotate (第 2 个释义)。

Shift+click 或 Shift click *vb.* **【动】按住换档键并单击**

To click the mouse button while holding down the Shift key. Shift+clicking performs different operations in different applications, but its most common use in Windows is to allow users to select multiple items in a list, for example, to select a number of files for deletion or copying. 当按住换档键(Shift 键)时，单击鼠标键。该动作在不同的应用程序中完成不同的操作，但在 Windows 系统中，最常见的情况是允许用户选择列表中的多个项。例如，选中若干文件以进行删除或拷贝。

Shift key *n.* **换档键**

A keyboard key that, when pressed in combination with another key, gives that key an alternative meaning; for example, producing an uppercase character when a letter key is pressed. The Shift key is also used in various key combinations to create nonstandard characters or to perform special operations. The term is adapted from usage in relation to manual typewriters, in which the

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key physically shifted the carriage to print an alternative character. *See also* Caps Lock key. 键盘上的一个键，当其按下时，同时按下另外一个键，则会改变该键的含义。例如，按下换档键，再按一个字母键，就会产生大写字母。换档键也用于各种键组合以生成非标准字符或完成特殊的操作。该术语采用了与手动打字机相关的用法，在手动打字机上，该键物理上更换了字符支架以打出另外一个字符。参阅 Caps Lock key。

Shift-PrtSc *n.* **打印屏幕键**

See(见) Print Screen key.

shift register *n.* **移位寄存器**

A circuit in which all bits are shifted one position at each clock cycle. It can be either linear (a bit is inserted at one end and "lost" at the other during each cycle) or it can be cyclic or looped (the "lost" bit is inserted back at the beginning). *See also* register shift. 一种电子电路，在每个时钟周期其所有的数据位都移动一位。移位寄存器可以是线性的(指在每个时钟周期，在寄存器的一端有一位数据加入，在另一端则有一位数据"丢失")，也可以是循环的(指将"丢失"的那一位数据在另一端加入到寄存器中)。参阅 register shift。

Shockwave *n.* **Shockwave 格式**

A format for multimedia audio and video files within HTML documents, created by Macromedia, which markets a family of Shockwave servers and plug-in programs for Web browsers. *See also* HTML. 在 HTML 文档中，多媒体音频和视频文件的一种格式。这种格式由 Macromedia 公司首创，该公司销售用于万维网浏览器的 Shockwave 服务系统和即插即用程序。参阅 HTML。

shopping cart *n.* **购货车(文件)**

In e-commerce programs, a file in which an online customer stores information on potential purchases until ready to order. Usually represented on screen with a drawing of a shopping cart, the virtual shopping cart provides a recognizable point of reference to users new to the e-commerce experience. *See also* e-commerce. 电子商务程序的一种文件，网上客户首先将他们准备购买的商品的信息存储在在这个文件中，直到他们下订单为止。通常在屏幕上用一个购货车图形代表这个程序，虚拟的购货车为用户提供一个可识别的新的电子商务经验的参考点。参阅 e-commerce。

short card *n.* **短卡**

A printed circuit board that is half as long as a standard-size circuit board. *Also called*: half-card. *See also* printed circuit board. 一种长度为标准电路板一半的印刷电路板。也称为 half-card。参阅 printed circuit board。

short-circuit evaluation *n.* **短路求值**

A form of expression evaluation that guarantees that Boolean expressions will be evaluated only far enough to determine their value. *See also* AND Boolean operator OR. 一种表达式求值形式，这种形式保证对布尔表达式进行求值以能够完全确定它们的值。参阅 AND Boolean operator OR。

shortcut *n.* **快捷方式[图标]**

In Windows 9x, Windows XP, Windows NT 4, and Windows 2000, an icon on the desktop that a user can double-click to immediately access a program, a text or data file, or a Web page. *See also* symbolic link. 在 Windows 9x、Windows XP、Windows NT 4 和 Windows 2000 系统中，屏幕桌面上的一种图标，当用户双击它时，立即可以访问它所代表的某个应用程序、文本文件、数据文件或万维网页面。参阅 symbolic link。

shortcut key *n.* **快捷键**

See(见) accelerator.

short-haul *adj.* **【修】短程**

Of or pertaining to a communications device that transmits a signal over a communications line for a distance less than approximately 20 miles. *Compare* long-haul. 用于修饰或说明一种通信设备，该设备可通过通信线路在约 20 英里的距离内传输信号。比较 long-haul。

short message service *n.* **短消息服务，短信业务**

Service for wireless phones that allows users to send and receive brief messages consisting of text and numbers. *Acronym*: SMS. 供无线电话使用的业务(或称服务)，使用户可以发送和接收简短的由文字和数字组成的消息。缩略为 SMS。

shout *vb.* **【动】强调，突出**

To use ALL CAPITAL LETTERS for emphasis in e-mail or a newsgroup article. Excessive shouting is considered a violation of netiquette. A word can be more acceptably emphasized by placing it

between * asterisks * or _underscores_. *See also* netiquette. 在电子邮件或新闻组文章中，为了强调全部字符都使用大写形式。(字符的)过分醒目被认为是一种不礼貌行为。为了强调，使用星号(*)括起要强调的部分或用下划线(_)加重该部分比用大写形式更易于接受。参阅 netiquette

shovelware *n.* **"杂"件**

A commercially sold CD-ROM containing a miscellaneous assortment of software, graphic images, text, or other data that could otherwise be obtained at little or no cost, such as freeware or shareware from the Internet and BBSs or public-domain clip art. *See also* BBS (definition 1) freeware shareware. 一种商业上出售的 CD-ROM 光盘，其中包含各种杂类软件、图形图像(文件)、文本文件或其他无须花钱(或花一点钱)即可获得的数据，诸如从因特网、电子公告牌或公共域剪辑板上可获取的免费软件和共享软件。参阅 BBS (第 1 个定义) freeware shareware。

ShowSounds *n.* **正在放音标志**

In Windows 9x and Windows NT 4, a global flag that instructs application programs to provide some kind of visual indication that the program is generating a sound in order to alert users with hearing impairments or those in a noisy location such as a factory floor. 在 9x 版和 NT 第 4 版的视窗操作系统中的一种全局性标志，通知应用程序提供一些可视化的提示符以提醒听力不好的或在嘈杂的环境中(如工厂的车间)的用户，该程序正在产生声音。

shredder *n.* **碎料器[程序]**

An application designed to completely destroy digital data so it cannot be reconstructed with file recovery software. 一种专门设计的应用程序，用于彻底销毁数字化的资料(即各种数据)，以达到用文件恢复软件无法重构这些资料。

shrinkwrap agreement *n.* **最终用户授权协议，拆包协议**

A contract or license in or on a software box or package that sets forth conditions for use of the software. Typically, a shrinkwrap agreement states that a user accepts the terms of the agreement when he or she opens the box. A shrinkwrap agreement is a print version of an End-User License Agreement. *Also called*: box-top license. *See also* End-User License Agreement. *Compare* clickwrap agreement. 一种印在软件包装盒表面或包装在盒内的合同或协议，这种合同或协议提出使用这个软件的条件。常是最终用户协议解释一个用户打开软件包装盒时所必需接受的条款。拆包用户协议是最终用户协议的打印版本。也称为 box-top license。参阅 End-User License Agreement。比较 clickwrap agreement。

shrink-wrapped *adj.* **【修】简易包装**

Boxed and sealed in clear plastic film for commercial distribution. Use of the term implies a final version of a product as opposed to a beta version. *See also* beta[1]. 指用透明的塑料薄膜进行包装并加盖印戳的做法，为的是(软件的)商业发布。使用该术语意味着软件产品的最终版本而非 Beta 测试版。参阅 beta[1]。

SHS virus *n.* **SHS 病毒(程序)**

Any of a class of viruses that infect a user's system by hiding in files with an .shs extension. These viruses typically spread through e-mail attachments. A widely distributed e-mail warning cautions readers to beware of the "SHS virus," but no one specific virus by that name exists. 一种通过隐藏一个扩展名为.shs 的文件而感染计算机系统的病毒程序。这类病毒通常通过电子邮件的附件扩散。尽管大量分发电子邮件警告读者注意 SHS 病毒，但是，没有一个用现存的名字明确指明这种病毒。

SHTML *n.* **服务器解析超文本标记语言**

Short for server-parsed **HTML**. Hypertext Markup Language (HTML) text that contains embedded server-side include commands. SHTML documents are fully read, parsed, and modified by the server before being passed to the browser. *See also* HTML server-side include. 为 server-parsed **HTML** 的缩写。超文本标记语言(HTML)文本包括嵌入在文本中的服务系统端引用命令。为了使浏览器能够识别，在服务器解析超文本标记语言(SHTML)文档传送给浏览器之前，该文档由服务器完全读取、解析和修改。参阅 HTML server-side include。

S-HTTP 或 SHTTP *n.* **安全超文本传输协议**

Acronym for Secure Hypertext Transfer Protocol.

S

An extension to HTTP that supports various encryption and authentication measures to keep all transactions secure from end to end. S-HTTP is designed to ensure the security of individual transmissions over the Internet and has been approved as a standard by the Internet Engineering Task Force (IETF). S-HTTP should not be confused with HTTPS, a Netscape-developed technology based on SSL (Secure Sockets Layer). HTTPS is also designed to ensure secure transmissions, but does so between communicating computers rather than on a message-by-message basis. *Also called*: Secure HTTP. *See also* SSL.　为 Secure Hypertext Transfer Protocol 的缩略语。一种 HTTP 协议的扩展，支持多种加密和认证手段以保持从端到端所有交易的安全。此协议设计确保个人在因特网上传输数据的安全性，并且由因特网工程任务组(IETF)所认可的一种标准。S-HTTP 协议不能与 HTTPS 技术混淆，后者是由网景公司基于 SSL(安全套接字层)开发的一种技术。HTTPS 技术同样设计用于确保传输的安全性，但是，是用于互相通信的计算机间，而非报文与报文间的基础上。也称为 Secure HTTP。参阅 SSL。

shut down *vb.*　【动】安全关闭，正常关机

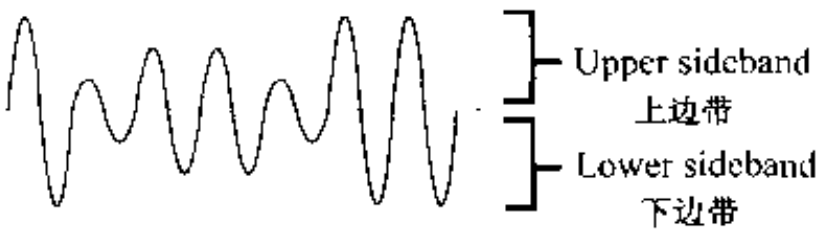
To close a program or an operating system in a manner ensuring that no data is lost.　以一种没有数据丢失的方式关闭应用程序或操作系统。

sibling *n.*　兄弟节点

A process or node in a data tree that is descended from the same immediate ancestor(s) as other processes or nodes. *See also* generation (definition 2) node (definition 3).　在某个树型数据结构上，从与其他进程或结点相同的直系祖先那里继承下来的一个进程或结点。参阅 generation（第 2 个释义）node（第 3 个释义）。

sideband *n.*　边带

The upper or lower portion of a modulated carrier wave. One portion can be processed while the other is used to carry separate data, a technique that doubles the amount of information that can be carried over a single line. See the illustration.　已被调制的载波的上、下部分。当某一部分(上部或下部)用于携带单独的数据时，另一部分所携带的信息也能被正确处理。使用这种方法可以用单个通信线路携带双倍的信息。参阅本条目的图例。



Sideband

sidebar *n.*　边注文字(栏)

A block of text placed to the side of the main body of text in a document, often set off by a border or other graphic element.　放在文献正文主体旁边的一块文字(栏)。常用边界线或其他图形元素将其与正文主体隔开。

side-by-side execution *n.*　并列执行

The ability to install and use multiple versions of an assembly in isolation at the same time. This can occur on the same machine, or in the same process or application domain. Side-by-side execution can apply to applications and components as well as the components of the .NET Framework. Allowing assemblies to run side-by-side is essential to support robust versioning in the common language runtime.　同时独立运行安装与运行多个版本的汇编语言的能力，可能是在同一台计算机上，也可能发生在同一个进程中，或同一个应用程序域之中。并列执行可以应用于应用程序或者组件，或者是网络(.NET)框架组件。为了在公共语言运行系统中支持多个版本同时稳定运行，必须允许多个汇编语言并列执行。

side effect *n.*　副作用

Any change of state caused by a subroutine, such as a routine that reads a value from a file and advances the current file position.　由某个子例程引起的任何状态变化。例如，一个从文件中读取一个值并上移当前文件位置的例程就具有副作用(上移了当前文件位置)。

side head *n.*　边缘标题

A heading placed in the margin of a printed document and top-aligned with the body text, rather than being vertically aligned with text, as is a normal head.　一种打印在打印件边缘上与正文上对齐的标题，而不是通常情况下的、与正文垂直对齐的标题。

S

sieve of Eratosthenes *n.* **Eratosthenes 筛选法**

An algorithm for finding prime numbers. It is often used as a benchmark in testing the speed of a computer or programming language. *See also* benchmark[1]. 一种找出素数(只能被1或其本身整除的数)的算法。该算法常用作测定计算机或程序设计语言速度的一种基准测试。参阅 benchmark[1]。

.sig *n.* **签名文件的扩展名**

A file extension for a signature file for e-mail or Internet newsgroup use. The contents of this file are automatically appended to e-mail correspondence or newsgroup articles by their respective client software. *See also* signature file (definition 1). 一种用作电子邮件和因特网新闻组中使用的签名文件的文件扩展名。这种格式的文件内容由各自的客户端软件自动加到电子邮件的通信双方和新闻组文章中。参阅 signature file (第1个释义)。

SIG *n.* **特殊兴趣组**

Acronym for special interest group. An e-mail online discussion group or a group of users who meet and share information, especially one of the groups supported by the Association for Computing Machinery (ACM), such as SIGGRAPH for computer graphics. 为 special interest group 的缩略语。一种电子邮件在线讨论小组或相聚在一起共享信息的一组用户。特别指由(美国)计算机协会(ACM)支持的众多小组中的一个小组。例如,计算机图形学小组 SIGGRAPH。

SIGGRAPH *n.* **计算机图形学特殊兴趣组**

Short for Special Interest Group on Computer Graphics, a part of the Association for Computing Machinery (ACM). 为 Special Interest Group on Computer Graphics 的缩写,(美国)计算机协会(ACM)所支持的一个特殊小组。

sigmoid function *n.* **S型函数**

A kind of S-shaped mathematical function arising in many dynamical systems, including neural networks, because it is the solution to a first-order differential equation. It typically maps a real value, which may be arbitrarily large in magnitude (positive or negative), to another real value, which lies within some narrow range. The sigmoid function, in neural network computation literature, is also sometimes referred to as the logistic function. The reason for its prevalence is that it is thought to resemble the probability that a true neuron generates as an action potential in response to particular input and output. *See also* artificial intelligence neural network. 一种S波形的数学函数。包括神经网络在内的许多动态系统都在使用这种函数,因为它是求解一阶微分方程的方法。很典型的是这种函数把一个很大范围内的一个任意大的实数值(正数或负数)映射到一些很小范围内的实数值。在神经网络的计算文献中,Sigmoid 函数有时也叫做对数函数。这个函数的优势在于人们认为它能够模仿实际神经系统对特殊的输入和输出值所产生的可能的动作的概率。参阅 artificial intelligence neural network。

sign *n.* **符号**

The character used to indicate a positive or negative number. In assembly-level programming, the sign is indicated by the sign bit accompanying the number. *See also* sign bit. 用来表示一个数是正是负的字符。在汇编级的编程中,符号通过与数字一起出现的一个特定位(即符号位)来表示。参阅 sign bit。

signal *n.* **信号**

1. Any electrical quantity, such as voltage, current, or frequency, that can be used to transmit information. 能够用来传输信息的任意电量类型(电压、电流或频率等)。

2. A beep or tone from a computer's speaker or a prompt displayed on screen that tells a user that the computer is ready to receive input. 从计算机扬声器发出的嘟嘟声或语音,或者显示在屏幕上的提示符,它们用于通知用户该计算机准备接收输入信息。

signal converter *n.* **信号转换器**

A device or circuit that converts a signal from one form to another, such as analog to digital, or pulse code modulation to frequency modulation. 一种将电信号从一种形式转换成另一种形式的设备或电路。例如,将模拟信号转换为数字信号或将脉冲代码调制信号转换成调频信号。

signal-to-noise ratio *n.* **信噪比**

The amount of power, measured in decibels, by

S

which the signal exceeds the amount of channel noise at the same point in transmission. *Abbreviation*: S/N. *See also* noise (definition 2). 传输的同一点上,信号量与通道噪声的比值。信噪比用分贝测量。缩写为 S/N。参阅 noise(第 2 个释义)。

signature *n.* 签名;特征,标记

1. A sequence of data used for identification, such as text appended to an e-mail message or a fax. 起标识作用的一系列数据,例如,在电子邮件或传真中附加到报文上的文本。

2. A unique number built into hardware or software for authentication purposes. 为了认证目的而植入到软件或硬件中的一个特殊数码。

signature block *n.* 签名块

A block of text that an e-mail client or a newsreader automatically places at the end of every message or article before the message or article is transmitted. Signature blocks typically contain the name, e-mail address, and affiliation of the person who created the message or article. 电子邮件客户端程序或新闻组的阅读程序在消息或文章传送前在其之后自动附加的一段文本。签名块中典型的信息是:姓名、电子邮件地址、创建此文件的作者的机构。

signature file *n.* 签名文件;病毒签名集

1. A file that contains information inserted by a user and automatically appended to e-mail correspondence or newsgroup articles by client software. A signature file typically contains the name or nickname of the user and might include such information as the user's e-mail address, Web page, company, or job title. 一种文件,包含由用户插入或客户端软件自动附加到电子邮件或新闻组文章上的信息。签名文件通常包含用户名或昵称并且可能包括诸如用户电子邮件地址、万维网主页、公司名称或职称等内容。

2. A file that updates an antivirus program so that the program recognizes signatures of new viruses and removes the viruses from the user's computer. *See also* antivirus program virus signature. 一种由反病毒程序更新的文件,以便该程序识别新病毒的签名,并且将该病毒从用户计算机中清除。参阅 antivirus program virus signature。

sign bit *n.* 符号位

The most significant, or leftmost, bit of a number field, usually set to 1 if the number is negative. 数字域的最高有效位(最左边),一般当该数为负时,该位设置为 1。

sign extension *n.* 符号扩展

See(见) sign bit.

significand *n.* 有效数(字)

See(见) mantissa.

significant digits *n.* 有效数字

The sequence from the first nonzero digit to the last digit in a number (the last nonzero digit in an integer), used to express the number's precision (for example, 12,300 has three significant digits, and 0.000120300 has six). *See also* floating-point notation. 一个数中从第一个非零数字到最后一个数字的数字序列,用作表示该数的精度。例如,12 300 有 3 个有效数字,0.000120300 有 6 个有效数字。参阅 floating-point notation.

sign off *vb.* 【动】签退,注销

See(见) log off.

sign on *vb.* 【动】签到,登录系统

See(见) log on.

sign propagation *n.* 符号传送

See(见) sign bit.

SIIA *n.* 软件与信息产业协会

Acronym for Software & Information Industry Association. A nonprofit trade association representing over 1200 high-tech companies worldwide and charged with watching over the interests of the software and digital content industry. The SIIA was formed in 1999 when the Software Publishers Association (SPA) merged with the Information Industry Association (IIA). The SIIA focuses on three areas: providing information and forums in which to distribute information to the high tech industry; protection in the form of an antipiracy program geared to help members enforce their copyrights; and promotion and education. 为 Software & Information Industry Association 的缩略语。代表全球 1200 多家高技术公司的非赢利性贸易协会,维护软件行业和数字化内容行业的利益。1999 年,软件出版者协会(SPA)与信息工业协会合并成立了软件与信息行

业协会。这一协会的工作集中在三个领域：为入会的高科技公司提供信息，并为会员提供一个发布高科技产业信息的论坛；反对软件盗版帮助各成员保护知识产权；教育和提高企业素质。

silica gel *n.* 硅胶

A desiccant (moisture-absorbing substance) often packaged with optical or electronic equipment. 一种干燥剂(水分吸收剂)，经常与光学设备或电子设备封装在一起。

silicon *n.* 硅

A semiconductor used in many devices, especially microchips. Silicon, with atomic number 14 and atomic weight 28, is the second most common element in nature. *Compare* silicone. 一种用在许多设备特别是微芯片中的半导体材料。硅是一种原子数为 14、原子量为 28 的元素，在自然界中的其含量位居第 2。比较 silicone。

Silicon Alley *n.* 硅(谷大)道

The Manhattan, New York, metropolitan area. Originally the term referred to the area of Manhattan below 41st Street, which had a heavy concentration of technology companies, but it now includes the entire island, reflecting the number of businesses involved in computer technology in that area. The name was inspired by Silicon Valley, the area of northern California that is home to many technology firms. *See also* Silicon Valley. 纽约市曼哈顿地区，最开始这一术语意指曼哈顿第 41 大街以下的地区，在那个地区聚集了大量的技术公司，但现在包括整个曼哈顿岛，在这一地区的很多商务活动都与计算机技术有关，硅谷大道的名字是受硅谷的名字启发，硅谷位于北加利福尼亚，从那里发展成立了很多家技术公司。参阅 Silicon Valley。

silicon chip *n.* 硅片

An integrated circuit that uses silicon as its semiconductor material. 一种以硅作为半导体材料的集成电路。

silicon-controlled rectifier *n.* 可控硅整流器

A semiconductor rectifier whose conductance can be controlled by a gate signal. *Acronym*: SCR. *See also* gate (definition 1) rectifier. 一种其导电性能可由一个门信号控制的半导体整流器。缩略为 SCR。参阅 gate (第 1 个释义) rectifier。

silicon dioxide *n.* 二氧化硅

An insulator used to form thin insulating layers in some types of semiconductors; also the primary component of glass. 一种绝缘材料，用于在某些半导体中形成极薄的绝缘层。二氧化硅是玻璃的主要成分。

silicone *n.* 硅树脂

A polymer in which silicon and oxygen are major components. Silicone is an excellent electrical insulator and conducts heat well. *Compare* silicon. 一种以硅和氧为主要组成成分的聚合材料。硅树脂是一种非常好的电子绝缘体，其导热性能也很好。比较 silicon。

silicon foundry *n.* 制硅厂[机]

A factory or machine used to create wafers of crystalline silicon. 用来生产晶体硅圆片的机器或工厂。

silicon on insulator *n.* 硅绝缘体

See(见) SOI.

silicon-on-sapphire *n.* 蓝宝石硅片

A method of fabricating semiconductors in which the semiconductor devices are formed in a thin single layer of silicon that has been grown on an insulating substrate of synthetic sapphire. *Acronym*: SOS. 一种装配半导体的方法，它把半导体元件排列在一个薄的硅晶片上；该硅晶片是植于一种人造蓝宝石的绝缘基底上的。缩略为 SOS。

Silicon Valley *n.* 硅谷

1. The region of California south of San Francisco Bay, otherwise known as the Santa Clara Valley, roughly extending from Palo Alto to San Jose. Silicon Valley is a major center of electronics and computer research, development, and



Silicon Valley

S

manufacturing. See the illustration. 加利福尼亚州旧金山湾南部的一个地区。亦称 Santa Clara 山谷，大致从 Polo Alto 延伸至 San Jose。硅谷是主要的电子器件与计算机研究开发和制造中心 参阅本条目的图例。

2. Clusters of high-tech companies headquartered in small cities in the Midwestern United States, particularly in areas of rural Iowa. 高科技公司总部的集中地，位于美国中西部的几个小城市之中，主要是依阿华的郊区。

SIM *n.* **信息管理协会**

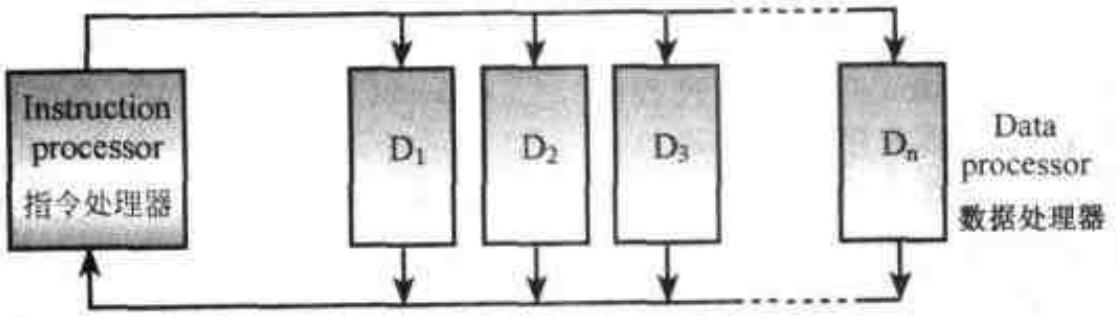
See(见) Society for Information Management.

SIM card *n.* **用户身份模块卡**

Short for **Subscriber Identity Module card**. A smart card designed for use with GSM (Global System for Mobile Communications) mobile phones. SIM cards contain chips that store a subscriber's personal identifier (SIM PIN), billing information, and data (names, phone numbers). *See also* Global System for Mobile Communications smart card (definition 2). 为 **Subscriber Identity Module card** 的缩写。一种与 GSM(全球移动通信系统)移动电话一起使用的智能卡。SIM 卡包含存储用户个人身份(SIM PIN)、记账信息以及数据(姓名、电话号码)的芯片，参阅 Global System for Mobile Communications smart card (第 2 个释义)。

SIMD *n.* **单指令(流)多数据流处理器体系结构**

Acronym for **single-instruction, multiple-data** stream processing. A category of parallel-processor computer architecture in which one instruction processor fetches instructions and distributes orders to several other processors. See the illustration. *See also* parallel processing. *Compare* MIMD. 为 **single-instruction, multiple-data** stream processing 的缩略语。一种并行处理器计算机结构，其中一个指令处理器取得指令，并将其分配给其他一些处理器进行处理。参阅本条目的图例。参阅 parallel processing。比较 MIMD。



SIMD

SIMM *n.* **单列直插式存储器模块**

Acronym for **single inline memory module**. A small circuit board designed to accommodate surface mount memory chips. 为 **single inline memory module** 的缩略语。一种设计用于安装平面封装存储器芯片的一块小电路板。

Simple API for XML *n.* **简单 XML 应用程序编程接口**

See(见) SAX.

Simple Authentication and Security Layer *n.* **简单验证和安全层**

See(见) SASL.

Simple Control Protocol *n.* **简单控制协议**

See(见) SCP.

Simple Mail Transfer Protocol *n.* **简单电子邮件传输协议**

A TCP/IP protocol for sending messages from one computer to another on a network. This protocol is used on the Internet to route e-mail. *Acronym*: SMTP. *See also* communications protocol TCP/IP. *Compare* CCITT X series Post Office Protocol. 一种 TCP/IP 协议，在网络上支持报文从一台计算机传输到另一台计算机。该协议用于在因特网上路由电子邮件。缩略为 SMTP。参阅 communications protocol TCP/IP。比较 CCITT X series Post Office Protocol。

Simple Network Management Protocol *n.* **简单网络管理协议**

See(见) SNMP.

Simple Object Access Protocol *n.* **简单对象访问协议**

See(见) SOAP.

S

simplex *n.* 单工(传输)

Communication that takes place only from sender to receiver. *Compare* duplex[2] (definition 1) half duplex[2]. 指仅从发送端到接收端的方向上进行的通信。比较 duplex[2](第 1 个定义) halfduplex[2]。

simplex transmission *n.* 单工传输

See(见) simplex.

SIMULA *n.* 仿真语言

Short for **simula**tion **la**nguage. A general-purpose programming language based on ALGOL 60, with special features designed to aid the description and simulation of active processes. Visual C++ is based on aspects of this language. 为 **simula**tion **la**nguage 的缩写。一种以 ALGOL 60 为基础的通用编程语言,这种语言设计有特殊的功能部件来辅助描述和模仿各种活动的进程。Visual C++ 在某些方面就以这种语言为基础。

simulation *n.* 仿真

The imitation of a physical process or an object by a program that causes a computer to respond mathematically to data and changing conditions as though it were the process or object itself. *See also* emulator modeling (definition 1). 通过程序模拟一个物理过程或对象,该程序使得计算机像过程或对象本身一样正确地响应数据和条件的变化。参阅 emulator modeling (第 1 个释义)。

simultaneous access *n.* 同步访问

See(见) parallel access.

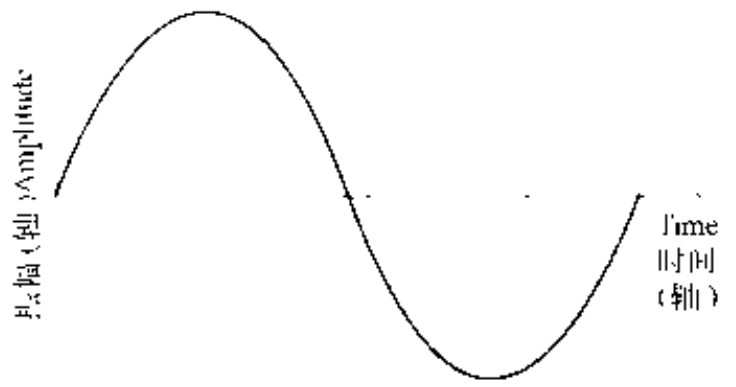
simultaneous processing *n.* 同时处理技术

1. True multiple-processor operation in which more than one task can be processed at a time. *See also* multiprocessing parallel processing. 每次可以处理多个任务的真正的多处理机操作。参阅 multiprocessing parallel processing。

2. Loosely, concurrent operation in which more than one task is processed by dividing processor time among the tasks. *See also* concurrent multitasking. 通常指通过把处理机时间分配给多个任务来实现多任务处理的并发操作技术。参阅 concurrent multitasking。

sine wave *n.* 正弦波

A uniform, periodic wave often generated by an object that vibrates at a single frequency. See the illustration. *Compare* square wave. 一种通常是由按一固定频率振荡的物体所产生的有规律的、周期性的波。参阅本条目的图例。比较 square wave。



Sine wave

single attachment station *n.* 单连接站

An FDDI node that connects to the primary ring through a concentrator. *Compare* dual attachment station. 一种通过集中器连接到主环路的光纤分布式数据接口(FDDI)的节点。比较 dual attachment station。

single-board *adj.* 【修】单板

Of or pertaining to a computer that occupies only one circuit board, usually with no capacity for additional boards. 用于修饰和说明只有一块电路板的计算机,通常没有扩充其他电路板的能力。

single-density *adj.* 【修】单密(度)

Of or pertaining to a disk that is certified only for use with frequency modulation (FM) recording. A single-density disk can store much less data than a disk using modified FM encoding or run-length limited encoding. *See also* modified frequency modulation encoding run-length limited encoding.

用于修饰或说明一种只用频率调制方式记录信息的磁盘,单密磁盘的存储容量较改进式 FM 编码和受限行程长度编码的磁盘的容量小得多。参阅 modified frequency modulation encoding run-length limited encoding。

Single Image Random Dot Stereogram *n.* 单图像随机点立体图

See(见) autostereogram.

Single Image Stereograms *n.* 单图像立体图

See(见) autostereogram.

single inline memory module *n.* 单列直插式存储器模块

See(见) SIMM.

S

single inline package *n.* 单列直插式组件

See(见) SIP.

single inline pinned package *n.* 单列直插针式组件

See(见) SIP.

single-instruction, multiple-data stream processing *n.* 单指令多数据流处理技术

See(见) SIMD.

single-line digital subscriber line *n.* 单线数字用户线(路)

See(见) SDSL.

single-precision *adj.* 单精度

Of or pertaining to a floating-point number having the least precision among two or more options commonly offered by a programming language, such as single-precision versus double-precision. *See also* floating-point notation precision (definition 2). *Compare* double-precision. 用于修饰或说明一种浮点数,这种浮点数在通常是由程序设计语言提供的两种或多种可选精度中具有最低的精度,例如单精度对双精度。参阅 floating-point notation precision (第 2 个释义)。比较 double-precision。

single-sided *adj.* 【修】单面

Of or pertaining to a floppy disk in which data can be stored on only one side. 用于修饰和说明一种仅能在一面存储数据的软盘。

single sign-on *n.* 单次签到法

A system enabling a user to enter one name and password to log on to different computer systems or Web sites. Single sign-on is also available for enterprise systems so a user with a domain account can log on to a network once, using a password or smart card, and thereby gain access to any computer in the domain. *See also* domain smart card (definition 1). 一种让用户输入一次名字和密码就可以进入不同的计算机系统或网站的方法。企业网中也可以使用这种签到法,使得有一个域账号的用户能够用一个密码或智能卡一次进入某个网络上,从而可以访问这个域内的任何计算机。参阅 domain smart card (第 1 个释义)。

single step *vb.* 【动】单步(执行)

To execute a program one step at a time, usually within the context of a debugger. *See also* debugger. 一次执行一条程序指令,通常在程序调试时使用 参阅 debugger。

single switch device *n.* 单独交换法

An assistive computer technology for people with mobility impairments. A single switch device allows users to interact with a computer by using slight body movements. 一种供有移动障碍的人使用的辅助计算机技术或方法。这种单独交换法使用户通过轻微的身体运动和计算机进行交互。

single threading *n.* 单线程处理方式;单线索化

1. Within a program, the running of a single process at a time. 在程序中,一次运行一个进程的处理方式。

2. A condition in which each leaf node of a tree data structure contains a pointer to its parent. *See also* node (definition 3) pointer (definition 1) threading. 树状数据结构中的每个叶子结点都包含一个指向其父结点的指针的一种情况。参阅 node (第 3 个释义) pointer (第 1 个释义) threading。

single-user computer *n.* 单用户计算机

A computer designed for use by a single individual; a personal computer. *Compare* multiuser system. 为单用户使用而设计的计算机,即个人计算机。比较 multiuser system。

sink *n.* 接收器

A device or part of a device that receives something from another device. *See also* data sink heat sink. 从其他装置接收数据的设备或部分设备。参阅 data sink heat sink。

SIP *n.* 单列直插式组件

Acronym for single inline package. A type of housing for an electronic component in which all leads (connections) protrude from one side of the package. *Also called*: single inline pinned package. *Compare* DIP. 为 single inline package 的缩略语。一种封装形式的电子元器件,其中所有的引线都从组件的一侧引出。也称为 single inline pinned package。比较 DIP。

SIPP *n.* 单列直插针式组件

Acronym for single inline pinned package. *See* SIP. 为 single inline pinned package 的缩略语。见 SIP。

SIR *n.* 串行红外系统

S

See(见) Serial Infrared.

SirCam worm *n.* **SirCam 蠕虫(病毒程序)**

A malicious worm that combines fast infection with the potential to deliver multiple malicious payloads. SirCam spreads through multiple means, both by mailing infected personal files from a compromised disk to other potential victims and through Windows network shares on unprotected machines. One time in 20 SirCam deletes the contents of the infected drive, and one time in 50 it fills all free space on the disk with trash data. SirCam was discovered in mid-2001 and has reappeared regularly since that time.

种综合了传播速度快和传播多个恶意代码的特征的蠕虫病毒程序,这种病毒程序通过多种途径传播,如通过邮寄已经感染病毒的个人文件的电子邮件感染他人的计算机,还可通过网络向未加保护功能的联网计算机传播。一次 20 个 SirCam 病毒就可以删除被感染驱动器中的内容,一次 50 个这样的病毒可以用垃圾数据填满整个硬盘的剩余空间。2001 年首次被发现,从此以后会定期出现。

SIRDS *n.* **单图像随机立体图**

Acronym for Single Image Random Dot Stereogram. *See* autostereogram. 为 Single Image Random Dot Stereogram 的缩略语。见 autostereogram。

SIS *n.* **单图像立体图**

Acronym for Single Image Stereogram. *See* autostereogram. 为 Single Image Stereogram 的缩略语 见 autostereogram。

.sit *n.* **.sit 文件扩展名**

The file extension for a Macintosh file compressed with StuffIt. *See also* StuffIt. 用 StuffIt 压缩的 Macintosh 文件的后缀(即文件扩展名)。参阅 StuffIt。

site *n.* **站点**

See(见) Web site.

site license *n.* **站点许可证**

A purchase agreement for using multiple copies of the same software at a business or an institution, usually at a volume discount. 一种购买协议,允许在一个商业机构或研究机构使用同一软件的多份复制件,通常用户有较优厚的折扣。

size box *n.* **大小控制块**

A control in the upper right corner of the frame of a window on the Macintosh screen. When the user clicks the size box, the window toggles between the size the user has set for it by dragging and the maximum size. *Compare* Maximize button.

Macintosh 计算机屏幕上的一帧视窗的右上角的控制区域。当用户单击此控制框时,视窗在最大尺寸与用户拖动时设置的尺寸之间变化。比较 Maximize button。

skew *n.* **歪斜,变形**

The difference between what is and what should be for example, the misalignment of a page that prevents accurate reproduction, or the difference between input and output when circuits do not respond evenly to a propagated signal. 指现状和原状之间的差异。例如,妨碍准确再现的页面错位;当电路不能平稳地反映传播信号时,输入和输出之间所出现的差异。

skin *n.* **skin 界面**

An alternative graphical interface for an operating system (OS) or a software program. A skin customizes the look of the OS or program but does not affect its functionality. Programs that allow the use of skins usually make standards available for the creation and distribution of new skins. *See also* graphical user interface. 一种变换的操作系统或软件的图形界面。skin 界面按照客户的要求设置操作系统或软件程序的界面,但是并不影响他们的功能。允许使用 skin 界面的应用程序提供创建和发布新的 skin 界面的标准。参阅 graphical user interface。

skin mode *n.* **skin 模式**

An operational state of various media players, including RealPlayer, Winamp, and Windows Media Player, in which the user interface is customized and displayed as a skin. Often some features of the player are not accessible in skin mode. Skin mode was called compact mode in Windows Media Player 7. *See also* full mode. 一种各种媒体播放器(包括 RealPlayer, Winamp, 和 Windows Media Player)的运行状态,在这种状态中,用户接口按照用户的要求设置,在屏幕上作为一个 skin 显示。在这种模式下,媒体播放器的一些功能部

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件是无法使用的。在微软 Windows 媒体播放器 7 中 Skin 模式叫做压缩模式。参阅 full mode。

Skutch box *n.* **Skutch 盒**

A slang term for a device manufactured by Skutch Electronics, Inc., that simulates the functioning of a telephone line with a good connection. Telephone line simulators are used to test telecommunications systems and devices. 一种由 Skutch 电子公司生产的设备的俗称，该设备用于模拟一条有很好连接性的电话线的运行情况。电话线模拟器用于测试远程通信系统和设备。

skyscraper *n.* **摩天楼广告**

One of several larger formats for online ads developed to replace traditional banner ads on the Internet. *See* avalanche ad. 几种大型格式的在线广告中的一种，开发这些大型在线广告的目的是取代传统的因特网上的标志广告。

slave *n.* **从设备**

Any device, including a computer, that is controlled by another computer, referred to as the master. *See also* master/slave arrangement. 由某台计算机(称为主设备)控制的任何设备(包括计算机)。参阅 master/slave arrangement。

sleep[1] *n.* **休眠；睡眠状态**

1. In a multiprocessing environment, a temporary state of suspension during which a process remains in memory so that some event, such as an interrupt or a call from another process, can "awaken" it. 在多处理环境中，一个进程的临时挂起状态。在挂起状态时，该进程仍保留在内存中，以便一些事件(如中断或另一个进程调动)能够"唤醒"它。

2. In programming, a state of suspension caused by a loop statement that creates an intentional delay. 程序执行中，起延时作用的循环语句所引发的一种挂起状态。

sleep[2] *vb.* **【动】休眠**

To suspend operation without terminating. 将操作挂起来但不终止它。

sleep mode *n.* **休眠模式**

A power management mode that shuts down all unnecessary computer operations to save energy after it has received no input or other activity for a specified period of time. A computer in sleep mode usually awakens when it receives an input signal from a user or a network, such as a keyboard entry or an incoming call through a modem. Many battery-powered devices, including portable computers, support sleep mode. *See also* green PC sleep1 (definition 1) Suspend command. 一种有效的电源管理模式，它在指定时间内没有接收到输入或其他动作后，关闭所有不必要的计算机操作以保存能量。处于休眠方式的计算机通常在从用户或网络接收到输入信号(如键盘输入或通过调制解调器的来电)后"醒"来。许多电池供电设备(包括便携式计算机)都支持休眠模式。参阅 green PC sleep1 (第 1 个定义) Suspend command。

sleeve *n.* **套筒，套管**

See(见) disk envelope.

slice *n.* **片，段**

See(见) time slice.

SLIP *n.* **串行线路网际协议**

Acronym for Serial Line Internet Protocol. A data link protocol that allows transmission of TCP/IP data packets over dial-up telephone connections, thus enabling a computer or a LAN (local area network) to be connected to the Internet or some other network. It is an older, less secure protocol than the PPP (Point-to-Point Protocol) and does not support dynamic allocation of IP addresses. A newer form of SLIP, known as CSLIP (Compressed SLIP), optimizes transmission of long documents by compressing header information. *See also* data link IP. *Compare* PPP. 为 Serial Line Internet Protocol 的缩略语。一种允许 TCP/IP 数据包在拨号电话线上传输的数据链路级协议，使得一台计算机或一个局域网能够连接到因特网或其他网络上。这是一种比点对点协议(PPP)更早、安全性更低的协议，而且不支持 IP 地址的动态分配。被称为 CSLIP(压缩的 SLIP)的新一代 SLIP 通过压缩头信息优化了长文档的传输。参阅 data link IP。比较 PPP。

SLIP emulator *n.* **串行线路网际协议仿真器**

Software that mimics a SLIP connection in UNIX shell accounts that do not offer a direct SLIP connection. Many Internet service providers (ISPs) are UNIX based and offer shell accounts to users

for Internet access. Like a SLIP connection, the SLIP emulator allows the user to avoid dealing with the ISP's UNIX environment directly when accessing the Internet and to use Internet applications such as graphical Web browsers. *See also* ISP shell account SLIP. 一种不提供直接 SLIP 连接,而是模拟 UNIX 分时用户账号中的 SLIP 连接的软件。很多因特网服务提供商都基于 UNIX 系统为用户提供接入因特网的分时用户账号。类似于 SLIP 连接,SLIP 仿真器允许用户在接入因特网时避免在因特网服务提供商(即 ISP)的 UNIX 环境中直接处理,而是使用因特网应用程序(如图形化的万维网浏览器等)。参阅 ISP shell account SLIP。

slot *n.* 槽

1. *See*(见) expansion slot.

2. An integrated circuit mounting connector designed to connect a microprocessor with a PC's data bus. Currently, only newer models of Intel's Pentium family employ this. *See also* Pentium Slot 1 Slot 2. 一种用于安装连接器的集成电路,设计用于连接微处理器到个人计算机的数据总线上。目前,仅有英特尔公司奔腾系列芯片较新的型号采用此方式。参阅 Pentium Slot 1 Slot 2。

Slot 1 *n.* 第 1 型插槽

A receptacle on a PC motherboard designed to hold a Pentium II microprocessor. The microprocessor, which is encased in Intel's Single Edge Contact (SEC) packaging, slides into the slot on the motherboard. Slot 1 includes 242 electrical contact points and communicates with the chip's L2 cache at half of the PC's clock speed. Slot 1 replaced socket 7 and socket 8 in Intel architectures, but has been superceded by Slot 2 in newer model Pentiums. *See also* L2 cache motherboard Pentium. *Compare* Slot 2 socket 7 socket 8. 个人计算机上板上的一种插座,用于支持奔腾 II 微处理器。装入英特尔公司的单边接触(SEC)插件中的微处理器可滑入位于主板上的插槽中。第 1 型插槽包括了 242 个电子触点,并且以该个人计算机时钟速度的一半来与该芯片 L2 级高速缓存进行通信。第 1 型插槽代替了英特尔体系结构中的第 7 型插座和第 8 型插座,但是已经被新一代奔腾模型中的第 2 型插槽所取代。参阅 L2 cache motherboard Pentium。比较 Slot 2 socket 7 socket 8。

Slot 2 *n.* 第 2 型插槽

A receptacle on a PC motherboard designed to hold Intel microprocessors beginning with the Pentium II Xeon and including the Pentium III microprocessor. Like Slot 1, Slot 2 is encased in Intel's Single Edge Contact packaging, so it slides easily into the slot on the motherboard. It includes 330 electrical contact points and is slightly wider than Slot 1. It also supports communication between the CPU and the L2 cache at the full clock speed of the PC. *See also* L2 cache motherboard Pentium. *Compare* Slot 1. 个人计算机主板中的一种插座,设计用于插入以奔腾 II Xeon 开始的英特尔微处理器,而且包括奔腾 III 微处理器。与第 1 型插槽一样,第 2 型插槽装入英特尔的单接触插件中,使它可以轻松插入主板的槽中。它包括 330 个电子接触点并且比第 1 型插槽略宽。它还支持 CPU 和 L2 级高速缓存之间以该个人计算机的时钟速度进行通信。参阅 L2 cache motherboard Pentium。比较 Slot 1。

slot mask *n.* 页槽掩模

A type of mask used in cathode ray tube (CRT) monitors in which a thin sheet of metal perforated with elliptical holes is used to ensure that the electron beam for a particular color (red, green, or blue) strikes only the phosphor (of the corresponding color) that it is intended to illuminate. The elliptical-lozenge-shaped-holes in a slot mask place it between a shadow mask, which is based on round openings, and an aperture grill, which is based on vertical strips of metal. Slot masks were introduced by NEC in its CromaClear technology. *See also* CRT mask (definition 2). *Compare* aperture grill shadow mask. 一种用于阴极射线管(CRT)监视器中的掩模,其中的金属薄片有椭圆形孔,用于确保指定颜色(红、绿或蓝)的电子束只撞击(相应颜色的)发光磷粉。插槽掩模上的椭圆形-菱形孔将其置于阴影掩模(基于椭圆形孔)和孔径栅格(基于金属垂直条纹)之间。插槽掩模是 NEC 在其 CromaClear 技术中(首次)引入的。参阅 CRT mask (第 2 个释义)。比较 aperture grill shadow mask。

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slot pitch *n.* 页槽间距

The distance, measured horizontally, between phosphor dots of the same color on a cathode ray tube (CRT) display based on slot mask technology. Although the measurements are based on different methods of applying phosphor to the screen surface, slot pitch is comparable to dot pitch, the measurement used with CRTs based on shadow mask technology. *See also* CRT mask (definition 2) slot mask. *Compare* dot pitch stripe pitch.
在基于插槽掩模技术的阴极射线管显示器中，相同颜色的磷粉点之间的水平距离。尽管这种度量依赖于将磷粉应用到屏幕表面的不同方法，但插槽间距与圆孔间距(使用 CRT 的度量基于阴影掩模技术)有可比性。参阅 CRT mask (第 2 个定义) slot mask。比较 dot pitch stripe pitch。

slotted-ring network *n.* 插槽环网络

A ring network allowing data to be transmitted between data stations in one direction. A slotted ring network transfers data in predefined time slots (fixed-length portions of a data frame) in the transmission stream over one transmission medium. *See also* data frame ring network. *Compare* token ring network. 一种允许数据在两个数据站点之间按一个方向传输的环形网络。插槽环网络在预先定义的时间片(数据帧的固定长度分片)里，以传输流的形式在传输媒体上传输数据。参阅 data frame ring network。比较 token ring network。

Slow Keys *n.* 击键延时，迟滞键

An accessibility feature built into Macintosh computers and available for DOS and Windows that allows the user to add a delay to the keyboard so that a key must be held down for a certain amount of time before it is accepted. This feature facilitates the use of the keyboard by individuals with poor motor control who might accidentally bump keys when moving around the keyboard. Macintosh 计算机中植入的一种可选的功能部件，在 DOS 操作系统和 Windwos 系统中也有此功能。它允许用户通过加入一段时间以控制键盘的响应速度，使一个击键动作在被处理器接受前能维持一定时间。这种功能部件使控制力较差的人也能方便地使用键盘，他们在键盘上移动的时候可能会无意地碰击其中的键。

SLSI *n.* 超大规模集成度

See(见) super-large-scale integration.

Small Business Server *n.* 小型商务服务器程序

A software application developed by Microsoft Corporation to increase the efficiency of Web-based services for small businesses with 50 or fewer personal computers. Small Business Server provides shared Internet access, features for building Web-based customer management and customer communications tools, and additional features that increase productivity by streamlining employee access to files and applications over the Web. 一种微软公司开发的软件应用程序，这一应用程序的目的是提高基于万维网的、50 台以内个人计算机联网的小型商务公司服务系统的效率。小型商务服务器可以提供共享的因特网访问功能，各种构建基于万维网的客户管理和客户通讯工具的功能部件。此外还有一个附加功能可以提高生产效率，即通过流线式雇员访问万维网上的文件或应用程序。

small caps *n.* 小号大写字母

A font of capital letters that are smaller than the standard capital letters in that typeface. 大写字母的一种字体，其尺寸比标准大写字母小一些。

Small Computer System Interface *n.* 小计算机系统接口

See(见) SCSI.

small model *n.* 小模式

A memory model of the Intel 80x86 processor family that allows only 64 kilobytes (KB) for code and 64 KB for data. *See also* memory model.
Intel 公司 80x86 型处理器系列中的一种内存模式。小模式仅允许 64KB 的代码空间和 64KB 的数据空间。参阅 memory model。

Small Office/Home Office *n.* 小办公室和家庭办公室

See(见) SOHO.

small-scale integration *n.* 小规模集成度

A concentration of fewer than 10 components on a single chip. *Acronym*: SSI. *See also* integrated circuit. 指在单个芯片上集成少于 10 个元器件的集成电路。缩略为 SSI。参阅 integrated circuit。

Smalltalk *n.* Smalltalk 语言

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An object-oriented language and development system developed at Xerox Palo Alto Research Center (PARC) in 1980. Smalltalk pioneered many language and user interface concepts that are now widely used in other environments, such as the concept of an object that contains data and routines and on-screen icons that the user can choose to make the computer perform certain tasks. *See also* object oriented programming. Xerox 公司 Palo Alto 研究中心(PARC)1980 年研制的一种面向对象语言及其开发系统。Smalltalk 语言开创了许多语言和用户界面概念的先河，这些概念现正在其他环境中被广泛使用，如：包含有数据和程序的对象、屏幕上的图标(用户只要选择图标就可以命令计算机执行一个与此图标相关联的任务)等。参阅 object-oriented programming

smart *adj.* **【修】灵巧，智能**

A synonym for intelligent. *See* intelligence. 为 intelligent 的同义词。见 intelligence。

smart cable *n.* **智能电缆**

See(见) intelligent cable.

smart card *n.* **智能卡，智能插件；灵便卡**

1. In computers and electronics, a circuit board with built-in logic or firmware that gives it some kind of independent decision-making ability. 在计算机科学和电子学中，一种具有内部逻辑或固件的电路板。这种电路板在一定程度上具有独立的决策能力。

2. In banking and finance, a credit card that contains an integrated circuit that gives it a limited amount of intelligence and memory. 在银行和金融系统中，一种因内置了集成电路而具有某种程度的"智能"和记忆能力的信用卡。

smart card reader *n.* **智能卡阅读器**

A device that is installed in computers to enable the use of smart cards for enhanced security features. *See also* smart card (definition 2). 一种设备，为使用具有增强的安全特性的智能卡而安装在计算机。参阅 smart card (第 2 个释义)。

smart device *n.* **智能器件**

An electronic device capable of being networked and remotely controlled in a smart home. Smart devices can include appliances, lighting, heating and cooling systems, entertainment systems, and security systems. *See also* home automation home network (definition 1) smart home. 一种智能家庭中的电子器件，可以联网，也可以远程控制。智能器件可以包括各种家用电器、灯光、加热和冷却系统、娱乐系统和保安系统。参阅 home automation home network (第 1 个释义) smart home。

smart home *n.* **智能家庭[居]**

A home or building wired for networking and home automation. In a smart home, occupants control smart devices programmatically or on command using a home-networking communications protocol. *Also called*: automated home, digital home, ehome, Internet home, networked home, smart house, wired home. *See also* home automation home network (definition 1). 一种已布线的联网和家庭自动化的家居或建筑物。在智能家庭中，使用者通过程序或借助使用家庭联网通信协议的命令来控制家中的各种智能器件。也称为 automated home, digital home, e-home, Internet home, networked home, smart house, wired home。参阅 home automation home network (第 1 个释义)。

smart house *n.* **智能家庭**

See(见) smart home.

smart linkage *n.* **智能连接[法]**

A feature of programming languages that guarantees that routines will always be called with correct parameter types. *See also* link (definition 1).

某些编程语言所具有的一种功能部件，它保证了子程序总可以以正确的参数类型被调用。参阅 link (第 1 个释义)。

smartphone *n.* **智能电话(机)**

A hybrid between a wireless telephone and a personal digital assistant (PDA). Smartphones integrate wireless telephones with many of the personal organizational functions of PDAs, such as calendar, calculator, database, e-mail, wireless Web access, note taking, and other programs common to lightweight palm-style computers. Smartphones may rely on a stylus, keypad, or both for data entry or may use voice recognition technology. *See also* cell palmtop PDA pen computer wireless phone. 一种无线电话和个人数字助理(PDA)的合成装置。集成了无线电话和个

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人数字助理的许多组织功能，如计算器、日历、数据库、电子邮件、无线万维网接入，记笔记和其他轻型掌上型计算机普遍都具有的功能。智能电话(机)可以借助指示笔、键盘或同时这二者来输入数据，也可使用语音识别技术来输入数据。参阅 cell palmtop PDA pen computer wireless phone

smart quotes *n.* 智能引号

In word processors, a function that automatically converts the ditto marks (") produced by most computer keyboards to the inverted commas ("and") used in typeset text. 在字处理程序中，一种将大多数计算机键盘所产生的记号(")自动转换为排版文本中使用的"与"的功能。

SmartSuite *n.* Smartsuite(系列商务)软件

A suite of business application programs sold by Lotus Development. Lotus SmartSuite includes six programs: Lotus 1-2-3 spreadsheet, Lotus Word Pro word processor, Lotus Approach database, Lotus Freelance Graphics presentation software, Lotus Organizer timemanagement software, and Lotus FastSite Internet/intranet publishing tool. SmartSuite Millennium Edition 9.7 supports collaboration, Web publishing, use of Internet/intranet resources, and customizable document and project organizers. SmartSuite competes with Microsoft Office and WordPerfect Office. 一系列 Lotus 研发公司销售的商务应用程序。Lotus 公司的 Smartsuite 软件包括以下 6 个程序：Lotus 1 2 3 电子表格；Lotus Wordpro 词处理软件和 Lotus approach 数据库；Lotus Freelance 图形显示软件；Lotus Organizer 时间管理软件；Lotus Fastsite 因特网/内部网发布工具软件。Smartsuite 千年版 9.7 支持协作，万维网发布，因特网/内部网资源的利用，以及客户定制文档和项目管理。Smartsuite 软件与 Microsoft Office 和 Wordperfect Office 这两个办公软件相竞争。

SMART system *n.* 自监视分析与报告系统

Short for self-monitoring analysis and reporting technology system. A system by which technology is used to monitor and predict device performance and reliability. A SMART system employs various diagnostic tests to detect problems with devices, with the object of increasing productivity and protecting data. 为 self-monitoring analysis and reporting technology system 的缩写。一种使用技术来监视和预测设备的性能和可靠性的系统。一个自监视分析与报告系统采用多种诊断测试方法去检测设备问题以及数据保护和系统效率增长对象的问题。

smart terminal *n.* 智能终端，灵巧终端

A terminal that contains a microprocessor and random access memory (RAM) and that does some rudimentary processing without intervention from the host computer. *Compare* dumb terminal. 带有微处理器和随机存储器(RAM)并且不需借助主机干预就可以做一些基本处理的终端。比较 dumb terminal

SMB *n.* 服务器消息块(协议)

Acronym for Server Message Block. A filesharing protocol designed to allow networked computers to transparently access files that reside on remote systems over a variety of networks. The SMB protocol defines a series of commands that pass information between computers. SMB uses four message types: session control, file, printer, and message. *See also* LAN Manager NetBIOS Samba. 为 Server Message Block 的缩略语。一种允许联网计算机透明访问文件的文件共享协议，这些被访问的文件存储在各种网络的远程系统上。服务器消息块协议定义了一系列可在计算机之间传递信息的命令。服务器消息块协议有四种消息类型：话路控制、文件、打印机和消息。参阅 LAN Manager NetBIOS Samba。

SMDS *n.* 大容量交换式数据服务(程序)

Acronym for Switched Multimegabit Data Services. A very high speed, connectionless, packet-switched data transport service that connects LANs (local area networks) and WANs (wide area networks). 为 Switched Multimegabit Data Services 的缩略语。一种高速无线包交换数据传送服务(程序)，(通过公用电话网)连接各局域网(LAN)和广域网(WAN)。

SMIL *n.* 同步多媒体集成语言

Acronym for Synchronized Multimedia Integration Language. A markup language that enables separate elements, including audio, video, text, and still images, to be accessed separately and then integrated and played back as a synchronized

multimedia presentation. Based on XML (eXtensible Markup Language), SMIL allows Web authors to define the objects in the presentation, describe their locations onscreen, and determine when they will be played back. The language is based on statements that can be entered with a text editor and was developed under the auspices of the World Wide Web Consortium (W3C). *See also* markup language XML. 为 Synchronized Multimedia Integration Language 的缩略语。种置标语言,使单独的元素(包括音频、视频、文本和静止图像)可以被单独访问,然后集成并作为同步的多媒体演示文稿播放。此语言基于 XML(可扩展置标语言),允许万维网作者定义演示文稿中的对象,描述它们在屏幕上的位置并确定它们播放的时间。该语言基于可以用文本编辑器输入的语句,并且由万维网联盟(W3C)的主持开发。参阅 markup language XML。

smiley *n.* 笑脸符

See(见) emoticon.

S/MIME *n.* 安全多功能因特网邮件扩展规范

Acronym for Secure/Multipurpose Internet Mail Extensions. An Internet e-mail security-oriented protocol that adds public key encryption and support for digital signatures to the widely used MIME e-mail protocol. *See also* public key encryption. 为 Secure/Multipurpose Internet Mail Extensions 的缩略语。一种因特网电子邮件面向安全性的协议,添加了公共密钥加密法,并支持在广泛使用的 MIME 电子邮件协议中的数字签名。参阅 public key encryption。

SMIS *n.* 管理信息系统协会

Acronym for Society for Management Information Systems. *See* Society for Information Management. 为 Society for Management Information Systems 的缩略语。见 Society for Information Management。

smoke test *n.* 烟雾测试,通电测试

The testing of a piece of hardware after assembly or repairs by turning it on. The device fails the test if it produces smoke, explodes, or has some other unexpected violent or dramatic reaction, even if it appears to work. 组装或维修完硬件后,开启电源进行测试的测试方法。进行测试时,若该硬件产品冒烟、爆炸或有其他不可预知的损坏现象或戏剧性的反应时,即使它表面上能正常工作,但仍不能通过测试。

smooth *vb.* 【动】平滑(过渡)

1. To eliminate irregularities in statistical data by some process such as continuous averaging or by removing random (irrelevant) values. 使用如连续平均法、清除无关随机数法等方法来消除统计数据中的不规则性。

2. In graphics, to remove jagged edges from a figure or line. *See also* antialiasing. 图形学中,从图形或直线上剔除锯齿边沿。参阅 antialiasing。

SMP *n.* 对称多处理(技术,体系结构)

Acronym for symmetric multiprocessing. A computer architecture in which multiple processors share the same memory, which contains one copy of the operating system, one copy of any applications that are in use, and one copy of the data. Because the operating system divides the workload into tasks and assigns those tasks to whichever processors are free, SMP reduces transaction time. *See also* architecture multiprocessing. 为 symmetric multiprocessing 的缩略语。一种多个处理器共享同一内存(空间)的计算机体系结构。在这种体系结构的计算机中,多个处理器共享同一操作系统、同一运行中的应用程序、同一份数据。由于操作系统将工作负荷分成许多任务,并将这些任务分配给处于空闲的处理器,因此对称多处理技术减少了事项处理的时间。参阅 architecture multiprocessing。

SMP server *n.* 对称多处理器结构服务器

Short for symmetric multiprocessing server. A computer that is designed with the SMP architecture to improve its performance as a server in client/server applications. *See also* SMP. 为 symmetric multiprocessing server 的缩写。按照对称多处理器体系结构设计的计算机,它可以增强客户机服务器模式的应用程序中服务系统端的性能。参阅 SMP。

SMS *n.* 系统管理服务器[系统]

See(见) Systems Management Server.

SMS *n.* 短消息服务,短信业务

See(见) short message service.

SMT *n.* 表面封装技术

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See(见) surface-mount technology.

SMTP *n.* 简单电子邮件传输协议

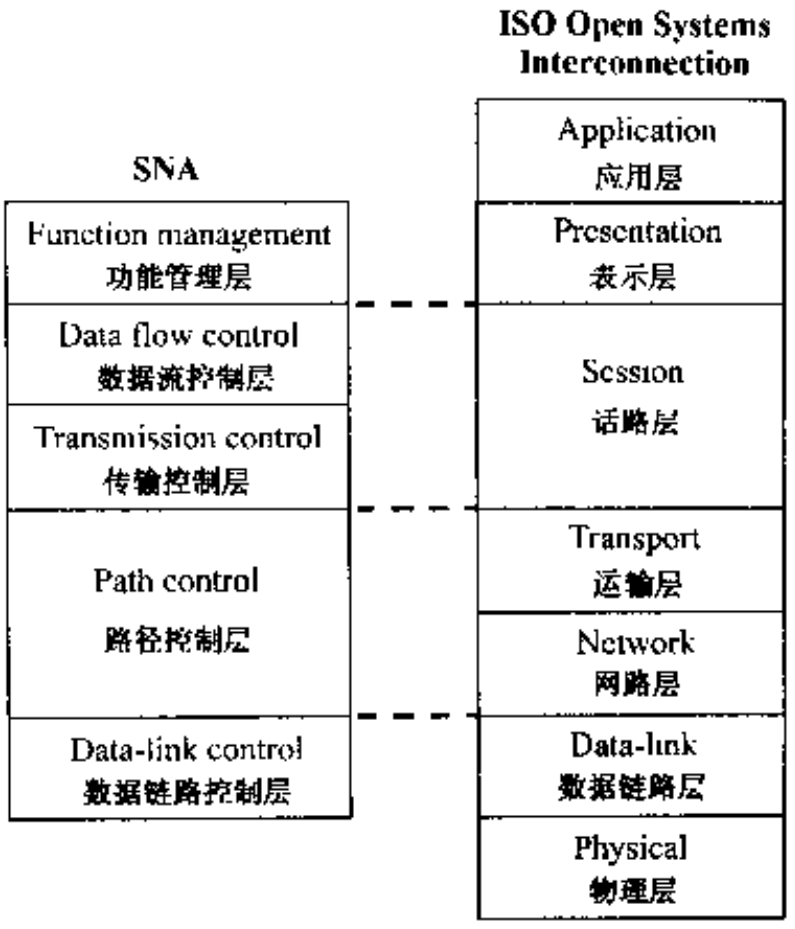
See(见) Simple Mail Transfer Protocol.

smurf attack *n.* 淹没式拒绝服务攻击

A form of denial-of-service attack on an Internet server that sends simultaneous echo request packets ("ping" packets) to one or more broadcast IP addresses (such as an IRC server), each of which in turn relays the request to as many as 255 individual host computers, with the address of the attack's victim as the forged (spoofed) source address. When the hosts return echo packets to the apparent source of the request, the volume of the responses is enough to disable the network. *See also* denial of service attack spoofing. 一种因特网服务器中的拒绝服务攻击的形式。它向一个或多个广播 IP 地址(如 IRC 服务器)发送同步回送请求信息包("砰"信息包),其中每个信息包轮流向多达 255 个单独的主机转发请求,并采用攻击受害者的地址为伪造的源地址。当主机把回送信息包返回到表面上的请求源地址时,响应的数量将足使网络失败。参阅 denial of service attack spoofing。

SNA *n.* 系统网络体系结构

Acronym for Systems Network Architecture. A network model devised by IBM to enable IBM products, including mainframes, terminals, and peripherals, to communicate and exchange data. SNA started out as a fivelayer model and was later extended with two additional layers to correspond more closely to the ISO/OSI reference model. More recently, the SNA model was modified to include minicomputers and microcomputers in a specification known as APPC (Advanced Program to Program Communications). See the illustration. *See also* APPC. *Compare* ISO/OSI reference model. 为 Systems Network Architecture 的缩略语。一种由 IBM 公司开发的网络模型,使得 IBM 公司的产品间(包括主机、终端和外围设备)的通信和交换数据。最初的 SNA 结构是五层模型,后来又扩展了两层,与相应的 ISO/OSI 参考模型更接近。最近,SNA 模型进行了修改,包含了微机与微机间称为 APPC(高级程序到程序通信)的规范。参阅本条目的图例。参阅 APPC。比较 ISO/OSI reference model。



SNA

Comparable (not compatible) layers in the SNA and ISO OSI architectures
按 SNA 与 ISO/OSI 的体系结构可比较(但不兼容)的层次

snail mail *n.* 蜗牛邮件,普通邮件

A popular phrase on the Internet for referring to mail services provided by the U. S. Postal Service and similar agencies in other countries. The term has its origins in the fact that regular postal mail is slow compared with e-mail. 因特网上所使用的一个术语,指由各国邮政系统所邮递的邮件。因为按这种传统方式投递的邮件,其邮递速度与电子邮件相比特别慢,如同蜗牛爬行一般。

snap-in *n.* 插入;插件

1. *See*(见) plug-in.

2. A software component that provides system administration and system management capability within the framework of the Microsoft Management Console (MMC) for Windows NT, Windows 2000, and Windows XP. A snap-in (also capitalized as Snap-In) is a COM object that represents one unit of management behavior, the smallest extension available through the MMC. There

are two types of snap-ins: stand alone (not reliant on any other snap-in) and extension (invoked by a parent snap-in). Multiple snap-ins can be combined to create larger management tools. 一种软件组件，提供系统管理和用于 NT 版、2000 年版和 XP 版视窗操作系统的微软管理控制台(MMC)框架内部的系统管理能力。插件(也大写为 Snap In)是一种 COM 对象，代表一个管理行为的单元，从 MMC 中可得到的最小扩展。插件有两种类型：独立型(不依赖于其他插件)和扩展型(由父插件调用的)。多个插件可以组合创建更大的管理工具。

snapshot *n.* 抽点转储，抽点打印

A copy of main memory or video memory at a given instant, sent to the printer or hard disk. *Also called*: snapshot dump. *See also* screen dump. 在某时刻被送至打印机或硬盘进行打印或存储的主存或显存中数据内容的拷贝。也称为 snapshot dump。参阅 screen dump。

snapshot program *n.* 抽点跟踪程序

A program that performs a trace by taking a snapshot of certain chunks of memory at specified times. 在一定的时间内，通过获取特定内存块的抽点备份对应用程序进行跟踪的一种程序

.snd *n.* .snd 文件扩展名

A file extension for a type of interchangeable sound file format used on Sun, NeXT, and Silicon Graphics computers, consisting of raw audio data preceded by a text identifier. 一种在 Sun, NeXT 和 Silicon Graphics 等公司生产的计算机上所使用的、可互换声音文件格式的文件扩展名，由经文本标识符处理的原始音频数据组成。

sneaker *n.* 跑腿网

An individual employed by a company or organization to test their security by breaking into the employer's network. Information gathered by the sneaker can be used to repair network security weaknesses. *See also* tiger team. 不联网的两台计算机之间的数据传送。源计算机的文件必须被写到软盘上，用户必须人工传递软盘到目的计算机，将文件拷贝到目的计算机上。参阅 tiger team。

sneakernet *n.* 人为数据传递

Transfer of data between computers that are not networked together. The files must be written onto floppy disks on the source machine, and a person must physically transport the disks to the destination machine. 在未联网的计算机之间传递数据的一种方式。以这种方式传递数据时，数据文件必须先从源机写到软盘上，再人为地将软盘携带到目标机上进行拷贝。

sniffer *n.* 包探测程序[软件]

See(见) packet sniffer.

SNMP *n.* 简单网络管理协议

Acronym for **S**imple **N**etwork **M**anagement **P**rotocol. The network management protocol of TCP/IP. In SNMP, agents, which can be hardware as well as software, monitor the activity in the various devices on the network and report to the network console workstation. Control information about each device is maintained in a structure known as a management information block. *See also* agent (definition 4) TCP/IP. 为 Simple Network Management Protocol 的缩略语。TCP/IP 协议簇中的网络管理协议。在简单网络管理协议 SNMP 中，软硬件代理均能监视网上的多种设备的活动并将这些信息向网络控制台工作站报告。关于每个设备的控制信息用一种结构(称为管理信息结构块)来维护。参阅 agent (第 4 个释义) TCP/IP.

SNOBOL *n.* 面向字符串的符号语言，SNOBOL 语言

Acronym for **S**tring **O**riented **Symbol**ic **L**anguage. A string- and text-processing language developed between 1962 and 1967 by Ralph Griswold, David Farber, and I. Polonsky at AT&T Bell Laboratories. *See also* string. 为 String-Oriented Symbolic Language 的缩略语。SNOBOL 语言是美国电话电报公司(AT&T)贝尔实验室的 Ralph Griswold, David Farber 和 I. Polonsky 在 1962 年至 1967 年间开发出来的一种符号和文本处理语言。参阅 string。

snow *n.* "雪花"干扰

1. In television, temporary distortion of a displayed image caused by interference, usually in a weak signal, that takes the form of random white spots. 在电视机上，由干扰(一般是弱信号)所引起的显示图像的暂时畸变。它使屏幕产生白色

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的像素点。

2. In computer displays, a specific type of distortion characterized by the blinking on and off of random pixels that occurs when the microprocessor and the display hardware interfere with each other by attempting to use the computer's video memory at the same time. 计算机显示器的一种特殊畸变，主要特征是像素点随机闪烁。这种现象是由于微处理器和显示硬件试图同时使用视频存储器而产生的相互干扰所致。

SOAP *n.* **简单对象访问协议**

Acronym for Simple Object Access Protocol. A simple, XML-based protocol for exchanging structured and type information on the Web. The protocol contains no application or transport semantics, which makes it highly modular and extensible. 为 Simple Object Access Protocol 的缩略语。一种简单的、基于 XML 的、用来交换万维网上的结构化的类型的信息的协议。这种协议不含有应用程序和传输语法，所以，使之高度模块化和可扩展化。

SOC *n.* **单片系统，芯片(上的)系统**

Acronym for system on a chip. A chip integrating computer, microprocessors, and all necessary support components in a single unit. SOC technology is used in firewalls, gateways, specialized servers, and interactive devices like Web pads and vending machines. 为 system on a chip 的缩略语。一种集成计算机、各种微处理器和所有必须支持组件为独立单元的(集成电路)芯片。防火墙、网关、专用服务器和一些交互器件如万维网数字个人助理、自动售货机，都使用 SOC 技术。

social engineering *n.* **社交图谋**

The practice of penetrating system security by tricking individuals into divulging passwords and information about network vulnerabilities. (Often done by calling the individual on phone and pretending to be another employee of company with a computer-related question. 一种通过引诱个人泄漏口令与网络薄弱环节方面的信息而向系统安全渗透的行为。经常使用的方法是假装为公司的另外一个员工，打电话询问有关计算机的问题。

Society for Information Management *n.* **信息管理协会**

A professional society based in Chicago for information systems executives, formerly the Society for Management Information Systems. *Acronym*: SIM. 设在芝加哥的信息系统执行机构的专业协会，其前身为 Society for Management Information Systems。缩略为 SIM。

Society for Management Information Systems *n.* **信息管理系统协会**

See(见) Society for Information Management.

socket *n.* **套接字；插座；插槽**

1. An identifier for a particular service on a particular node on a network. The socket consists of a node address and a port number, which identifies the service. For example, port 80 on an Internet node indicates a Web server. *See also* port number sockets API. 网络上一特定网点上的特定服务的一种标识符。套接字由节点地址和端口号组成，它用于标识服务。例如，一个因特网节点上的第 80 号端口代表万维网服务系统。参阅 port number sockets API。

2. The receptacle part of a connector, which receives a plug. *See also* female connector. 连接器的接收插座，用于插进插头。参阅 female connector。

3. A receptacle on a PC motherboard into which a microprocessor is plugged. A socketmounted microprocessor, such as the Pentium, connects to the motherboard through numerous pins on the underside. Newer Intel microprocessors, such as the Pentium II and later, plug into the motherboard through an edge connector along the side of the chip. *See also* socket 4 socket 5 socket 7 socket 8. *Compare* Slot 1 Slot 2. 一种个人计算机主板上插入微处理器的插座。插座上安装的微处理器(如奔腾处理器)，通过下方的许多插针连接到主板上。较新的英特尔公司的微处理器(如奔腾 II 代及随后产品)通过该芯片的侧边的连接器插入到主板上。参阅 socket 4 socket 5 socket 7 socket 8。比较 Slot 1 Slot 2。

socket 4 *n.* **第 4 型插座**

A 5-volt mounting socket on a PC motherboard designed to hold a Pentium microprocessor operating at 60 MHz or 66 MHz. Socket 4 includes openings for 273 pins. *See also* Pentium socket

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(definition 3). *Compare* Slot 1 Slot 2 socket 5 socket 7 socket 8. 一种个人计算机主板中的一种 5 伏的安装插座，设计用于插入以 60 或 66 兆赫兹的速度运行的奔腾微处理器。第 4 型插座包括 273 针的开口。参阅 Pentium socket（第 3 个定义）。比较 Slot 1 Slot 2 socket 5 socket 7 socket 8。

socket 5 *n.* **第 5 型插座**

A 3.3-volt mounting socket on a PC motherboard designed to hold a Pentium microprocessor operating at the following speeds: 75, 90, 100, 120, 133, 150, 166, 180, and 200 MHz. Socket 5 includes openings for 320 pins. It has been superceded by socket 7, socket 8, slot 1, and slot 2. *See also* Pentium socket (definition 3). *Compare* Slot 1 Slot 2 socket 4 socket 7 socket 8. 一种个人计算机主板中的一种 3.3 伏的安装插座，设计用于插入以下列速度运行的奔腾微处理器：75、90、100、120、133、150、160、180 和 200 兆赫兹。第 5 型插座包括 320 针的开口。它已经被第 7 型插座、第 8 型插座、第 1 型插槽和第 2 型插槽所取代。参阅 Pentium socket（第 3 个释义）。比较 Slot 1 Slot 2 socket 4 socket 7 socket 8。

socket 7 *n.* **第 7 型插座**

A mounting socket on a PC motherboard designed to hold a microprocessor operating at the following speeds: 150, 166, 180, 200, 210, and 233 MHz. Socket 7 includes openings for 321 pins and operates at two voltages, 2.5 volts at the core and 3.3 volts input/output. It is used with the Pentium MMX chip and competitive microprocessor chips from other manufacturers, such as AMD and Cyrix. *See also* MMX Pentium socket (definition 3). *Compare* Slot 1 Slot 2 socket 4 socket 5 socket 8. 一种个人计算机主板中的一种安装插座，设计用于插入以下列速度运行的奔腾微处理器：150、160、180、200、210 和 233MHz。第 7 型插座包括 321 针的开口并且以两种电压工作，核心部分 2.5 伏，输入与输出为 3.3 伏。它与奔腾 MMX 芯片一起使用，并且与其他制造商（如 AMD 公司和 Cyrix 公司）的微处理器芯片具有竞争力。参阅 MMX Pentium socket（第 3 个释义）。比较 Slot 1 Slot 2 socket 4 socket 5 socket 8。

socket 8 *n.* **第 8 型插座**

A 2.5-volt mounting socket on a PC motherboard designed to hold a Pentium Pro microprocessor. Socket 8 has openings for 387 pins. *See also* Pentium socket (definition 3). *Compare* Slot 1 Slot 2 socket 4 socket 5 socket 7. 一种个人计算机主板中的一种 2.5 伏的安装插座，设计用于插入奔腾 Pro 微处理器。第 8 型插座有 387 针的开口。参阅 Pentium socket（第 3 个释义）。比较 Slot 1 Slot 2 socket 4 socket 5 socket 7。

sockets API *n.* **套接字应用软件编程接口**

An application programming interface implemented to create and use sockets in client/server networking. The most common sockets API is the University of California at Berkeley UNIX/BSD implementation (Berkeley Sockets API), which is the basis for Winsock. *See also* socket (definition 1). 一种应用程序编程接口，实现这种接口以创建和使用客户机-服务器联网技术套接字。最通用的套接字 API 是加州大学伯克利分校的 UNIX/BSD 系统（即伯克利套接字应用程序接口），这一系统是 Winsock 的基础。参阅 socket（第 1 个释义）。

soc. newsgroups *n.* **社会问题新闻组**

Usenet newsgroups that are part of the soc. hierarchy and have the prefix soc. These newsgroups are devoted to discussions of current events and social issues. Soc. newsgroups are one of the seven original Usenet newsgroup hierarchies. The other six are comp., misc., news., rec., sci., and talk. *See also* newsgroup traditional newsgroup hierarchy Usenet. 是 soc. 层的一部分并有前缀 soc. 的友思网（即 Usenet）新闻组。这些新闻组讨论当今世界所发生的一些重大事件和有关社会问题，是友思网新闻组的最早 7 个主题之一，其余 6 个分别是：comp.，misc.，news.，rec.，sci. 和 talk。参阅 newsgroup traditional newsgroup hierarchy Usenet。

soft *adj.* **【修】软**

1. In computing, temporary or changeable. For example, a soft error is a problem from which the system can recover, and a soft patch is a temporary program fix that holds only while the program is running. *Compare* hard (definition 1). 在计算技术中，指暂时的或可变的。例如，软错误是系

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统可以恢复的毛病；软修补是临时性的程序修补，只在程序运行时才会保留。比较 hard（第 1 个释义）。

2. In electronics, characterized by magnetic materials that do not retain their magnetism when a magnetic field is removed. *Compare* hard (definition 2). 在电子学中，形容那些当磁场消除时就失去磁性的磁性材料所具有的情形。比较 hard（第 2 个定义）。

soft boot *n.* 软启动

See(见) warm boot.

soft copy *n.* 软拷贝

The temporary images presented on a computer display screen. *Compare* hard copy. 计算机显示屏上所显示出来的临时的图像。比较 hard copy。

soft error *n.* 软错误

An error from which a program or operating system is able to recover. *Compare* hard error. 一种能够由程序或操作系统排除的错误。比较 hard error。

soft font *n.* 软字型；印刷用字型

See(见) downloadable font.

soft hyphen *n.* 软连字符

See(见) hyphen.

soft link *n.* 软链接

See(见) symbolic link.

softmodem *n.* 软调制解调器

See(见) software-based modem.

soft patch *n.* 软修补

A fix or modification performed only while the code being patched is loaded into memory, so that the executable or object file is not modified in any way. *See also* patch[1]. 一种只有在被修补的代码装入内存时才能执行的修补或修改。这种修补使可执行文件或目标文件不会有任何方式的改变。参阅 patch[1]。

soft return *n.* 软回车符，自动换行符

A line break inserted in a document by a word processor when the next word in the current line of text would cause the line to overflow into the margin -a movable line break. *See also* wordwrap. *Compare* hard return. 在正文的当前行，若下一个字符将引起该行超出右边界时，由字处理程序在该文档中插入的一个行截断符。软回车符可以移动。参阅 wordwrap。比较 hard return。

soft-sectored disk *n.* 软扇区磁盘

A disk, especially a floppy disk, whose sectors have been marked with recorded data marks rather than punched holes. *See also* index hole. *Compare* hard sectored disk. 其数据扇区已由事先记录下来的数据标记（而不是穿孔）进行标识的磁盘，尤指软盘。参阅 index hole。比较 hard-sectored disk。

software *n.* 软件

Computer programs; instructions that make hardware work. Two main types of software are system software (operating systems), which controls the workings of the computer, and applications, such as word processing programs, spreadsheets, and databases, which perform the tasks for which people use computers. Two additional categories, which are neither system nor application software but contain elements of both, are network software, which enables groups of computers to communicate, and language software, which provides programmers with the tools they need to write programs. In addition to these task-based categories, several types of software are described based on their method of distribution. These include packaged software (canned programs), sold primarily through retail outlets; freeware and public domain software, which are distributed free of charge; shareware, which is also distributed free of charge, although users are requested to pay a small registration fee for continued use of the program; and vaporware, software that is announced by a company or individuals but either never makes it to market or is very late. *See also* application canned software freeware network software operating system shareware system software vaporware. *Compare* firmware hardware liveware.

计算机程序或使机器硬件工作的指令集合。软件有两种主要类型：系统软件（操作系统）和应用软件（如字处理程序、电子表格程序和数据库程序）。系统软件控制计算机的工作，而应用软件处理人们使用计算机所要完成的任务。另外还有两种类型的软件，这两种类型的软件既不同于系统软件又不同于应用软件，但包含有这两者的成分，

它们就是能将计算机组织起来通信的网络软件和为程序员提供编程所需工具的语言软件。除了按任务对软件进行划分外，还可根据软件的分发方法将软件分为以下几种类型：主要由零售商销售的盒装程序或软件包；无须付费即可获得的免费软件和公用软件；无须付费即可获得、但若用户想在试用期后继续使用就须支付少量费用的共享软件；由公司或个人所发布的从来不用于销售或上市时间比允诺的时间晚得多的朦胧软件 参阅 application canned software freeware network software operating system shareware system software vaporware。比较 firmware hardware liveware。

Software & Information Industry Association *n.* 软件与信息产业协会

See(见) SIIA.

software-based modem *n.* 基于软件的调制解调器

A modem that uses a general purpose, reprogrammable digital signal processor chip and RAM-based program memory rather than a dedicated chip with the modem functions burned into the silicon. A software-based modem can be reconfigured to update and change the modem's features and functions. 一种调制解调器，使用通用可编程数字信号处理器芯片和基于随机访问存储器(RAM)的程序存储，而不是利用植入硅片中完成调制解调功能的专用芯片。软调制解调器通过重新配置即可更新和改变其特征与功能。

software bloat *n.* 软件膨胀

A software condition caused by the addition of excessive number of possibly unnecessary features and functions as new versions of the software are released. Software bloat is generally assumed to result in long loading times and inordinate resource (memory and storage) requirements. *See also* bloatware creeping featurism. 当软件的新版本发布时，由于增加过多可能是不必要的功能部件和操作程序而导致的一种软件状况。通常认为软件膨胀的结果导致装入时间增长和过分的资源(内存和存储空间)需求。参阅 bloatware creeping featurism。

software conversion *n.* 软件转换

Changing or moving a program designed to run on one computer to run on another. Usually this involves detailed (professional) work on the program itself. 改变或迁移设计运行在一台计算机中的程序，使之在另一台计算机中运行。通常这包括对于程序本身作详细(专业)的工作。

software-dependent *adj.* 【修】依赖软件

Of, pertaining to, or being a computer or device that is tied to a particular program or set of programs developed for it. 用来描述和说明一种依赖于一个专门程序或一组为其开发的程序的计算机或设备。

software development kit *n.* 软件开发工具包

See(见) developer's kit.

software engineer *n.* 软件工程师，程序员

1. In general, one who works at the code level with software. Although such engineering can be considered to encompass everything from software design to management and testing, the term is generally considered more or less synonymous with *programmer*— one who actually writes the code. 一般而言，指在代码级对软件进行工作的人。尽管此类工程可以被认为是包含从软件设计到管理和测试的所有事情。但是该术语一般多指程序员 一实际编写代码的人。

2. *See*(见) developer.

software engineering *n.* 软件工程

The design and development of software. *See also* programming. 软件的设计与开发。参阅 programming。

software handshake *n.* 软件“握手”

A handshake that consists of signals transmitted over the same wires used to transfer the data, as in modem-to-modem communications over telephone lines, rather than signals transmitted over special wires. *See also* handshake. 由在用于传输数据的相同电缆线上传输的(数字)信号所组成的握手协议，如在电话线上两个调制解调器之间的通信那样，而不是在专线上传输的信号。参阅 handshake。

software house *n.* 软件中心[公司]

An organization that develops and supports software for its customers. 一种为顾客开发和提供软件的机构。

software IC *n.* 软件集成电路，软件模块

See(见) software integrated circuit.

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software integrated circuit *n.* 软件集成电路,软件模块

An existing software module that can be designed into a program, much as an integrated circuit can be designed into a logic board. *Abbreviation*: software IC. *See also* abstract data type module (definition 1) object-oriented programming. 一种已编写好的软件模块。这种软件模块可以被设计为一个程序中的一部分,如同一个逻辑电路板中的集成电路。缩写为 software IC。参阅 abstract data type module (第 1 个释义) object-oriented programming。

software interrupt *n.* 软件中断

A program-generated interrupt that stops current processing in order to request a service provided by an interrupt handler (a separate set of instructions designed to perform the task required). *Also called*: trap. 一种由程序生成的中断,这种中断中止当前的处理并请求中断处理程序(为执行所需的任务而专门设计的一组独立的指令)提供服务。也称为 trap。

software package *n.* 软件包

A program sold to the public, ready to run and containing all necessary components and documentation. 一种向公众销售的程序(包),包括软件正常运行所需的所有组件和文档。

software piracy *n.* 软件盗版,软件侵权

See(见) piracy.

software portability *n.* 软件可移植性

See(见) portable (第 1 个释义).

software program *n.* 软件程序

See(见) application.

software protection *n.* 软件保护

See(见) copy protection.

software publisher *n.* 软件出版商

A business engaged in the development and distribution of computer software. 从事计算机软件开发和发布的商业机构。

Software Publishers Association *n.* 软件出版商协会

See(见) SIIA.

software publishing *n.* 软件发行,软件出版

The design, development, and distribution of noncustom software packages. 非专用(通用)软件的设计、开发和发行。

software rot *n.* 软件损坏

See(见) dead code.

software stack *n.* 软件堆栈

See(见) stack.

software suite *n.* 软件套件,软件群件

See(见) suite (第 1 个释义).

software tools *n.* 软件工具

Programs, utilities, libraries, and other aids, such as editors, compilers, and debuggers, that can be used to develop programs. 用于程序开发的应用程序、工具软件、程序库以及其他辅助程序(如编辑程序、编译程序、调试程序等)。

SOHO *n.* 小办公室和家庭办公室

Acronym for Small Office/Home Office, a term used for home-based and small businesses. The fast-growing SOHO market has sparked a concomitant expansion in computer software and hardware products designed specifically to meet the needs of self employed individuals or small businesses. *See also* distributed workplace telecommuter. 为 Small Office/Home Office 的缩略语,一种用于形容以家庭和小型商务为主的术语。快速增长的 SOHO 市场已经激发了计算机软件和硬件产品相应的扩张,特别是设计用于满足自我雇佣者或小型商务公司需要的领域。参阅 distributed workplace telecommuter。

SOI *n.* 硅绝缘体

Acronym for silicon on insulator. A method used in the construction of microprocessors in which the chip's transistors-the tiny circuits that conduct electrical charges-are built on a layer of silicon placed on top of a layer of insulating material, such as glass. SOI construction improves speed at the same time it reduces the amount of power required by the microprocessor. 为 silicon on insulator 的缩略语。一种用于微处理器构建的方法,其中芯片的晶体管(传导电荷的微型电路)植入位于绝缘物质(如玻璃)顶层的硅层上。SOI 结构在减少微处理器所需能耗的同时提高了它的速度。

solar cell *n.* 太阳能电池

A photoelectric device that produces electrical power when exposed to light. *Also called*: photovoltaic cell. 一种将其置于光线充足的地方即

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可产生电能的光电设备。也称为 photovoltaic cell。

Solaris *n.* **Solaris 计算环境**

A distributed UNIX-based computing environment created by Sun Microsystems, Inc., widely used as a server operating system. Versions of Solaris exist for SPARC computers, 386 and higher Intel platforms, and the PowerPC. 由 Sun 公司开发的分布式 UNIX 计算环境，被广泛用作服务器操作系统。Solaris 计算环境已经用在 PowerPC、Intel 386 及其以上平台和 SPARC 计算机上。

solenoid *n.* **螺线管**

An electromagnetic device that converts electrical energy to mechanical movement, typically consisting of an electromagnet with a movable rod through the center. 一种能将电能转换为机械运动的电磁设备，主要由带有可活动铁芯的电磁铁组成。

solid ink *n.* **固态墨水**

Ink manufactured in the form of solid sticks resembling crayons, for use in solid-ink printers. *See also* solid-ink printer. 以类似于彩色蜡笔的形式生产、用于固态墨水打印机的墨水。参阅 solid-ink printer。

solid-ink printer *n.* **固态墨水打印机**

A computer printer using solid ink sticks. The ink sticks are heated until they melt, and the molten ink is sprayed onto the page, where it cools and solidifies. *See also* solid ink. 一种使用固态墨水棒的计算机打印机。打印时，墨水棒受热熔化为墨水，喷射到打印纸上，冷却后成为固态颗粒。参阅 solid ink。

solid model *n.* **固体模型**

A geometric shape or construction that has continuity in length, width, and depth and is treated by a program as if it had both surface and internal substance. *Compare* surface modeling wire-frame model. 在长度、宽度和深度上均连续的几何图形或几何结构，对程序来说，固体模型既有表面物质又有内部物质。比较 surface modeling wire-frame model。

solid-state device *n.* **固态元件**

A circuit component whose properties depend on the electrical or magnetic characteristics of a solid substance (as opposed to a gas or vacuum). Transistors, diodes, and integrated circuits are solid-state devices. 其特征取决于一种固体物质（与气体或真空相反）的电磁特性的电子电路元件。三极管、二极管和集成电路都是固态元件。

solid-state disk drive *n.* **固态盘驱动器**

A mass storage device that holds data in RAM rather than in magnetic storage. *See also* magnetic storage RAM. 一种可以把数据保存在随机存取存储器中，而不是磁性存储器之中的大容量存储设备。参阅 magnetic storage RAM。

solid-state memory *n.* **固态存储器**

Computer memory that stores information in solid-state devices. 用固态设备存储信息的一种计算机存储器。

solid-state relay *n.* **固态继电器**

A relay that depends on solid-state components, rather than mechanical components, to open and close a circuit. 一种使用固态元件而不是机械元件来开关电路的继电器。

SOM *n.* **系统对象模型；自组织映射**

1. Acronym for System Object Model. A language-independent architecture from IBM that implements the CORBA standard. *See also* CORBA OMA. 为 System Object Model 的缩略语。一种由 IBM 公司开发的可以实现 CORBA 标准的与编程语言无关的体系。参阅 CORBA OMA。

2. Acronym for self-organizing map. A form of neural network in which neurons and their connections are added automatically as needed to develop the desired mapping from input to output. 为 self-organizing map 的缩略语。神经网络的一种形式，其中神经元及其连接在需要时自动加入，以生成从输入到输出的预定映射。

SONET *n.* **同步光纤网络标准**

Acronym for Synchronous Optical Network. A high-speed network that provides a standard interface for communications carriers to connect networks based on fiberoptic cable. SONET is designed to handle multiple data types (voice, video, and so on). It transmits at a base rate of 51.84 Mbps, but multiples of this base rate go as high as 2.488 Gbps (gigabits per second). 为 Synchronous Optical Network 的缩略语。一种高

速网络，提供通信载体与基于光纤电缆的网络的连接的标准接口。SONET 设计用于处理多种数据类型(音频、视频等)。其传输的基本速率是51.84Mbps，但是还可以高于基本速率多倍的速率 2.488 Gbps(千兆位每秒)进行传输。

sort *vb.* 【动】排序；分类

To organize data, typically a set of records, in a particular order. Programs and programming algorithms for sorting vary in performance and application. *See also* bubble sort distributive sort insertion sort merge sort quicksort Shell sort. 一种按特定的次序对数据特别是一组记录进行组织的过程。有许多性能和用途各异的程序和程序算法用于排序。参阅 bubble sort distributive sort insertion sort merge sort quicksort Shell sort。

sort algorithm *n.* 排序算法

An algorithm that puts a collection of data elements into some sequenced order, sometimes based on one or more key values in each element. *See also* algorithm bubble sort distributive sort insertion sort merge sort quicksort Shell sort. 一种将一组数据元素按某种顺序进行排列的算法，有时这种顺序要取决于每个元素中的一个或多个关键字。参阅 algorithm bubble sort distributive sort insertion sort merge sort quicksort Shell sort

sorter *n.* 排序程序

A program or routine that sorts data. *See also* sort. 一种对数据进行排序的程序或例程。参阅 sort。

sort field *n.* 排序字段

See(见) sort key.

sort key *n.* 排序关键字

A field (commonly called a key) whose entries are sorted to produce a desired arrangement of the records containing the field. *See also* field (definition 1) primary key secondary key. 一种字段，通常称为(关)键(字)，对这种字段中的内容进行排序，从而产生所要求的，包含该字段的记录的排列。参阅 field (第 1 个释义) primary key secondary key。

SOS *n.* 蓝宝石硅片

See(见) silicon-on-sapphire.

Sound Blaster *n.* Sound Blaster 声卡，"声霸"卡

1. A family of sound cards manufactured by Creative Technology or its subsidiary, Creative Labs. *See also* sound card. 由创新技术或子公司(即创新实验室)生产的一系列声卡。参阅 sound card

2. A de facto standard set by the family of sound cards developed by Creative Technologies and its subsidiaries. Many other manufacturers also make Sound Blaster compatible products. 由创新技术及其子公司开发的声卡系列建立的一种事实上的标准。许多其他制造商也生产"声霸"卡兼容产品

sound board *n.* 声卡

See(见) sound card.

sound buffer *n.* 声音缓冲器

A region of memory used to store the bit image of a sequence of sounds to be sent to a computer's speaker(s). 一段用来存储发送到计算机扬声器上的声音序列位映像的内存区域。

sound card *n.* 声卡

A type of expansion board on PC-compatible computers that allows the playback and recording of sound, such as from a WAV or MIDI file or a music CD-ROM. Most PCs sold at retail include a sound card. *Also called*: sound board. *See also* expansion board MIDI WAV. 兼容机上的一类扩展板，可以达到声音的录制和回放，例如通过文件格式[类型]为 WAV 或 MIDI 的文件或音乐光盘。大多数零售的 PC 机包括声卡。也称为 sound board。参阅 expansion board MIDI WAV。

sound clip *n.* 声音摘录[片断]

A file that contains a short audio item, usually an excerpt from a longer recording. 一种包含简短语音项(通常是一段长时间录音的摘录)的文件。

sound editor *n.* 声音编辑程序[器]

A program that allows the user to create and manipulate sound files. 一种允许用户创建或操作声音文件的程序。

sound generator *n.* 声音生成器

A chip or chip-level circuit that can produce electronic signals that can drive a speaker and synthesize sound. 一种能够生成驱动扬声器和合成音响的电信号的芯片或芯片级电路。

sound hood *n.* 隔音罩

A five-sided box, lined with soundproofing

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material, that is placed over a loud printer to muffle its noise. 一种五面形盒子，使用隔音材料作衬里，放置在点阵打印机或其他击打式打印机里以降低打印机产生的噪声。

SoundSentry *n.* **声音卫士**

An optional Windows feature that instructs Windows to produce a visual cue such as a screen flash or a blinking title bar whenever a system beep occurs. SoundSentry is designed for users with hearing impairments or users who operate a computer in a noisy environment. 一种可选的 Windows 系统功能，通过 Windows 系统所产生的可视性因素如屏幕闪烁、闪动的标题条了解到计算机发出了蜂鸣声。此功能是为听力不太好的用户或在嘈杂环境中工作的用户设计的。

source *n.* **信息源；源极**

1. In information processing, a disk, file, document, or other collection of information from which data is taken or moved. *Compare* destination. 在信息处理技术中，指从中获取或传递数据的磁盘、文件、资料或其他信息集。比较 destination。

2. In a FET, the electrode toward which charge carriers (electrons or holes) move from the source under control of the gate. *See also* CMOS (definition 1) drain (definition 1) FET gate (definition 2) MOSFET NMOS PMOS. 场效应管中的一个电极，在门电路的控制下，电子、空穴等载流子从源极向漏极流动。参阅 CMOS（第 1 个释义）drain（第 1 个释义）FET gate（第 2 个释义）MOSFET NMOS PMOS。

source code *n.* **源代码**

Human-readable program statements written by a programmer or developer in a high-level or assembly language that are not directly readable by a computer. Source code needs to be compiled into object code before it can be executed by a computer. *Compare* object code. 程序员用某种高级语言或汇编语言写成的可以被阅读的程序，源代码不能被计算机直接读取。被计算机执行前，源代码需要被编译成目标代码。比较 object code。

source code control system *n.* **源代码控制系统**

A tool designed to track changes made to source code files. Changes are documented in such a way that previous versions of the files can be retrieved. Source code control is used in software development, particularly in situations involving concurrent development and multiple user access to source code files. 一种设计用来跟踪对源代码文件所作修改的工具。源代码的修改以文档的形式保存下来，这样就能检索到先前的版本。软件开发过程中经常使用源代码控制工具[程序]，特别是涉及合作开发和多个用户访问源代码的情况下更适合使用源代码控制工具[程序]。

source computer *n.* **源计算机**

1. A computer on which a program is compiled. *Compare* object computer. 源程序在其上进行编译的计算机。比较 object computer。

2. A computer from which data is transferred to another computer. 数据从其上传送到另一台计算机的计算机。

source data *n.* **源数据**

The original data on which a computer application is based. 计算机应用程序所使用的原始数据。

source data acquisition *n.* **源数据采集**

The process of sensing, as with a bar code reader or other scanning device, or receiving source data. *See also* source data. 用条码阅读器或其他扫描设备感应或接收源数据的过程。参阅 source data。

source data capture *n.* **源数据获取[捕获]**

See 见) source data acquisition.

source directory *n.* **源目录**

During a file copy operation, the directory in which the original versions of the files are located. 在一个文件拷贝操作时，被拷贝的源文件所在的目录。

source disk *n.* **源磁盘**

Any disk from which data will be read, as during a copy operation or when an application is loaded from a disk into memory. *Compare* target disk. 执行拷贝操作，或应用程序将数据从磁盘装入到内存时，从其中读出数据的磁盘。比较 target disk。

source document *n.* **源文档**

The original document from which data is taken. 从中获取数据的最初文档。

source drive *n.* **源驱动器**

The disk drive from which files are being copied

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curing a copy operation. 文件拷贝操作中，待拷贝的文件所在的驱动器。

source file *n.* 源文件

1. A file that contains source code. *See also* source code. 一种包含源代码的文件。参阅 source code。

2. A file that contains the data that a program will process and store in a destination file. 一种包含待处理数据的文件，此数据将由某个程序处理并且存储在一个目标文件中。

3. In MS-DOS and Windows commands that involve the copying of data or program instructions, the file containing the data or instructions that are copied. 在 MS-DOS 操作系统和 Windows 系统的涉及数据或程序指令拷贝的命令中，一种包含被拷贝数据或指令的文件。

source language *n.* 源语言

The programming language in which the source code for a program is written. *See also* programming language source code. 用以书写程序源代码的程序设计语言。参阅 programming language source code。

source program *n.* 源程序

The source code version of a program. *See also* source code. *Compare* executable program. 一个程序的源代码版本。参阅 source code。比较 executable program。

source statement *n.* 源代码语句

A single statement in the source code of a program. *See also* source code statement. 程序源代码中的一条语句。参阅 source code statement

SPA *n.* 软件出版商协会

See(见) SIIA.

spacebar *n.* 空格键

The long key occupying much of the bottom row of most keyboards that sends a space character to the computer. 位于大多数键盘下方的一个长条形的按键。该按键能把一个空格字符送至计算机。

space character *n.* 空格字符，间隔字符

A character that is entered by pressing the Spacebar on the keyboard and that typically appears on the screen as a blank space. 通过在键盘上按下空格键而输入的一个字符。空格字符在屏幕上通常以空白的形式显示。

space-division multiplexing *n.* 空分多路复用技术

The first automated form of communications multiplexing, which replaced the human-operated switchboard. Space-division multiplexing was replaced by frequency-division multiplexing (FDM), which was in turn replaced by time-division multiplexing (TDM). *Acronym*: SDM. *See also* FDM multiplexing time-division multiplexing. 通信多路复用技术的第一个自动化形式，可取代人工操作转换板。空分多路复用技术已被频分多路复用技术(FDM)所代替，而频分多路复用技术又被时分多路复用技术(TDM)所取代。缩略为 SDM。参阅 FDM multiplexing time-division multiplexing。

spaghetti code *n.* 非直线型代码

Code that results in convoluted program flow, usually because of excessive or inappropriate use of GOTO or JUMP statements. *See also* GOTO statement jump instruction. 导致回转式程序流的代码。一般是由于过多地或不恰当地使用 GOTO 语句或 JUMP 语句(即跳转语句)所造成的。参阅 GOTO statement jump instruction。

spam[1] *vb.* 【动】发送"垃圾"邮件

To distribute unwanted, unrequested mail widely on the Internet by posting a message to too many recipients or too many newsgroups. The act of distributing such mail, known as spamming, angers most Internet users and has been known to invite retaliation, often in the form of return spamming that can flood and possibly disable the electronic mailbox of the original spammer. 通过向许多收件人或许多新闻组投递邮件在因特网上广泛分发令人讨厌的、未经请求的邮件。分发此类邮件的举动被称为 spamming，它使大多数因特网用户愤怒，并会遭到报复，通常的方式是将"垃圾邮件返回"，使源发送人的电子邮箱溢满或失败。

spam[2] *n.* "垃圾"邮件

1. An unsolicited e-mail message sent to many recipients at one time, or a news article posted simultaneously to many newsgroups. Spam is the electronic equivalent of junk mail. In most cases, the content of a spam message or article is not

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relevant to the topic of the newsgroup or the interests of the recipient; spam is an abuse of the Internet in order to distribute a message to a huge number of people at minimal cost. 在同一时刻发往许多收件人的一个非主动请求的电子邮件报文，或在许多新闻组上同时投递的新闻文章。spam是电子邮件形式的"垃圾"邮件。在大多数情况下，垃圾邮件或文章的内容与相应新闻组的主题无关或并非接收者所感兴趣的内容；垃圾邮件以较小的代价将(通常是商业性的或宗教性的)报文通过因特网发布给大众，是对因特网的滥用。 2. An unsolicited e-mail message from a business or individual that seeks to sell the recipient something. *Also called*: UCE, unsolicited commercial e-mail. 由企业或个人向收件人发出的寻求物品出售的一种非主动请求的电子邮件。也称为UCE, unsolicited commercial e-mail。

spam blocking *n.* **信息垃圾模块化**

See(见) address munging.

spambot *n.* **"垃圾"邮件散发器[程序]**

A program or device that automatically posts large amounts of repetitive or otherwise inappropriate material to newsgroups on the Internet. *See also* bot (definition 3) robopost spam[1]. 因特网上，一种自动将一些重复的或不相干的大量材料邮递至新闻组或众多收件人的程序或设备。参阅 bot (第3个定义) robopost spam[1]。

spamdexter *n.* **信息垃圾索引者**

An individual who lures users to spamrelated Web sites by loading the site with hundreds of hidden copies of popular keywords, even if those words have no relation to the Web site. Because the keywords appear so many times, the spamdexter's site will appear near the top of search result and indexing lists. The term spamdexter was created by combining the words *spam*and *index*. *Also called*: keyword stuffing. 这样的一种人，通过给网站装载大量的流行关键词的隐藏拷贝，即使这些词和网站一点关系都没有，引诱用户到与信息垃圾相关的网站。因为这些关键词多次出现，信息垃圾索引者的网站将会出现较高的搜索结果和索引表的假象。Spamdexter一词由 spam 和 index 结合而成。也称为 keyword stuffing。

span *n.* **跨距，范围**

See(见) range.

SPARC *n.* **可缩放处理器体系结构**

Short for Scalable Processor Architecture. A RISC (reduced instruction set computing) microprocessor specification from Sun Microsystems, Inc. *See also* RISC. 为 Scalable Processor Architecture 的缩写。由 Sun 公司制定的一种 RISC(精简指令集计算)微处理器体系结构规范。参阅 RISC。

sparse array *n.* **稀疏数组**

An *array* (arrangement of items) in which many of the entries are *identical*, *commonly* zero. It is not possible to define precisely when an array is sparse, but it is clear that at some point, usually when about one-third of the array consists of identical entries, it becomes worthwhile to redefine the array. *See also* array. 大量元素均相同(一般为零)的一个数组。很难严格定义什么样的数组是稀疏数组，但是通常认为，当数组中有约三分之一的元素相同时，就值得对这个数组进行重新定义。参阅 array。

sparse infector *n.* **稀疏感染病毒程序**

A type of virus or other malicious code that delivers its payload only when certain predetermined conditions are met. A sparse infector might hide on an infected computer until a certain date or until a certain number of files or applications have been run. By restricting their active phases to only certain situations, sparse infectors are more likely to avoid detection. 一种病毒程序或其他恶意代码，仅当达到它预先设定的某个条件时，才会传递其毒素起破坏作用。可能隐藏在被感染的计算机上的稀疏感染病毒只有在某一日期到来时或运行的文件或程序达到一定的数量时才会发作。通过严格限制它在某一特定条件下的活动时段，稀疏感染病毒更容易逃避用户的检查。

spatial data management *n.* **空间数据管理**

The representation of data as a collection of objects in space, particularly as icons on a screen, in order to make the data easier to comprehend and manipulate. 为了使数据更容易理解和操作，把数据表示成空间对象集合特别是显示屏上一组图标的一种数据表现形式。

spatial digitizer *n.* **空间数字化仪**

A three-dimensional scanner most often used in

medical and geographical work. *Compare* optical scanner. 一种常用于医疗和地理工作的三维扫描仪。比较 optical scanner。

speaker dependent recognition *n.* 依赖讲话者的语音识别技术

A type of automatic speech recognition (ASR) in which the computer system becomes accustomed to the voice and accent of a specific speaker, allowing a larger vocabulary can be recognized. *See also* ASR speaker independent recognition. 一种自动语音识别技术,使用在这种技术,计算机系统可以慢慢熟悉和习惯特定的讲话者的声音和语调,这种技术可以识别的词汇量很大。参阅 ASR speaker independent recognition。

speaker independent recognition *n.* 不依赖讲话者的语音识别(技术)

A type of automatic speech recognition (ASR) in which the computer system will respond to commands from any speaker. Because the system does not adjust to the nuances of a specific voice, only a limited vocabulary is possible. *See also* ASR speaker dependent recognition. 一种自动语音识别技术,使用这种技术,计算机系统会对讲话者的各种语音命令做出反应。由于计算机系统不能区分特别声音的细微差别,所以只能对很小一部分词汇进行语音识别。参阅 ASR speaker dependent recognition。

spec *n.* 说明,规范

See(见) specification.

special character *n.* 特殊字符

Any character that is not alphabetic, numeric, or the space character (for example, a punctuation character). *See also* reserved character wildcard character. 任何除字母、数字或空格字符外的字符(如标点符号)。参阅 reserved character wildcard character。

special interest group *n.* 特别兴趣小组

See(见) SIG.

special-purpose language *n.* 专用语言

A programming language whose syntax and semantics are best suited for a given field or approach. *See also* Prolog. 一种语法和语义都非常适于某一特定的领域或范畴的程序设计语言。参阅 Prolog。

specification *n.* 说明,规范

1. A detailed description of something. 某事或某物的详细描述。

2. In relation to computer hardware, an item of information about the computer's components, capabilities, and features. 对计算机硬件来说,一则关于机器元器件、能力和专门特性等方面的信息。

3. In relation to software, a description of the operating environment and proposed features of a new program. 对计算机软件来说,一个关于操作环境或新程序的预期特征的描述。

4. In information processing, a description of the data records, programs, and procedures involved in a particular task. *Also called*: spec. 在信息处理技术中,一个关于某个特殊任务涉及的数据记录、程序和过程的描述。也称为 spec。

spectral color *n.* 频谱颜色,光谱颜色,光谱色彩

In video, the hue represented by a single wavelength in the visible spectrum. *See also* color model. 在视频中,可见光谱中某一波长显示出的色调或色彩。参阅 color model。

spectral response *n.* 光谱响应,频谱响应

In relation to sensing devices, the relationship between the device's sensitivity and the frequency of the detected energy. 对于传感器来说,指设备敏感性与被测能量频率之间的关系。

spectrum *n.* 频谱

The range of frequencies of a particular type of radiation. *See also* electromagnetic spectrum. 一种特殊类型的辐射所具有的频率范围。参阅 electromagnetic spectrum。

Speech API *n.* 语音应用程序编程接口

See(见) SAPI.

Speech Application Programming Interface *n.* 语音应用程序编程接口

See(见) SAPI.

speech recognition *n.* 语音识别

See(见) voice recognition.

Speech Recognition API *n.* 语音识别应用程序编程接口

See(见) SRAPI.

Speech Recognition Application Programming Interface *n.* 语音识别应用程序编程接口

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See(见) SRAPI.

speech synthesis *n.* 语音合成

The ability of a computer to produce "spoken" words. Speech synthesis is produced either by splicing together prerecorded words or by programming the computer to produce the sounds that make up spoken words. *See also* artificial intelligence neural network synthesizer. 计算机产生口语的能力。计算机语音合成有两种方法：其一，通过把以前记录的单词的发音拼接起来；其二，通过编程使计算机产生组织成口语中单词的声音。参阅 artificial intelligence neural network synthesizer。

spelling checker *n.* 拼写检查程序

An application that employs a diskbased dictionary to check for misspellings in a document. *Also called*: spell checker. 一种对照电子词典检查文档中拼写错误的应用程序。也称为 spell checker。

spew *vb.* 【动】散发

On the Internet, to post an excessive number of e-mail messages or newsgroup articles. 因特网上，大量邮发电子邮件消息或新闻组条款

spider *n.* 万维网蜘蛛(程序)，侦查者

An automated program that searches the Internet for new Web documents and indexes their addresses and content-related information in a database, which can be examined for matches by a search engine. Spiders are generally considered to be a type of bot, or Internet robot. *Also called*: crawler. *See also* bot (definition 3) search engine (definition 2). 一种自动在因特网上搜寻新的万维网文档并将其地址和相关信息记入可以被搜索引擎访问的数据库中的程序 通常把它看作是一种机器人，或因特网拟人机。也称为 crawler。参阅 bot (第 3 个释义) search engine (第 2 个释义)。

spike *n.* 峰信号

A transient electrical signal of very short duration and usually high amplitude. *Compare* surge. 一种持续时间很短而幅度很大的瞬时电信号。比较 surge。

spindle *n.* 主轴

1. An axle for mounting a disk or reel of magnetic tape. 用于安装磁盘或磁带轮的轴。

2. Any drive included within the chassis of a laptop or other portable computer. A laptop including a floppy disk drive and a hard drive would be considered a two-spindle machine. 包含在膝上机或其他便携式计算机中的底盘的任何设备。包含一个软盘驱动器和一个硬盘驱动器的膝上机将被认为是两主轴机器。

spintronics *n.* 自旋电子学

An emerging field of study in electronics and physics that is based on the ability to detect and control the spin of electrons in magnetic materials. Using spintronics, it might eventually be possible to produce small, fast electronic devices, including transistors, memory devices, and quantum computers. 一种物理学和电子学研究的新领域，这种研究的基础是人类探测和控制磁性材料中电子自旋的能力。使用自旋电子技术，人类最终有可能生产出体积更小、速度更快的电子器件，包括各种类型的晶体管、存储器件和量子计算机。

Spirale virus *n.* 螺线[Spirale]病毒(程序)

See(见) Hybris virus.

splash screen *n.* 飞溅屏幕

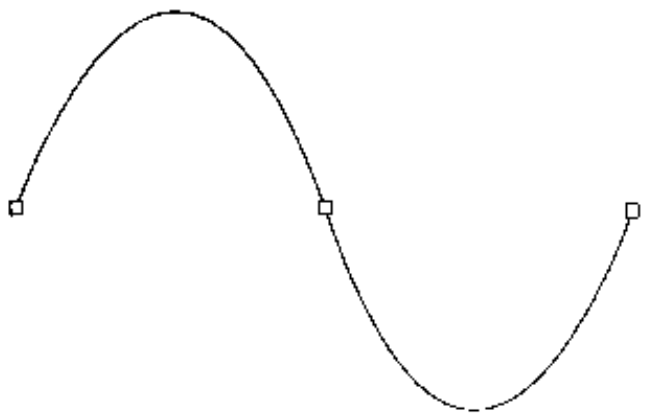
A screen containing graphics, animation, or other attention-getting elements that appears while a program is loading or as an introductory page to a Web site. A splash screen used with an application typically contains a logo, version information, author credits, or a copyright notice, and it appears when a user opens a program and disappears when loading is complete. A splash screen used on a Web site serves as a front door, typically loading before any content-related pages. 一种包含各种图形、动画，和其他各种吸引用户注意力的内容的屏幕，当用户装载程序时这种屏幕就会出现，或者作为网站的一种引导网页出现。应用程序所使用的典型的飞溅屏幕包括以下内容：公司的标志符，版本信息，作者信誉，或版权声明。用户打开应用程序时飞溅屏幕就会出现；程序装载完毕时飞溅屏幕消失。当飞溅屏幕作为网站的"前门"时，在装载相关的内容网页之前，首先装入飞溅屏幕。

spline *n.* 曲线

In computer graphics, a curve calculated by a mathematical function that connects separate

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points with a high degree of smoothness. See the illustration. *See also* Bézier curve. 计算机图形学中，通过数学函数计算并用高度平滑性的线段将分离点连接起来的一条曲线。请见图例。参阅本条目的图例。参阅 Bézier curve。



Spline

split screen *n.* 拆分屏幕

A display method in which a program can divide the display area into two or more sections, which can contain different files or show different parts of the same file. 文件显示的一种方法，其中程序把显示区域分成多个区域，每个区域显示一个文件或一个文件的某一部分。

spoiler *n.* 激宠邮件

A post to a newsgroup or mailing list that reveals what is intended to be a surprise, such as a plot twist in a film or television episode or the solution to a game. The subject line should contain the word *spoiler*, but netiquette requires that the sender further protect readers who do not or cannot scan posts for subject lines in advance by encrypting the post, putting one or more screenfuls of white space above the text, or both. *See also* netiquette. 邮送到新闻组或邮件列表中的一种邮件(如情节曲折离奇的电影或电视片段、游戏的解决办法等)，其目的在于使人惊愕。这种邮件的主题行必须含有"spoiler"字样。但网络礼仪要求发送者要加密或在其正文之上放置大量的空白以防保护预先不能或不浏览主题行的读者。参阅 netiquette。

spoofing *n.* 欺骗

The practice of making a transmission appear to come from an authorized user. For example, in IP spoofing, a transmission is given the IP address of an authorized user in order to obtain access to a computer or network. *See also* IP address. 那种看似来自合法的授权用户的传送行为。如在 IP 地址欺骗技术中，就是通过传输一个授权用户的 IP 地址来获得访问计算机或网络的能力。参阅 IP address。

spool *vb.* 【动】假脱机操作

To store a data document in a queue, where it awaits its turn to be printed. *See also* print spooler. 把数据文档保存到打印队列中等待打印。参阅 print spooler。

spot *n.* 亮点，复合点

A "composite dot" produced through the halftone creation process on a PostScript printer that consists of a group of dots arranged in a pattern reflecting the gray level of a particular pixel. *See also* gray scale halftone. *Compare* dot (definition 2). PostScript 打印机上，经过半色调处理而产生的一个复合点。复合点由一组按一定的模式排列的点组成。这个模式反映了特定位置上待绘像素的灰度。参阅 gray scale halftone。比较 dot (第 2 个定义)。

spot color *n.* 复合点颜色

A method of handling color in a document in which a particular color of ink is specified and each page having elements in that color is printed as a separate layer. The printer then prints one layer for each spot color in the document. *See also* color model color separation (definition 1) PANTONE MATCHING SYSTEM. *Compare* process color. 一种处理文献中色彩的方法。指定墨水的某种颜色，文献的每一页含有该种颜色的成分被作为一个单独的"层"进行打印。然后，打印机为文献中每一复合点颜色打印一层。参阅 color model color separation (第 1 个定义) PANTONE MATCHING SYSTEM。比较 process color。

spot function *n.* 复合点功能

The PostScript procedure used to create a given type of screen in a halftone. *See also* halftone PostScript spot. 以半色调方式产生某类屏幕的 PostScript 过程。参阅 halftone PostScript spot。

SPP *n.* 可扩展并行处理技术

See(见) scalable parallel processing.

spraycan *n.* 喷射桶，喷枪

An artist's tool in Paintbrush or another graphics

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application for applying a pattern of dots to an image. 画笔程序(Paintbrush)或其他图形应用程序中的一种绘图工具,用于在图像上生成一定模式的点。

spreadsheet program *n.* 电子表格程序

An application commonly used for budgets, forecasting, and other finance-related tasks that organizes data values using cells, where the relationships between cells are defined by formulas. A change to one cell produces changes to related cells. Spreadsheet programs usually provide graphing capabilities for output and a variety of formatting options for text, numeric values, and graph features. *See also* cell (definition 1). 一种通常用于预算、预测或其他与财务有关的任务的应用程序。这种程序将数据(值)以表格单元的形式进行组织,表格单元之间的关系由公式定义。当改变某一单元的数据时,相关单元格的数据跟着改变。电子表格程序一般可提供图形输出能力和各种格式的文本、数值和图形。参阅 cell(第 1 个定义)。

spread spectrum *adj.* 【修】扩展频谱,扩频

Of or pertaining to a system of secure radio communication in which the content of a transmission is broken into split-second pieces, which are transmitted over separate frequencies. When a receiver identifies a spread spectrum signal, it reassembles it to its original form. Spread spectrum was invented by the actress Hedy Lamarr in 1940, but it was not used until 1962. 用于修饰或说明一种安全无线电通信系统,该系统的内容传输按瞬时段进行,并通过不同的频率进行传送。接收方识别出相应的扩展频谱信号后,将其组织成原来的形式。扩展频谱是电影演员 Hedy Lamarr 在 1940 年发明的,但直到 1962 年才开始应用。

Springboard *n.* Springboard[弹板]平台

Handspring Inc.'s expansion platform for its line of Visor handheld personal digital assistants. The term describes both the 68-pin Springboard socket incorporated into the Visor, as well as a series of add-on Springboard modules that fit into the socket. Add-on modules include features such as multimedia, games, e-books, additional memory storage, and a wireless phone module. *See also* Visor. Handspring 公司 Visor 手持个人数字助理系列产品的扩充平台。该术语意指集成进 VISOR 的 68 针 Springboard 插口和一系列适合这一插口的附加 Springboard 模板。附加模板包括如下的功能部件:多媒体、电子游戏、电子图书、辅助存储器和无线电话组件。参阅 Visor。

sprite *n.* 子图形

In computer graphics, a small image that can be moved on the screen independently of other images in the background. Sprites are widely used in animation sequences and video games. *See also* object (definition 3). 在计算机图形学中,独立于背景可在屏幕上移动的小图形。子图形广泛用于动画片和视频游戏中。参阅 object(第 3 个定义)。

sprocket feed *n.* 链轮式走纸法

A paper feed in which pins engage holes in the paper to move it through a printer. Pin feed and tractor feed are both sprocket feeds. *See also* paper feed pin feed tractor feed. 一种将轮齿插入打印纸边缘的小孔中,使纸在打印机上移动的送纸方法。针孔走纸法和履带式走纸法都属于链轮式走纸法。参阅 paper feed pin feed tractor feed。

SPX *n.* 顺序报文分组交换(协议);单工

1. Acronym for Sequenced Packet Exchange. The transport level (ISO/OSI level 4) protocol used by Novell NetWare. SPX uses IPX to transfer the packets, but SPX ensures that messages are complete. *See also* ISO/OSI reference model. *Compare* IPX. 为 Sequenced Packet Exchange 的缩略语。Novell 公司 NetWare 系统使用的传输层(国际标准化组织开放系统互连模型 ISO/OSI 的第 4 层)协议。SPX 协议使用 IPX 协议传输数据包,与 IPX 协议不同的是 SPX 协议能保证消息的完整性。参阅 ISO/OSI reference model。比较 IPX。

2. Acronym for simplex. *See* simplex. 为 simplex 的缩略语。见 simplex。

SQL *n.* 结构化查询语言

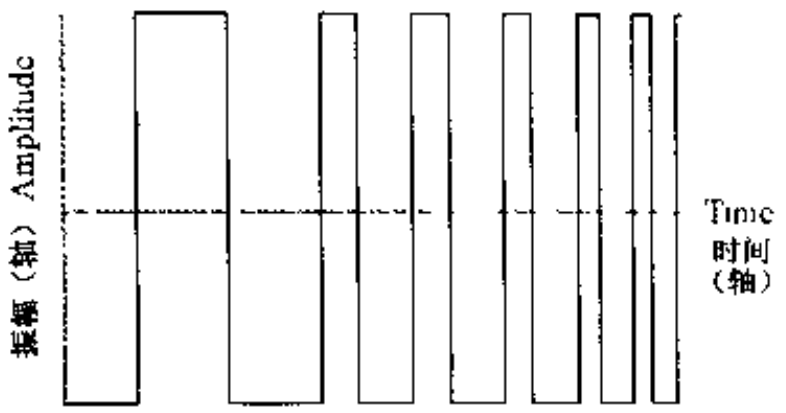
See(见) structured query language.

square wave *n.* 矩形波,方波

A blocklike waveform that is generated by a source that changes instantly between alternate states, usually at a single frequency. See the illustration. *Compare* sine wave. 一种由交替变

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化状态的信号源所产生、一般以单一频率变化的块状波形。参阅本条目的图例。比较 sine wave.



Square wave

SRAM *n.* **静态随机存取存储器**

See(见) static RAM.

SRAPI *n.* **语音识别应用程序编程接口**

Acronym for Speech Recognition Application Programming Interface. A cross-platform application programming interface for speech recognition and text-tospeech functions supported by a consortium of developers including Novell, IBM, Intel, and Philips Dictation Systems. *See also* application programming interface speech recognition. 为 Speech Recognition Application Programming Interface 的缩略语。一种用于语音识别和文本到语音转换的、跨平台的交互式应用程序编程接口，受到包括 Novell、IBM、Intel、Philips Dictation Systems 等开发商所组成的集团支持。参阅 application programming interface speech recognition.

SSA *n.* **串行存储(器)体系结构**

Acronym for Serial Storage Architecture. An interface specification from IBM in which devices are arranged in a ring topology. In SSA, which is compatible with SCSI devices, data can be transferred at up to 20 megabytes per second in each direction. *See also* SCSI device. 为 Serial Storage Architecture 的缩略语。IBM 公司开发的一种接口规范，其中设备都安放在一个环行拓扑结构中。SSA 设备与 SCSI 设备兼容，其中数据能以高达 20Mbps 的速度在各方向上传送。参阅 SCSI device。

SSD *n.* **固体盘**

Acronym for solid-state disk. *See* solid-state disk drive. 为 solid-state disk 的缩略语。见 solid-state disk drive 。

SSE *n.* **流式单指令(流)多数据流扩充指令集**

Short for Streaming SIMD Extensions. A set of 70 new instructions implemented in Intel's Pentium III microprocessor. SSE, more formally called Internet SSE (ISSE), uses SIMD (single-instruction, multiple-data) operations to accelerate floating point calculations. Designed to improve performance in visual areas such as real-time 3-D and graphics rendering, SSE also provides support for development of such applications as real-time video and speech recognition. *See also* SIMD. 为 Streaming SIMD Extensions 的缩写。一组英特尔公司的奔腾Ⅲ微处理器实现的 70 条新指令，SSE 更正式的称呼应该是因特网 SSE(ISSE)，使用单指令流多数据流(SIMD)操作方式加速浮点运算。设计 SSE 的目的是改善在可视化领域(如实时三维和图形处理)的性能，SSE 还提供支持程序以开发实时视频和语音识别这一类的应用程序。参阅 SIMD。

SSI *n.* **小规模集成；服务器端引用**

1. *See*(见) small-scale integration.
2. *See*(见) server-side include.

SSL *n.* **安全套接层(标准)**

Acronym for Secure Sockets Layer. A protocol developed by Netscape Communications Corporation for ensuring security and privacy in Internet communications. SSL support 的 s authentication of client, server, or both, as well as encryption during a communications session. While primary purpose of SSL is to enable secure electronic financial transactions on the World Wide Web, it is designed to work with other Internet services as well. This technology, which uses public key encryption, is incorporated into the Netscape Navigator Web browser and Netscape's commerce servers. *See also* commerce server open standard public key encryption PCT. *Compare* S-HTTP.

为 Secure Sockets Layer 的缩略语。一种由网景通信公司开发的建议性的开放标准，用于确保因特网通信的安全与隐私。此标准支持在客户端、服务器端或二者认证，也可在通信话路期间的加密。此标准的最基本目的是确保万维网上的电子金融交易的安全性，也可与其他因特网上的服务系统很好地协同工作。这种利用公共密钥加密的

技术已经融入在网景公司的导航者万维网浏览器和网景商业服务器中。参阅 commerce server open standard public key encryption PCT。比较 S-HTTP。

SSO *n.* **单次签到法**

See(见) single sign-on.

ST506 interface *n.* **ST506 接口(规范)**

The hardware signal specification developed by Seagate Technologies for hard-disk-drive controllers and connectors. The ST506/412 version of this interface has become a de facto standard. 由希捷技术公司为硬磁盘驱动器控制器和连接器开发的硬件信号规范。这种接口的 ST506 412 版本已成为事实上的工业标准。

stack *n.* **栈,堆栈**

A region of reserved memory in which programs store status data such as procedure and function call addresses, passed parameters, and sometimes local variables. *See also* pop push (definition 1). *Compare* heap (definition 1). 内存中的一段保留区,程序在其中存储状态数据,如过程和函数调用的返回地址、传递参数、有时也有局部变量。参阅 pop push (第 1 个释义)。比较 heap (第 1 个释义)。

stacking order *n.* **层叠[堆积]顺序**

The order in which layers in a digital graphic file are arranged. Foreground elements are typically stacked on top of background elements. Changes in stacking order can affect the way the final graphic is seen by the viewer. *See also* layering. 一种数字图形文件中的各个层次放置的顺序。比较典型的是前景层放置在背景层之上,层叠顺序的改变可能影响用户看到的图形效果。参阅 layering。

stack pointer *n.* **堆栈指针**

A register that contains the current address of the top element of the stack. *See also* pointer (definition 1) stack. 一种存有堆栈顶部元素的当前地址的寄存器。参阅 pointer (第 1 个释义) stack。

stackware *n.* **堆栈程序库**

A HyperCard application consisting of a HyperCard data stack and HyperCard programming. *See also* HyperCard. 一种由超卡片数据栈和超卡片程序所组成的超卡片应用程序。参阅 HyperCard。

staging web *n.* **开发(中的)网站**

A local Web site maintained on a file system or local Web server that currently cannot be browsed by site visitors. These Web sites allow authors and workgroups to make changes or updates to Web sites before they are published. 一种在文件系统上进行维护的本地万维网网站,或者在本地万维网服务器上进行维护的本地万维网网站,这种处于开发阶段的网站服务器不能被网站访问者浏览。在这些网站正式发布之前允许开发人员和同一工作组的其他成员对网站进行修改或升级。

staging Web server *n.* **测试(用的网络)服务器**

A Web server where you publish and test your Web site before putting it on a production server. A staging Web server cannot be browsed by an Internet or intranet audience. 一种在正式发布网站之前对网站进行测试的网络服务器。因特网和企业内部网的用户不能浏览这种服务器。

stairstepping *n.* **阶梯形(曲线)**

A rough outline like the steps of a stair in a graphic line or curve that should be smooth. *Also called*: aliasing, jaggies. 本应是平滑的图形直线或曲线的阶梯状粗糙外观。也称为 aliasing, jaggies。

stale link *n.* **失效链(接)**

A hyperlink to an HTML document that has been deleted or moved, rendering the hyperlink useless. *See also* HTML document hyperlink. 已被删除或移走并被标志为失效的指向一个 HTML 文档的超链(接)。参阅 HTML document hyperlink。

stale pointer bug *n.* **失效指针错误**

See(见) aliasing bug.

stand-alone or standalone *adj.* **【修】独立**

Of, pertaining to, or being a device that does not require support from another device or system, for example, a computer that is not connected to a network. 用于修饰或说明一台设备不需要另外一种设备或系统支持,如没有联网的计算机。

standard *n.* **标准**

1. A de jure technical guideline advocated by a recognized noncommercial or government

organization that is used to establish uniformity in an area of hardware or software development. The standard is the result of a formal process, based on specifications drafted by a cooperative group or committee after an intensive study of existing methods, approaches, and technological trends and developments. The proposed standard is later ratified or approved by a recognized organization and adopted over time by consensus as products based on the standard become increasingly prevalent in the market. Standards of this type are numerous, including the ASCII character set, the RS-232-C standard, the SCSI interface, and ANSIstandard programming languages, such as C and FORTRAN. *See also* ANSI convention RS-232-C standard SCSI. 由被认可的非商业性组织或政府组织提倡用于建立软硬件开发的统一规范的法理性技术指南。由基于个人合作组或委员会在对现有方法、手段以及技术趋势和发展进行彻底的研究后制定出草稿，是一个正式过程的成果。建议性的标准以后由确认组织认可或批准并且随着基于该标准的产品在市场上畅销(广泛流行)之后就一致采用这种标准了。这种类型的标准很多，如 ASCII 码字符集、RS-232-C 标准、SCSI 接口规范，以及 C 和 FORTRAN 等 ANSI 标准程序设计语言。参阅 ANSI convention RS-232-C standard SCSI。

2. A de facto technical guideline for hardware or software development that occurs when a product or philosophy is developed by a single company and, through success and imitation, becomes so widely used that deviation from the norm causes compatibility problems or limits marketability. This type of highly informal standard setting is exemplified by Hayes-compatible modems and IBM PC compatible computers. *See also* compatibility (definition 3). 当某个公司开发(或研制出)的一种产品或理论在市场上很成功并被大量仿造而导致广泛使用时出现的一种软硬件开发的事实上的指南。因偏离规范而产生兼容性问题，从而会导致市场方面的限制。这种事实标准的典型例子是贺氏调制解调器和 IBM PC 兼容机。参阅 compatibility (第 3 个释义)。

standard ASCII *n.* 标准 ASCII 码

The set of characters assigned to ASCII (American Standard Code for Information Interchange) values between decimal 0 and 127 (hexadecimal 00 through 7F). These characters include most found on a standard keyboard, including the letters A Z (uppercase and lowercase), numerals (0 through 9), and some special characters, such as colons and parentheses. Standard ASCII has for years been used as a near-universal "common language" in the PC environment for enabling different programs to exchange information reliably. *See also* ASCII. *Compare* Extended ASCII. 赋予 ASCII (美国标准信息交换代码)码的从十进制的 0 到 127(即十六进制从 00 到 7F)之间数值的字符集。这些字符包括大多数标准键盘上的字符，包括字母 A 到 Z(大写和小写)，数字 0 到 9 和一些特殊字符(例如冒号和圆括号)。标准 ASCII 码已经作为个人计算机环境中接近全球"通用语言"使用很长时间了，目的是使不同的程序能够可靠地交换信息。参阅 ASCII。比较 Extended ASCII。

standard deviation *n.* 标准偏差

In statistics, a measure of the dispersion of a group of measurements relative to the mean (average) of that group. Each score's difference from the mean is squared, and the standard deviation is defined as the square root of the average of these squared values. 在统计学中，相对于一组测量值的平均值而言，一种对该组测量值分布情况的度量。对每个测量值与平均值之差进行平方，而标准偏差就定义为所有这些平方值的平均值的开方根(即均方差的平方根)。

standard disclaimer *n.* 标准否认者

A phrase placed in an e-mail message or news article that is intended to replace the statement required by some businesses and institutions that the contents of the message or article do not necessarily represent the opinions or policies of the organization from whose e-mail system the message originated. 一个用于电子邮件或新闻组文章中的术语，其目的是取代一些公司或科研机构所要求的声明，以表明该消息或文章的内容并不代表产生它的组织的意见和决定。

standard function *n.* 标准函数

A function that is always available within a

particular programming language. *See also* function (definition 1). 在一个特定的程序语言中总是可以获得的一种函数。参阅 function(第 1 个释义)。

Standard Generalized Markup Language *n.* 标准通用标记语言

See(见) SGML.

standby *n.* 备用[等待]状态

A state in which your computer consumes less power when it is idle but remains available for immediate use. While your computer is on standby, information in computer memory is not saved on your hard disk. If there is an interruption in power, the information in memory is lost. 一种计算机处于空闲时的低耗能状态。虽然处于备用[等待]状态但用户随时可以激活计算机进入工作状态。当计算机处于备用[等待]状态时,内存中的信息并没有保存到硬盘上,如果此时突然断电,内存中的这些信息将丢失。

star *n.* 星号

See(见) *.

star bus *n.* 星形总线

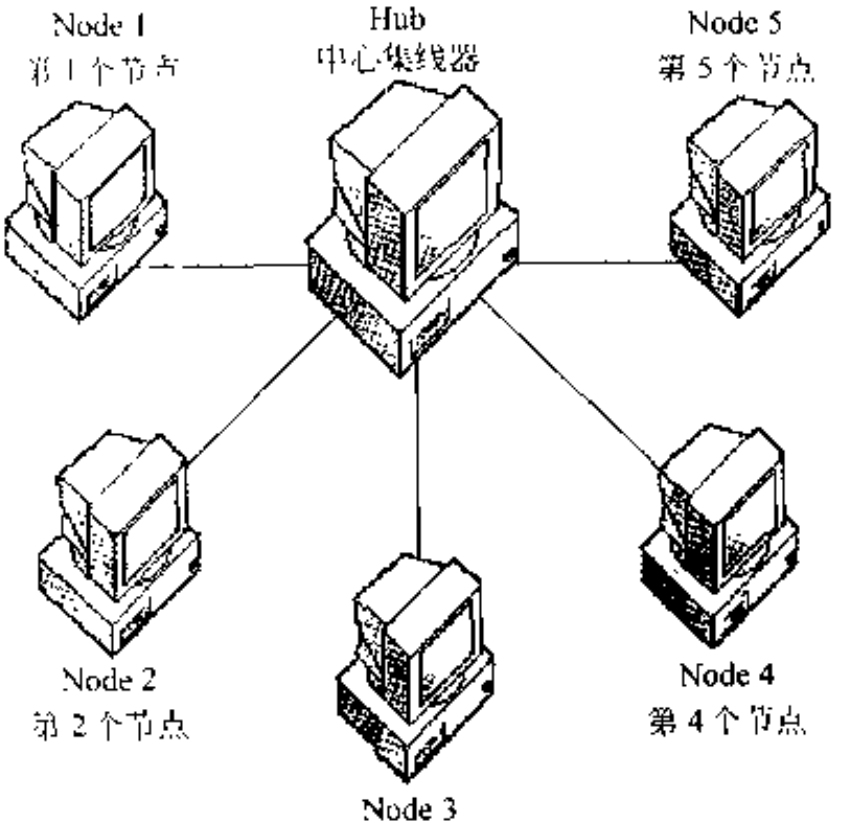
A network topology in which nodes connect to hubs in a star pattern, but the hubs are connected by a bus trunk. Star bus is a combination of star and bus topologies. 一种网络拓扑结构,其中网点以星形模式连接到网络集线器,但是该集线器是通过总线干线连接的。星形总线是星形和总线拓扑结构的结合。

star-dot-star 或 **star dot star** *n.* *.*,星点星

A file specification (*.*) using the asterisk wildcard, which means "any combination of file name and extension" in operating systems such as MS-DOS. *See also* *.* asterisk wildcard character. MS-DOS 等操作系统中使用星号作通配符的一种文件说明,意思是"任何文件名和扩展名的组合"。参阅 *.* asterisk wildcard character.

star network *n.* 星形网络

A LAN (local area network) in which each device (node) is connected to a central computer in a star-shaped configuration (topology); commonly, a network consisting of a central computer (the hub) surrounded by terminals. See the illustration. *Compare* bus network ring network. 一种局域网,这种网络中的每一台设备(网点)连接到星形拓扑结构的中心计算机上。通常,这样的网络由一台中心计算机(即集线器)和与之相连的终端所组成。参阅本条目的图例。比较 bus network ring network。



Star network

start bit *n.* 起始位

In asynchronous transmission, the bit (actually, a timing signal) that represents the beginning of a character. *See also* asynchronous transmission. *Compare* parity bit stop bit. 在异步传输中,指明字符开始的位(实际上是一种定时信号)。参阅 asynchronous transmission。比较 parity bit stop bit。

Start button *n.* 开始按钮

In Microsoft Windows 9x and Windows NT 4 and later, the control on the desktop task bar that opens the main menu. 在微软公司的 Windows 9x 与 Windows NT 4 及其后续版本中,桌面任务栏上用于打开主选单的一个控件。

starting point *n.* 始点

A World Wide Web document designed to help users begin navigating the Web. A starting point often contains tools such as search engines and hyperlinks to selected Web sites. *See also* hyperlink search engine (definition 2) World Wide Web.

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设计用于帮助使用者浏览万维网服务器的一个万维网文档，起始点通常包括搜索引擎、指向所选网点的超链等工具。参阅 hyperlink search engine（第 2 个定义）World Wide Web。

star topology *n.* 星形拓扑

A network configuration based on a central hub, from which nodes radiate in a star-shaped pattern. *See also* topology. 一种基于中央集线器的网络配置，从中央集线器开始各网点以星形模式辐射开。参阅 topology。

start page *n.* 开始页

See(见) home page（第 2 个定义）.

start/stop transmission *n.* 起止式传输

See(见) asynchronous transmission.

startup *n.* 启动

See(见) boot[1].

startup application *n.* 启动程序

On the Macintosh, the application that takes control of the system when the computer is turned on. 在 Apple 公司 Macintosh 计算机中，开机时掌握系统控制权的一种应用程序。

STARTUP.CMD *n.* STARTUP.CMD 文件

A special-purpose batch file stored in the root directory of the startup disk in OS/2— the OS/2 equivalent of an MS-DOS AUTOEXEC.BAT file. OS/2 操作系统启动盘的根目录下的一个专用批处理文件。在 OS/2 操作系统中，其作用相当于 MS-DOS 操作系统中的 AUTOEXEC.BAT 文件。

startup disk *n.* 启动盘

See(见) system disk.

startup ROM *n.* 只读存储器启动程序

The bootstrap instructions coded into a computer's ROM (read-only memory) and executed at startup. The startup ROM routines enable a computer to check itself and its devices (such as the keyboard and disk drives), prepare itself for operation, and run a short program to load an operating-system loader program. *See also* boot[1] power-on self test. 一种已写入计算机只读存储器(ROM)之中并在启动系统时要执行的引导指令集。启动 ROM 例程使计算机对其自身及其设备进行检测(如键盘和磁盘驱动器)，以备进入操作状态，然后运行一个简短的程序装入操作系统装载程序。参阅 boot[1] power-on self test。

startup screen *n.* 启动屏幕

A text or graphics display that appears on the screen when a program is started (run). Startup screens usually contain information about the software's version and often contain a product or corporate logo. 一个程序开始运行或启动时在屏幕上所显示的一段文本或一幅图像。启动屏通常包括该软件的版本信息，产品或公司标记。

star-wired ring *n.* 星形(接线)环

A network topology in which hubs and nodes connect to a central hub in typical star fashion, but the connections within the central hub form a ring. Starwired ring is a combination of star and ring topologies. 一种网络拓扑，其中集线器和节点以典型的星形模式连接到一个中央集线器上，但是中央集线器内部的连接形成一个环路。星形(接线)环是星形和环路拓扑的结合。

state *n.* 状态

See(见) status.

stateful *adj.* 【修】状态

Of or pertaining to a system or process that monitors all details of the state of an activity in which it participates. For example, stateful handling of messages takes account of their content. *Compare* stateless. 用于修饰或说明一个监视所参与活动的所有状态细节的系统或进程。例如，报文的有状态处理就包含报文的内容。比较 stateless。

stateless *adj.* 【修】无状态

Of or pertaining to a system or process that participates in an activity without monitoring all details of its state. For example, stateless handling of messages might take account of only their sources and destinations but not their content. *Compare* stateful. 用于修饰或说明参与活动时，没有监视所有细节的一个系统或过程。例如，报文的无状态处理也许仅仅包含源或目标的信息，而不包括报文的内容信息。比较 stateful。

statement *n.* 语句

The smallest executable entity within a programming language. 程序设计语言中的最小可执行实体。

state-of-the-art *adj.* 【修】最新，现代化

Up to date; at the forefront of current hardware or software technology. 最新的或尖端的；在当前

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硬件或软件技术前沿的。

static¹ *adj.* 【修】静态

In information processing, fixed or predetermined. For example, a static memory buffer remains invariant in size throughout program execution. The opposite condition is *dynamic*, or ever-changing. 在信息处理中，指固定的或预定的。例如，一个静态内存缓冲区就是在一个过程开始时，分配给它的一个内存区域，而在整个程序执行过程中该区域的大小维持不变。"静态"的反义词是动态，意指时刻在改变。

static² *n.* 干扰

In communications, a crackling noise caused by electrical interference with a transmitted signal. *See also* noise (definition 2). 数据通信中，由于电信号对传输信号的干扰所造成强烈噪声。参阅 noise（第 2 个释义）。

static allocation *n.* 静态分配

Apportionment of memory that occurs once, usually when the program starts. The memory remains allocated during the program's execution and is not deallocated until the program is finished. *See also* allocate deallocate. *Compare* dynamic allocation. 通常只有在程序启动时，才分配一次内存的内存分配法。采用这种分配方法分配的这段内存在程序执行过程中一直保持，直到程序结束时才被解除分配。参阅 allocate deallocate。比较 dynamic allocation。

static binding *n.* 静态绑定技术[方法]

Binding (converting symbolic addresses in the program to storage-related addresses) that occurs during program compilation or linkage. *Also called*: early binding. *Compare* dynamic binding. 发生在程序编译或连接过程中的绑定（将程序中的符号地址转换为与存储器相关的地址）技术。也称为 early binding。比较 dynamic binding。

static buffer *n.* 静态缓冲区

A secondary sound buffer that contains an entire sound; these buffers are convenient because the entire sound can be written once to the buffer. *See also* streaming buffer. 一种辅助性的声音缓冲区，其中包含整段的声音，只需一次将整段的声音写入这样的缓冲区中，以后就可以不断反复方便地使用之。参阅 streaming buffer。

static electricity *n.* 静电

An electrical charge accumulated in an object. Although generally harmless to humans, the discharge of static electricity through an electronic circuit can cause severe damage to the circuit. 积累在物体中的电荷。虽然静电一般对人体无害，但是通过电路释放静电会引起该电路的严重破坏。

static RAM *n.* 静态随机存取存储器，静态 RAM

A form of semiconductor memory (RAM) based on the logic circuit known as a flip-flop, which retains information as long as there is enough power to run the device. Static RAMs are usually reserved for use in caches. *Acronym*: SRAM. *See also* cache RAM synchronous burst static RAM. *Compare* dynamic RAM. 基于名为触发器的逻辑电路的一种半导体存储器，只要有足够的电能，这种存储器中的信息将一直保持。静态 RAM 一般用作高速缓冲存储器。缩略为 SRAM。参阅 cache RAM synchronous burst static RAM。比较 dynamic RAM。

static routing *n.* 静态路由选择

Routing based on a fixed forwarding path. Unlike dynamic routing, static routing does not adjust to changing network conditions. *Compare* dynamic routing. 基于固定的转发路径的路由选择。不同于动态路由选择，静态路由选择并不调整以改变网络的状态。比较 dynamic routing。

static Web page *n.* 静态网页

Web page that displays the same content to all viewers. Usually written in hypertext markup language (HTML), a static Web page displays content that changes only if the HTML code is altered. *See also* dynamic Web page. 对所有的浏览者都显示相同内容的万维网页面，静态网页通常用超文本置标语言（HTML）来书写的，显示的内容仅当 HTML 代码发生改变时才会发生变化。参阅 dynamic Web page。

station *n.* （工作）站

1. In the IEEE 802.11 wireless LAN specification, a single, often mobile, node. 在 IEEE 第 802.11 号无线局域网规范中，指单个（通常是移动的）网点。

2. *See*（见）workstation.

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stationery[1] *adj.* 【修】不变,不动

Describing a type of document that, when opened by the user, is duplicated by the system; the copy is opened for the user's modification while the original document remains intact. Stationery documents can be used as document templates or boilerplates. *See also* boilerplate template (definition 5). 用于修饰或说明一种文档。当该文档被用户打开时,由系统对其进行复制;用户修改文档时,只修改该文档的复制件,而原始文档则保持完整。不变文档能用于作为文档模版或样板。参阅 boilerplate template (第 5 个释义)。

stationery[2] *n.* 不变文档

A stationery document. *See also* stationery[1]. 不变文档。参阅 stationery[1]

statistical multiplexer *n.* 统计型多路转接器

A multiplexing device that adds intelligence to time-division multiplexing by using buffering (temporary storage) and a microprocessor to combine transmission streams into a single signal and to allocate available bandwidth dynamically. *Also called*: stat mux. *See also* dynamic allocation multiplexing timedivision multiplexing. 使用缓冲存储器(临时存储器)和微处理器,将"智能"特性加到时分复用中的多路转接设备。这种设备可把传输数据流组合成一个单独的信号,也可动态地分配可用的频带宽度(以使通信信道得到有效的利用)。也称为 stat mux。参阅 dynamic allocation multiplexing timedivision multiplexing。

statistics *n.* 统计学

The branch of mathematics that deals with the relationships among groups of measurements and with the relevance of similarities and differences in those relationships. *See also* binomial distribution Monte Carlo method probability regression analysis standard deviation stochastic. 数学的一个分支,研究一组测量值之间的关系以及这些关系中的共性和差异。参阅 binomial distribution Monte Carlo method probability regression analysis standard deviation stochastic。

stat mux *n.* 统计型多路转接器

See(见) statistical multiplexer.

status *n.* 状态

The condition at a particular time of any of numerous elements of computing—a device, a communications channel, a network station, a program, a bit, or other element—used to report on or to control computer operations. 信息处理技术中诸元素的任一元素如设备、通信通道、网络工作站、程序、位等在特定时刻的情况,用于向监控程序或监控计算机报告或是用于控制计算机操作。

status bar *n.* 状态栏

In Windows 9x and Windows NT 4 and later, a space at the bottom of many program windows that contains a short text message about the current condition of the program. Some programs also display an explanation of the currently selected menu command in the status bar. See the illustration. 在微软公司的 Windows 9x 与 Windows NT 4 及其后续版本中,位于一些程序的视窗底部的一个条形区域,用于显示该程序当前状况的简短文本信息,有些程序也在状态栏上显示所选选单命令的说明。参阅本条目的图例。



Status bar

status codes *n.* 状态码

Strings of digits or other characters that indicate the success or failure of some attempted action. Status codes were commonly used to report the results of early computer programs, but most software today uses words or graphics. Internet users, especially those with UNIX shell accounts, are likely to encounter status codes while using the Web or FTP. *See also* HTTP status codes. 标识尝试性动作成功或失败的数字串或由其他字符组成的字符串。状态码通常用于报告早期计算机程序的运行结果,但现在的大多数软件都是用图形或语句来报告。因特网用户,特别是那些基于 UNIX 分时用户账号的用户,都惯于在使用万维网或文件传输应用程序时碰到状态码。参阅 HTTP status codes。

steganography *n.* 加密技术,密码术

A "hide-in-plain-sight" technique for concealing information by embedding a message within an innocuous cover message. In steganography, bits of

unnecessary data within an image, sound, text, or even a blank file are replaced with bits of invisible information. The term steganography comes from the Greek for "covered writing" and has traditionally included any method of secret communication that conceals the existence of the message. Because steganography cannot be detected by decryption software, it is often used to replace or supplement encryption. 一种通过嵌入一段无害的信息而隐藏信息的加密技术。使用这种技术,图像、声音、文本,甚至没有内容的空文档中不必要的数据位都可以被不可见的信息位所取代。术语 Steganography 源自希腊语 covered writing,从传统上讲已经包括任何隐藏信息的秘密通信技术。因为使用 Steganography 加密技术不能被解密软件术破解,所以它经常被用来取代或补充加密技术。

step-frame *n.* 步帧

The process of capturing video images one frame at a time. This process is used by computers that are too slow to capture analog video images in real time. 一次捕获一帧视频图像画面的过程。该过程很慢以至于计算机不能实时捕获模拟的视频图像。

stepper motor *n.* 步进式电机

A mechanical device that rotates only a fixed distance each time it receives an electrical pulse. A stepper motor is part of a disk drive. 一种每收到一个电脉冲只旋转一段固定距离的机械部件。步进式电机是磁盘驱动的一部分。

step-rate time *n.* 步进时间

The time required to move a disk actuator arm from one track to the next. *See also* actuator stepper motor. 将磁盘传动臂从一个磁道移动到下一个磁道所需要的时间。参阅 actuator stepper motor。

stereogram *n.* 立体图

See(见) autostereogram.

sticky *adj.* 【修】粘住

In reference to a Web site, properties such as targeted content or services that increase the amount of time users choose to spend at the site and increase user's desire to return to the site repeatedly. 在访问网页过程中,诸如目标内容或服务的一些性质,这些内容或服务增加了用户选用该网站所度过的时间量,并且加强用户不断返回该网站的欲望。

StickyKeys *n.* 辅助键,粘滞键

An accessibility feature built into Macintosh and Windows computers that causes modifier keys such as Shift, Control, or Alt to "stay on" after they are pressed, eliminating the need to press multiple keys simultaneously. This feature facilitates the use of modifier keys by users who are unable to hold down one key while pressing another.

在 Macintosh 和 Windows 计算机中一种可选的内置功能部件,可使 Shift 键、Control 键和 Alt 键等功能键,在按下后能自动保持按下的状态。这种功能部件免去了同时按多个键的情况,方便了那些不能够在按住一个键的同时又要去按下另一个键的用户。

stochastic *adj.* 【修】随机

Based on random occurrences. For example, a stochastic model describes a system by taking into account chance events as well as planned events.

用于修饰或说明基于随机事件的情形。例如,用随机的模型描述一个系统不但要考虑必然事件,还要考虑随机事件。

stop bit *n.* 停止位

In asynchronous transmission, a bit that signals the end of a character. In early electromechanical teleprinters, the stop bit provided time for the receiving mechanism to coast back to the idle position and, depending on the mechanism, had a duration of 1, 1.5, or 2 data bits. *See also* asynchronous transmission. *Compare* parity bit start bit. 在异步传输模式中标志字符结束的一个数据位。在早期的电机式电传打字机中,停止位使接收机制有足够的时间回位到空位上,根据这种机制,停止位包含 1,1.5 或 2 个数据位。参阅 asynchronous transmission。比较 parity bit start bit。

Stop error *n.* 停机错误

A serious error that affects the operating system and that could place data at risk. The operating system generates an obvious message, a screen with the Stop error, rather than continuing on and possibly corrupting data. *Also called*: blue screen

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error, fatal system error. *See also* Blue Screen of Death. 一种严重影响操作系统(的运行)而且使(计算机存储的)数据处于危险的境地的错误,操作系统将生成一个明确的停机错误信息显示在屏幕上,而不是继续运行,以避免破坏数据。也称为 blue screen error, fatal system error。参阅 Blue Screen of Death。

storage *n.* 存储器

In computing, any device in or on which information can be kept. Microcomputers have two main types of storage: random access memory (RAM) and disk drives and other external storage media. Other types of storage include read-only memory (ROM) and buffers. 在计算[信息处理]技术中,能在其中或其上保存信息的任何物理器件或设备。微计算机有两类主要的存储器,即随机存储器(RAM)和磁盘驱动器及其他外存储媒体。其他类型的存储器有只读存储器(ROM)和缓冲区。

storage area network *n.* 存储区域网络

A high-speed network that provides a direct connection between servers and storage, including shared storage, clusters, and disaster-recovery devices. A storage area network, or SAN, includes components such as hubs and routers that are also used in local area networks (LANs), but it differs in being something of a "subnetwork" dedicated to providing a high-speed connection between storage elements and servers. Most SANs rely on fiber-channel connections that deliver speeds up to 1000 Mbps and can support up to 128 devices. SANs are implemented to provide the scalability, speed, and manageability required in environments that demand high data availability. *Acronym*: SAN. *Also called*: system area network. 一种高速网络,提供在服务器与存储器间的直接连接,包括共享的存储器、集群和灾难恢复设备。存储区域网络(SAN)包括的组件(例如集线器和路由器)虽然在局域网(LAN)中也有使用,但是其不同之处在于有点"子网络"意味,专门提供在存储部件与服务器间的高速连接。大多数 SAN 依靠光纤通道连接,可支持最大 1000Mbps 的传输速率和最多 128 台连接设备。SAN 实现了在高速数据获取需求下提供可扩展性、高速性和可管理性。缩略为 SAN。也称为 system area network。

storage device *n.* 存储设备

An apparatus for recording computer data in permanent or semipermanent form. When a distinction is made between primary (main) storage devices and secondary (auxiliary) storage devices, the former refers to random access memory (RAM) and the latter refers to disk drives and other external devices. 一种以永久或半永久的形式记录计算机数据的设备。当对基本(主)存储设备和二级(辅助)存储设备进行区分时,前者指计算机随机存储器(RAM),后者指磁盘和其他外部存储设备。

storage location *n.* 存储位置

The position at which a particular item can be found-- either an addressed location or a uniquely identified location on a disk, tape, or similar medium. 存储器中某个特定项目的位置。既可以是内存的一个编址地址,也可以是磁盘、磁带或类似媒体上唯一标识的位置。

storage media *n.* 存储介质

The various types of physical material on which data bits are written and stored, such as floppy disks, hard disks, tape, and optical discs. 能写入并存储数据的各种物理材料,如软盘、硬盘、磁带、光盘等。

storage tube *n.* 存储管

See(见) direct view storage tube.

store-and-forward *n.* 存储转发

A method of delivering transmissions in which messages are held temporarily by an intermediary before being sent on to their destination. Store and forward is used by some switches in delivering packets to their destinations. *Compare* cut-through switch. 一种报文传送技术,其中报文在传送到目的地之前由中介设备临时保存。存储转发由一些交换设备使用,用于向信息的目的地发送信息包。比较 cut-through switch。

stored procedure *n.* 存储过程

A precompiled collection of SQL statements and optional control-of-flow statements stored under a name and processed as a unit. They are stored in an SQL database and can be run with one call from an application. 一个预先编辑好的、用一个文件

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名存储的、作为一个单元处理的各种 SQL 语句及可选的流控制语句的集合。它们被存储在 SQL 数据库之中，应用程序通过一次调用就可以执行它们。

stored program concept *n.* 存储程序概念

A system architecture scheme, credited largely to the mathematician John von Neumann, in which both programs and data are in directaccess storage (random access memory, or RAM), thereby allowing code and data to be treated interchangeably. *See also* von Neumann architecture. 一种系统体系结构模式，主要由数学家冯·诺依曼提出。其中，数据和程序均存放在直接存取存储器(随机存取存储器)中以允许互换处理代码和数据。参阅 von Neumann architecture。

storefront *n.* 铺面

See(见) virtual storefront.

storm *n.* 风暴

On a network, a sudden, excessive burst of traffic. Storms are often responsible for network outages. 指在网络中，突然爆发过多的通信量。风暴通常导致网络中断。

STP *n.* 屏蔽双绞线

Acronym for shielded twisted pair. A cable consisting of one or more twisted pairs of wires and a sheath of foil and copper braid. The twists protect the pairs from interference by each other, and the shielding protects the pairs from interference from outside. Therefore, STP cable can be used for high-speed transmission over long distances. *See also* twisted-pair cable. *Compare* UTP. 为 shielded twisted pair 的缩略语。一种电缆，其线芯是由一对或多对导线缠绕而成，外壳是由铜质或锡箔材料制成的屏蔽层。缠绕的线对屏蔽了线间干扰，而屏蔽层则屏蔽了外来干扰，因此，STP 能用于远距离的高速传输。参阅 twisted pair cable。比较 UTP。

straight-line code *n.* 顺序代码，直线型代码

Program code that follows a direct sequence of statements rather than skipping ahead or jumping back via transfer statements such as GOTO and JUMP. *See also* GOTO statement jump instruction. *Compare* spaghetti code. 按照一个线性顺序而不使用 GOTO 和 JUMP 这类使程序流复杂化的转移语句所编制的程序代码。参阅 GOTO statement jump instruction。比较 spaghetti code。

stream[1] *n.* (数据)流

Any data transmission, such as the movement of a file between disk and memory, that occurs in a continuous flow. Manipulating a data stream is a programming task. Consumers, however, are likely to encounter references to streams and streaming in connection to the Internet, which has increased reliance on stream techniques to enable users (even those with slower equipment) to access large multimedia files-especially those containing audio and video components-and to display or play them before all the data has been transferred. 连续流动的任何形式的数据传输，例如在磁盘和内存之间的文件移动。处理数据流是一种编程任务。但是，消费者在连接到因特网时会遇到数据流和流式引用，要求流技术更加可靠确使用户(甚至是那些使用较慢速设备的用户)可以访问大量的多媒体文件(特别是那些包含音频和视频的组件)，并且在所有数据传输结束之前就可以显示或播放这些文件。

stream[2] *vb.* 【动】流动

To transfer data continuously, beginning to end, in a steady flow. Many aspects of computing rely on the ability to stream data: file input and output, for example, and communications. If necessary, an application receiving a stream must be able to save the information to a buffer in order to prevent loss of data. On the Internet, streaming enables users to begin accessing and using a file before it has been transmitted in its entirety. 从始至终，以稳定的流来连续传输数据。信息处理的许多方面依赖于流动数据的能力：例如，文件输入和输出以及通信。如果有必要，接收流的应用程序必须能够将这些信息保存到缓冲区中，以防止数据丢失。在因特网中，流式方法使用户可以在全部数据传输完毕之前开始访问和使用文件。

stream cipher *n.* 流密码

A method for encrypting a data sequence of unlimited length using a key of fixed length. *See also* key (definition 3). *Compare* block cipher. 一种使用定长关键字加密不定长度数据序列的方法。参阅 key (第 3 个释义)。比较 block cipher。

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streaming *n.* 流式方法

1. On the Internet, the process of delivering information, especially multimedia sound or video, in a steady flow that the recipient can access as the file is being transmitted. 在因特网中,以稳定的流发送信息(特别是多媒体声音或视频信息)的过程或方法,接收方可以在文件传输的同时访问它。

2. In magnetic tape storage devices, a lowcost technique to control the motion of the tape by removing tape buffers. Although streaming tape compromises start/stop performance, it achieves highly reliable storage and retrieval of data, and is useful when a steady supply of data is required by a particular application or computer. 在磁带存储设备中,一种通过清除磁带缓冲区以控制磁带运动的廉价技术。虽然流式磁带有一般的启动与停止的性能,但它达到了高可靠性存储和数据检索的要求,而且当特定的应用程序或计算机需要数据的稳定支持时,它非常有用。

streaming buffer *n.* 流式缓冲器[区]

A small sound buffer that can play lengthy sounds because the application dynamically loads audio data into the buffer as it plays. For example, an application could use a buffer that can hold 3 seconds of audio data to play a 2-minute sound. A streaming buffer requires much less memory than a static buffer. *See also* static buffer. 一种小型声音(流式)缓冲器,能够播放各种较长的声音文件,因为应用程序能够在播放数字声音的同时动态地向缓冲器装载声音数据。例如,应用程序使用能够存储 3 秒钟的声音数据的缓冲器来播放 2 分钟的声音。流式缓冲器需要的存储空间比静态缓冲器需要的要少。参阅 static buffer。

Streaming Server *n.* 流式服务器[技术]

A server technology designed by Apple Computer to send streaming QuickTime media files over the Internet. Built on RTP and RTSP standard Internet protocols, Streaming Server can set up a QuickTime streaming media Web broadcasting station capable of streaming digital videos and music files to more than 3000 users via the Internet. Streaming Server may be used with Mac OS X and other UNIX-based operating systems. *Also called*: Darwin Streaming Server, QuickTime Streaming Server. 一种由 Apple 计算机公司设计的服务器技术,目的是通过因特网发送流式 QuickTime 媒体文件。流式服务器以 RTP 和 RTSP 标准因特网协议为基础而构建,它能建立一个 QuickTime 流式媒体文件广播网站,能够通过因特网以流式向 3000 多个用户传送数字视频和数字音乐文件,Mac OS 第十版和基于 UNIX 的操作系统都能够使用流式服务器(技术)。也称为 Darwin Streaming Server, QuickTime Streaming Server。

streaming tape *n.* 流式磁带

See(见) tape (第 1 个定义)。

stream interface device driver *n.* 流接口设备驱动程序

A user-level DLL that controls devices connected to a Windows CE-based platform. A stream interface device driver presents the services of a hardware device to applications by exposing Win32 stream interface functions. Stream interface drivers also can control devices built into a Windows CE-based platform, depending on the software architecture for the drivers. *Also called*: installable device driver. 一种用户级的 DLL(动态连接库),控制连接到基于 Windows CE 的平台的器件。流接口设备驱动程序通过展示 Win32 流接口功能向应用程序提供硬件装置的服务(程序)。流接口设备驱动程序依靠驱动程序的软件体系结构,还能够控制构建在基于 Windows CE 平台内的各种器件。也称为 installable device driver。

stream-oriented file *n.* 流式文件

A file used to store a fairly continuous series of bits, bytes, or other small, structurally uniform units. 一种文件,用于存放二进制数据位、字节或其他较小的结构化数据单位的连续序列。

street price *n.* 推销价

The actual retail or mail-order price of a consumer hardware or software product. In most cases, the street price is somewhat lower than the "suggested retail price." 一种硬件或软件产品的实际零售或邮购价格。在多数情况下,推销价稍低于"建议零售价"。

stress test *n.* 强度测试

A test of a software or hardware system's functional limits, performed by subjecting the system

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to extreme conditions, such as peak volumes of data or extremes in temperature. 一种对硬件或软件系统的功能极限所进行的测试，通过将被测系统置于极端条件下，如数据峰值或温度极限而完成。

strikethrough *n.* 删除线

One or more lines drawn through a selected range of text, usually to show deletion or the intent to delete. See the illustration. 在选定的一段正文上所画的一道或几道线。通常有划线的正文表明其已经删除或将被删除。参阅本条目的图例。

~~strikethrough~~

Strikethrough

string *n.* (字符)串

A data structure composed of a sequence of characters usually representing human readable text. 一种由字符序列组成的数据结构，通常表示人类可以阅读的正文。

string variable *n.* 字符串变量

An arbitrary name assigned by the programmer to a string of alphanumeric characters and used to reference that entire string. *See also* string. 程序员为引用整个字符串而对一个字母数字字符串赋予的一个任意的名字。参阅 string。

stripe *vb.* 【动】拆分，分割

See(见) disk striping.

stripe pitch *n.* 条间距

The distance, measured horizontally, between bands of phosphor that are the same color on a cathode ray tube (CRT) display based on aperture grill technology. Although the measurements are based on different methods of applying phosphor to the screen surface, stripe pitch is comparable to dot pitch, the measurement used with CRTs based on shadow mask technology. *See also* aperture grill CRT mask (definition 2). *Compare* dot pitch slot pitch. 在基于孔径栅格技术的阴极射线管(CRT)显示器中，相同颜色的磷粉带之间的水平距离。尽管这种度量依赖于将磷粉应用到屏幕表面的不同方法，但条纹间距与圆孔间距(使用 CRT 的度量基于阴影掩模技术)有可比性。参阅 aperture grill CRT mask (第 2 个定义)。比较 dot pitch slot pitch。

striping *n.* (数据)分割法，分段处理法

A means of protecting data on a network by spreading it across multiple disks. In the most commonly used approach, striping is combined with parity (error-correcting information) to ensure that if some portion of the data is lost, it can be reconstructed. Striping is implemented in RAID security. *See also* RAID. *Compare* disk mirroring. 一种通过将网络中的数据分散到多个磁盘来保护数据的方法。在最常用的方法中，分段处理法与奇偶校验(纠正错误信息)组合使用，以确保数据的某部分丢失时，可以进行数据重构。分段处理法是在 RAID 安全性中实现的。参阅 RAID。比较 disk mirroring。

strobe *n.* 选通(信号)

A timing signal that initiates and coordinates the passage of data, typically through an input/output (I/O) device interface, such as a keyboard or printer. 一种启动并协调输入输出设备接口(如键盘或打印机端口)进行数据传送的定时信号。

stroke *n.* 击(键)；笔划，线段

1. In data entry, a keystroke- a signal to the computer that a key has been pressed. 数据输入中的一次击键，通知计算机已按下一个键。

2. In typography, a line representing part of a letter. 印刷术中表示字母某一部分的线段。

3. In paint programs, a "swipe" of the brush made with the mouse or keyboard in creating a graphic. 画图程序中作图时用鼠标器或键盘所做的一次"涂擦"。

4. In display technology, a line created as a vector (a path between two coordinates) on a vector graphics display (as opposed to a line of pixels drawn dot by dot on a raster graphics display). 显示技术中，向量图形显示器上(和光栅图形显示器上逐点画的像素线对比)作为向量而生成的一条线段(两个坐标间的路径)。

stroke font *n.* 笔划字型

A font printed by drawing a combination of lines rather than by filling a shape, as with an outline font. *Compare* outline font. 通过画一组线来进

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行打印而不是像轮廓字型那样通过涂满一个形状来实现的一种字型。比较 outline font。

stroke weight *n.* **笔划重度**

The width, or thickness, of the lines (strokes) that make up a character. *See also* font. 构成一个字符的线段(笔划)的宽度或厚度。参阅 font。

stroke writer *n.* **笔划书写器**

In video, a display unit that draws characters and graphic images as sets of strokes— lines or curves connecting points—rather than as sets of dots, as on a typical raster-scan monitor. *See also* vector graphics. 在计算机视频中,一种将字符或图像作为一组笔画(即连接点的直线段或曲线)而不是用一组点来显示的显示设备。在光栅扫描的计算机显示器上采用点的方式。参阅 vector graphics。

StrongARM *n.* **强先进 RISC 机**

The architecture underlying Intel's lowpower, high-performance SA microprocessors. StrongARM is based on the 32-bit RISC architecture licensed by ARM Limited. StrongARM-based SA microprocessors support a number of platforms, including Windows CE and Java, and are designed for use in four primary areas: smart portable devices, such as cellular phones and handheld computers; Internet access devices, such as set-top boxes; networking devices, such as switches and routers; and embedded controls, such as entertainment devices and automation equipment. *See also* ARM. 一种遵从英特尔公司的低能耗、高性能原则的 SA 微处理器结构。这种结构以 ARM 公司发布执照的 32 位 RISC 体系结构为基础。基于 StrongARM 的 SA 微处理器支持多种平台,包括 Windows CE 和 Java 等。设计 StrongARM 的主要目的是在下面四个领域的应用:智能便携设备,如移动蜂窝式电话、手持计算机等;因特网接入设备,如机顶盒;联网设备:如交换机和路由器;嵌入式控件,如嵌入娱乐器件和自动控制设备。参阅 ARM。

strong name *n.* **强名称**

A name that consists of an assembly's identity: its simple text name, version number, and often the culture information strengthened by a public key and a digital signature generated over the assembly. Assemblies with the same strong name are expected to be identical. 一种构成汇编程序身份的名称,包括其简单的文本名称、版本号和常用的由对该汇编程序生成的公开密钥和数字签名强化的文化信息。具有相同的强名称的汇编程序被认为是相同的。

strong typing *n.* **强类型化**

A characteristic of a programming language that does not allow the program to change the data type of a variable during program execution. *See also* data type variable. *Compare* weak typing. 程序设计语言所具有的一种特征,使用这种程序设计语言所设计的程序在执行期间不允许改变变量的数据类型。参阅 data type variable。比较 weak typing。

structure *n.* **结构**

1. The design and composition of a program, including program flow, hierarchy, and modularity. 一个程序的设计和写作,包括程序流程、层次结构以及模块度。

2. A collection of data elements. *See also* data structure. 数据元素的集合。参阅 data structure。

structured graphics *n.* **结构图形学**

See(见) object-oriented graphics.

structured programming *n.* **结构化程序设计方法**

Programming that produces programs with clean flow, clear design, and a degree of modularity or hierarchical structure. *See also* modular programming object-oriented programming. *Compare* spaghetti code. 一种程序设计方法,遵循该方法所产生的程序流程清晰、设计清楚且高度模块化或层次结构化。参阅 modular programming object-oriented programming。比较 spaghetti code。

structured query language *n.* **结构化查询语言**

A database sublanguage used in querying, updating, and managing relational databases—the de facto standard for database products. *Acronym*: SQL. 一种用于查询、更新和管理关系数据库的数据库子语言。它是数据库产品的事实上的工业标准。缩略为 SQL。

structured walkthrough *n.* **结构化预演;有组织的检查**

1. A meeting of programmers working on different aspects of a software development project, in

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which the programmers attempt to coordinate the various segments of the overall project. The goals, requirements, and components of the project are systematically reviewed in order to minimize the error rate of the software under development. 在软件开发项目不同方面工作的程序员的聚会,企图协调整个工程的不同阶段。为使开发时软件的错误率达到最小,工程的目标、需求、组件都会被重新系统地进行审视。

2. A method for examining a computer system, including its design and implementation, in a systematic fashion. 一种检查计算机系统(包括其设计和实现)的系统化方法。

STT *n.* **安全交易技术**

See(见) Secure Transaction Technology.

stub *n.* **占位模块[例程]**

A routine that contains no executable code and that generally consists of comments describing what will eventually be there; it is used as a placeholder for a routine to be written later. *Also called*: dummy routine. *See also* top-down programming. 一种不包含可执行代码仅包含一些注解(注解的内容说明将在注解的地方执行何种功能)的例程。占位例程通常用于为以后编写的例程预留代码空间。也称为 dummy routine。参阅 top-down programming。

StuffIt *n.* **StuffIt 压缩工具**

A file compression program originally written for the Apple Macintosh, used for storing a file on one or more disks. Originally shareware, StuffIt is now a commercial product for Macs and PCs that supports multiple compression techniques and allows file viewing. StuffIt files can be uncompressed using a freeware program, StuffIt Expander. 一种最初为 Apple 公司 Macintosh 计算机所编写的文件压缩工具,用于在一个或多个磁盘上存储一个文件。StuffIt 起初为共享软件,现在是 PC 机和 Mac 机上的商业产品,它支持多压缩技术和文件浏览。StuffIt 文件能被免费程序 StuffIt Expander 解压。

style sheet *n.* **式样单[表],页面格式(文件)**

1. A file of instructions used to apply character, paragraph, and page layout formats in word processing and desktop publishing. 一种包含一组指令的文件,用于实现字处理和桌面排版中的字符、分段和页面格式等。

2. A text file containing code to apply semantics such as page layout specifications to an HTML document. *See also* HTML document semantics (definition 1). 一种包含代码的文本文件,用于指定对 HTML 文档进行页面设置的语义。参阅 HTML document semantics (第 1 个释义)。

stylus *n.* **指示笔**

A pointing device, similar to a pen, used to make selections, usually by tapping, and to enter information on the touch-sensitive surface. 一种指示设备,类似于钢笔,用于在压感表面确定选项(通常是敲击)和输入信息。

subclass *n.* **子类**

A class in object-oriented programming that is derived from, and inherits its attributes and methods from, another class known as a superclass. *Compare* superclass. 一种面向对象的程序设计中的类,它从另一种称为超类的类中提取,并且继承了超类的属性和方法。比较 superclass。

subcommand *n.* **子命令**

A command in a submenu (a menu that appears when a user selects an option in a higher-level menu). 子选单(用户在高一层选单上选定某个选项后出的一级选单)上列出的一个命令。

subdirectory *n.* **子目录**

A directory (logical grouping of related files) within another directory. 在另一目录中的一个目录(有关文件的逻辑组合)。

subdomain *n.* **子域**

A domain, often representing an administrative or other organizational subgroup within a secondlevel domain. *See also* domain. 一种域,通常表示二级域中的管理级或其他组织性的子组。参阅 domain。

subform *n.* **子形式**

A form contained within another form or a report. 一种包含在另一种形式或报告之中的形式。

subject drift *n.* **主题草图**

See(见) topic drift.

subject tree *n.* **主题树**

A type of World Wide Web index that is organized by subject categories, many of which are broken

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down into subcategories, or "branches." An example of a World Wide Web subject tree is Yahoo! *See also* Yahoo! 万维网上所使用的一种索引，它按主题类别进行组织，多数主题被划分为若干子类，或"分支"。主题树的最底层由指向特定万维网主页的链所组成。一个典型的万维网主题树的例子是 Yahoo!。参阅 Yahoo!。

submarining *n.* 潜影现象

A phenomenon that occurs when some part of a screen display moves more quickly than the screen can show. The object (such as the mouse pointer) disappears from the screen and reappears where it comes to rest, just as a submarine resurfaces after a dive. Submarining is especially a problem with the slowly responding passive-matrix LCD displays on many laptop computers. 当屏幕上某对象的移动速度超过屏幕显示器的最快速度时发生的一种现象。这个对象(如鼠标指针)从屏幕一个地方消失到另一个地方又显示出来，如同潜水艇沉下又浮起。这种现象在许多响应迟缓的无源矩阵液晶显示器的膝上机上尤其严重。

submenu *n.* 子选单

A menu that appears as the result of the selection of an item on another, higher-level menu. 多层选单中选中某一层高一级选单上面的一项所显示出来的另一个选单。

subnet *n.* 子网

1. In general, a network that forms part of a larger network. 一般而言，指一种属于较大网络中的组成部分的网络。

2. In terms of the ISO/OSI reference model, the subnet comprises the layers below the transport layer—that is, the network, data link, and physical layers. 对于 ISO/OSI 参考模型而言，子网由低于运输层的层组成，即网路层、数据链路层和物理层。

subnet mask *n.* 子网掩码

See(见) address mask.

subnetting *n.* 分网

The division of a network into subnets to improve network security and performance. *See also* subnet (definition 1). *Compare* supernetting. 把网络划分成若干子网以改善网络的性能和安全性，参阅 subnet (第 1 个定义)。比较 supernetting。

subnetwork *n.* 子网网络

A network that is part of another, larger network. 属于一个较大网络中的一部分的网络。

subnotebook *n.* 亚[微型]笔记本电脑

A class of portable computer that is smaller in size and lighter in weight than a full-sized laptop. Subnotebooks feature a reduced-sized keyboard and screen and often use an external floppy drive to save space and weight. Despite their size, subnotebooks retain all the functions of a full-sized portable computer. 一类便携式计算机，这种计算机的尺寸和重量比一般的笔记本电脑更小更轻，其特点是缩小了键盘和显示器，而且经常使用外接软盘驱动器，以便减小体积和重量。尽管他们的体积较小，但这种笔记本具有一般笔记本的全部功能。

subportable *n.* 亚便携计算机

See(见) subnotebook.

subprogram *n.* 子程序

A term used in some languages for *routine*(procedure or function) because the structure and syntax of a subprogram closely model those of a program. *See also* program routine. 一些程序设计语言用以指例程(过程或函数)的一个术语，因其结构和语法与程序非常相似而得名。参阅 program routine。

subreport *n.* 子报告

A report contained within another report. 一个包含在另一个报告之中的报告。

subroutine *n.* 子例程

A common term for *routine*, likely to be used in reference to shorter, general, frequently called routines. *See also* procedure routine. 例程的另一个更通用的术语，通常指更短，更通用或被频繁引用的例程。参阅 procedure routine。

subschema *n.* 子模式

The definition of a user view of the database (in CODASYL/DBTG systems only), roughly equivalent to the external schema of an ANSI/X3/SPARC database management system or to a view in a relational database management system. *See also* schema. 数据库(仅用在 CODASYL/DBTG 系统中)的一个用户视图的定义。子模式大体上和 ANSI/X3/SPARC 数据库管理系统中

的外部模式或关系数据库管理系统中的视图等价。参阅 schema。

subscribe *vb.* 【动】预订，订阅

1. To add a newsgroup to the list of such groups from which a user receives all new articles. 将一个新闻组加到用户经常从中接收新闻条款的新闻组列表中。

2. To add a name to a LISTSERV distribution list. *See also* LISTSERV. 将名字添加到一个 LISTSERV(服务列表)分配表中。参阅 LISTSERV。

Subscriber Identity Module card *n.* (电信)用户身份模块卡

See(见) SIM card.

subscript *n.* 下标，注脚

1. One or more characters printed slightly below the baseline of surrounding text. *See also* baseline. *Compare* superscript. 在正文基线(底边)稍稍偏下的地方所印刷的一个或几个字符。参阅 baseline。比较 superscript。

2. In programming, one or more numbers or variables that identify the location of an element in an array. *See also* array index (definition 2). 在程序设计中，标识数组元素在数组中位置的一个或几个数字或变量。参阅 array index(第 2 个释义)。

subscription site *n.* 预约网站[址]

E-commerce Web site that provides information or services to customers who pay a subscription fee. 向预付定金的客户提供信息或服务的电子商务网站。

substrate *n.* 基底材料

The inactive supporting material used in a manufacturing process. In circuit boards, it is the base to which the traces (foil areas) are attached. In tapes and disks, it is the material on which the magnetic particles are fused. 制造过程所用的一种不活泼的支撑材料。在电路板上，它是用于在其上附加金属导电层的基底。在磁带和磁盘中，指在其上融合磁性粒子的基底材料。

substring *n.* 子串

A sequential section of a string. *See also* string. 字符串的一个连续段。参阅 string。

subtransaction *n.* 子交易

See(见) nested transaction.

subtree *n.* 子树

Any node within a tree, along with any selection of connected descendant nodes. *See also* node (definition 3) tree. 树中任一节点，以及与其相连的后继节点的任一节称为子树。参阅 node(第 3 个定义) tree。

subweb *n.* 子网

A named subdirectory of the root Web site that is a complete FrontPage-based Web site. Each subweb can have independent administration, authoring, and browsing permissions from the root Web site and other subwebs. 根网址中的一种命名的子目录，是完整的基于 FrontPage 的网址。相对于根网址和其他子网而言，每个子网皆可以有独立管理、编制和浏览的特许权。

suitcase *n.* 公文包文件夹

A file on Macintosh computers that contains one or more fonts or desk accessories. In early versions of the operating system, such files are indicated with the icon of a suitcase. *See also* font suitcase. Macintosh 机上包含一种或多种字体或桌面附件的一种文件，在早期的操作系统版本中，这种文件以公文包的图标形式出现。参阅 font suitcase。

suite *n.* 套件

1. A set of application programs sold as a package, usually at a lower price than that of the individual applications sold separately. A suite for office work, for example, might contain a word processing program, a spreadsheet, a database management program, and a communications program. 包装在一起进行销售的一组应用程序软件。通常套件的售价低于套件中各组件单独销售时的售价之和。一套办公室套件可能包括字处理程序、电子表格程序、数据库管理程序以及通信程序。

2. *See*(见) protocol suite.

summarize *vb.* 【动】总结，综述

To post the results of a survey or vote in short form to a newsgroup or mailing list after collecting the results by e-mail. 在收集到调查或选举结果后，将其以一种简短形式通过电子邮件邮递给新闻组或邮件列表。

S

SunOS *n.* **Sun 操作系统**

Short for **Sun** Operating System. A variety of the UNIX operating system used on workstations from Sun Microsystems, Inc. 为 **Sun** Operating System 的缩写。SunOS 是 UNIX 操作系统的一个变种，用在 Sun 公司所生产的工作站上。

superclass *n.* **超类**

A class in object-oriented programming from which another class—a subclass is derived. The subclass inherits its attributes and methods from the superclass. *Compare* subclass. 在面向对象的程序设计中的一种类，从中提取出另一种类——子类。子类从超类中继承了属性和方法。比较 subclass。

supercomputer *n.* **超级计算机，巨型(计算)机**

A large, extremely fast, and expensive computer used for complex or sophisticated calculations. *See also* computer. 一种速度非常快、价格昂贵的大型计算机，用于进行复杂计算或大运算量计算。参阅 computer。

superconductor *n.* **超导体**

A substance that has no resistance to the flow of electricity. 一种对电荷流动没有阻抗的物质。

SuperDrive *n.* **超驱动器**

An Apple 3.5-inch disk drive that can read and write in both Apple Macintosh (400K and 800K) and MS-DOS/Windows (720K and 1.44MB) formats. 一种在 Apple 机上使用的 3.5 英寸盘驱动器。它不仅能够读写 AppleMacintosh 机上的 400 千字节和 800 千字节格式的磁盘，而且能读写 MS-DOS 操作系统和 Windows 系统的 720 千字节和 1.44 兆字节的磁盘。

super-large-scale integration *n.* **超大规模集成**

A reference to the density with which components (transistors and other elements) are packed onto an integrated circuit and to the fineness of the connections between them. The actual number of components is nonspecific, but generally considered to be in of 50,000 to 100,000 range. *Acronym*: SLSI. *See also* integrated circuit. *Compare* large-scale integration mediumscale integration small-scale integration ultra-large-scale integration very-large-scale integration. 指集成电路中封装元件(晶体管和其他部件)的密度和元件之间连线的细度的参考量。对于实际元件的数目并没有明确的定义但通常认为是含 50 000 到 100 000 的范围内。缩略为 SLSI。参阅 integrated circuit。比较 large-scale integration mediumscale integration small-scale integration ultra-large scale integration very-large-scale integration。

superminicomputer *n.* **超小型计算机**

See(见) computer.

supernetting *n.* **超网**

The aggregation of multiple network addresses of the same class into a single block. *See also* classless interdomain routing IP address classes. *Compare* subnetting. 把许多类型相同的网址集中放在一起组成一个单一的地址块。参阅 classless interdomain routing IP address classes。比较 subnetting。

superpipelining *n.* **超级流水线技术**

A method of preprocessing used by some microprocessors in which two or more of a microprocessor's execution stages (fetch, decode, execute, and write back) are divided into two or more pipelined stages, resulting in higher performance. *See also* DECchip 21064 pipelining (definition 1). 某些微处理机采用的一种预处理方法。这种方法中微处理器的两个或多个执行段(如取指、译码、执行和写回)被分成两个或多个流水线段，从而可以提高处理器的处理性能。参阅 DECchip 21064 pipelining (第 1 个释义)。

superscalar *adj.* **【修】超标量结构**

Of, pertaining to, or being a microprocessor architecture that enables the microprocessor to execute multiple instructions per clock cycle. *See also* CISC RISC. 用于修饰或说明一种微处理机体系结构，遵循此结构的微处理器能在一个时钟周期内执行多条指令。参阅 CISC RISC。

superscript *n.* **上标**

A character printed slightly above the surrounding text, usually in smaller type. *Compare* subscript (definition 1). 在正文稍稍偏上的地方，用比正文字体小的字体打印(或印刷)的一种字符。比较 subscript (第 1 个释义)。

superserver *n.* **超级服务器**

A network server with especially high capabilities for speed and data storage. *See also* server

S

(definition 1). 有着特别快速度和特别大存储空间的网络服务器。参阅 server(第1个释义)。

superstitial *n.* **超静态[迷人]式(广告)**

An Internet ad format that downloads in the background while a user is viewing a Web page and then plays in a pop-up window when triggered by a mouse click or a break in surfing. Because the superstitial doesn't appear until it has completely downloaded and temporarily cached itself on the user's system, attention-getting effects like animation, sound, and large graphics can be used without slowing down the ad. Unicast developed the "polite cache and play" technology used with the superstitial ad format. 一种因特网的广告形式,在用户浏览万维网网页时,这些广告以背景的形式下载,然后当用户点击鼠标或中断上网时,这些广告就以弹出式的窗口进行播放,因为超级广告是下载完毕并临时存储在用户的计算机系统上以后才开始显示,所以像动画、声音、大图形这样有吸引注意力的效果的形式都可使用,不用降低广告的速度。Unicast 开发了这种叫做"温柔下载后播放"的技术用于这种广告形式。

supertwist display *n.* **超扭曲显示器**

A form of passive-matrix liquid crystal displays (LCDs) that rotates polarized light as it passes through liquid crystal molecules in which the top and bottom orientations of the molecules causes them to twist 180 to 270 degrees. This technology is used to improve contrast and widen the screen's viewing angle. Supertwist displays, also known as supertwist nematic displays, are widely used and are less expensive than activematrix displays. Different forms of supertwist displays include DSTN (double supertwist nematic), which is based on two supertwist layers with opposite twist directions, and CSTN (color supertwist nematic), which produces wide-angle, high-quality color. *Nematic* refers to microscopic threadlike bodies characteristic of the liquid crystals used in these displays. Supertwist displays are widely used in cellular telephones and other devices that may be used in low-light environments. *Also called*: color supertwist nematic display, CSTN, double supertwist nematic, DSTN, twisted nematic display. *See also* twisted nematic display. 一种无源点阵液晶显示器(LCD),将穿过液晶分子的偏振光旋转(在晶体分子的顶部和底部方向使它们扭转 180 度～270 度)。这种技术用于提高对比度和加宽屏幕的观察角度。超扭曲显示器,也称为超扭曲向列显示器,比有源阵列显示器的应用广泛而且价格也低。超扭曲显示器包括 DSTN(即双超扭曲向列,它是基于具有反扭曲方向的双超扭曲层的)、CSTN(即彩色超扭曲向列,它可以产生宽角度、高质量的色彩)。"向列"是指用于显示器中的液晶所具有的精微的线状体特征。超扭曲显示器广泛应用于蜂窝式电话和其他可用于弱光环境的设备中。也称为 color supertwist nematic display, CSTN, double supertwist nematic, DSTN, twisted nematic display。参阅 twisted nematic display。

superuser *n.* **超级用户(账号)**

A UNIX user account with root (i.e., unrestricted) access privileges, usually that of a system administrator. *See also* root account system administrator user account. 具有根目录(即未受限制)访问权限的 UNIX 用户账号,通常是系统管理员(的账号)。参阅 root account system administrator user account

super VAR *n.* **特别增值分销商**

Short for **super** value-added reseller. A large value-added reseller. *See also* value-added reseller. 为 **super** value-added reseller 的缩写。大增值分销商。参阅 value-added reseller。

Super VGA *n.* **超级视频图形适配器**

See(见) SVGA.

supervisor *n.* **管理程序,监控程序**

1. *See*(见) operating system.

2. A metaoperating system under which several operating systems are active. *See also* metaoperating system. 一种在其上可以有若干其他操作系统任务在活动的核心操作系统。参阅 metaoperating system。

supervisor state *n.* **管态,监督状态**

The most privileged of the modes in which a Motorola 680x0 microprocessor can operate. Every operation of which the microprocessor is capable can be executed in the supervisor state. *See also* privileged mode. *Compare* user state. 指

Motorola 680x0 微处理机可以执行的最高优先级状态。在管态下微处理机能执行每一种操作。参阅 privileged mode。比较 user state。

support[1] *n.* **支持**

Assistance, such as technical advice provided to customers. 指提供给客户的帮助，如技术建议。

support[2] *vb.* **【动】支持**

To work with another program or product; for example, an application might support file transfers from another program. 和其他程序或产品一起工作。例如，应用程序可以支持另一程序的文件传输。

surf *vb.* **【动】浏览，冲浪**

To browse among collections of information on the Internet, in newsgroups, in Gopherspace, and especially on the World Wide Web. As in channel surfing while watching television, users ride the wave of what interests them, jumping from topic to topic or from one Internet site to another. *Also called*: cruise. 浏览因特网上新闻组、Gopherspace、特别是万维网中所收集的信息集。像看电视时不停地调换频道一样，用户根据他们感兴趣内容，从一个主题跳到另一个主题或从一个站点换到另一个站点。也称为 cruise。

surface modeling *n.* **曲面造型(法)**

A display method used by some CAD programs that gives on-screen constructions the appearance of solidity. *See also* CAD. *Compare* solid model wire-frame model. 一些 CAD 程序按屏幕的结构来显示实体的外观所用的一种方法。参阅 CAD。比较 solid model wire-frame model。

surface-mount technology *n.* **表面封装法[技术]**

A method of manufacturing printed circuit boards in which chips are fixed directly to the surface of the board instead of being soldered into holes predrilled to hold them. Its advantages are compactness, resistance to vibration, and the capacity for dense interconnections on both sides of the board. *Acronym*: SMT. *Compare* DIP leadless chip carrier pin grid array. 一种制造印刷电路板的方法，可把芯片直接固定在电路板表面，而不是焊接在为其预先钻好的孔中。表面封装技术具有紧凑、抗振动以及可以(即有能力)在电路板两面上进行密集地布置互连(线)的优点。缩略为 SMT。比较 DIP leadless chip carrier pin grid array。

surge *n.* **电涌**

A sudden -and possibly damaging—increase in line voltage. *See also* surge protector voltage regulator. *Compare* power failure spike. 线路电压突然增大，可能具有破坏性。参阅 surge protector voltage regulator。比较 power failure spike。

surge protector *n.* **电涌保护器**

A device that prevents surges from reaching a computer or other kinds of electronic equipment. *Also called*: surge suppressor. *See also* surge transient suppressor. 一种阻止电涌到达计算机或其他设备的设备。也称为 surge suppressor。参阅 surge transient suppressor。

surge suppressor *n.* **电涌保护器**

See(见) surge protector.

suspend *vb.* **【动】挂起，暂停**

To halt a process temporarily. *See also* sleep[2]. 临时停止一个进程。参阅 sleep[2]。

Suspend command *n.* **挂起命令**

A power management feature of Windows 9x and Windows NT 4 and later for portable computers. Clicking on the Suspend command in the Start menu allows the user to temporarily suspend operations of the machine (enter "Suspend mode") without turning the power off, saving battery power without having to restart applications or reload data. 在微软公司 9x 版与 NT 第 4 版及后续版本的视窗操作系统中所具有的一种电源管理功能。在开始选单上面点击挂起命令(进入挂起模式)时，用户不用关掉电源就能暂时挂起机器的操作，这样可以节约电池且无需重新启动程序或装载数据。

suspend mode *n.* **挂起状态**

See(见) sleep mode.

sustained transfer rate *n.* **持续传输率**

A measure of the speed at which data can be transferred to a storage device such as a disk or a tape. The sustained transfer rate is the data transfer speed that can be kept up by the device for an extended period of time. 一种速度指标，用于衡量数据传输到存储设备(如磁盘或磁带)的速率。持续传输速率是设备在一段时间范围内所维持的数

S

据传输速度。

SVC *n.* 交换型虚拟电路

Acronym for switched virtual circuit. A logical connection between two nodes on a packet-switching network that is established only when data is to be transmitted. *See also* node (definition 1) packet switching. *Compare* PVC. 为 switched virtual circuit 的缩略语。在包交换网络中的两个结点之间的一种逻辑连接，仅在数据将要传输时创建。参阅 node（第 1 个释义）packet switching。比较 PVC。

SVG *n.* 可缩放的矢量图形

Acronym for Scalable Vector Graphics. An XML-based language for device-independent description of two dimensional graphics. SVG images maintain their appearance when printed or when viewed with different screen sizes and resolutions. SVG is a recommendation of the World Wide Web Consortium (W3C). 为 Scalable Vector Graphics 的缩略语。一种基于 XML 的独立于设备描述二维图形的语言。当用不同大小和分辨率的屏幕显示时，这些图形的外观保持不变。SVG 是万维网联盟(W3C)的一种推荐的图形模式。

SVGA *n.* 超级视频图形阵列

Acronym for Super Video Graphics Array. A video standard established by the Video Electronics Standards Association (VESA) in 1989 to provide high-resolution color display on IBM-compatible computers. Although SVGA is a standard, compatibility problems can occur with the video BIOS. *See also* BIOS video adapter. 为 Super Video Graphics Array 的缩略语。由视频电子设备标准协会(VESA)于 1989 年提出的一个为 IBM 兼容机提供高分辨率彩色显示的视频显示标准。尽管出现了 SVGA 视频标准，但是视频基本输入输出系统(即 Video BIOS)仍存在兼容性问题。参阅 BIOS video adapter。

S-video connector *n.* 视频连接器

A hardware interface for video devices that handles chrominance (color) and luminance (black and white) separately. An S-video connector is capable of providing a sharper image than those achieved with systems using RCA-type, or composite, connectors. 视频设备中独立处理色度(颜色)和亮度(黑白)的一种硬件接口。S 视频连接器比复合(RCA 型)连接器所提供的画面清晰度要高。

S/WAN *n.* 安全广域网

See(见) secure wide area network.

swap *vb.* 【动】交换；调动

1. To exchange one item for another, as in swapping floppy disks in and out of a single drive. 以一项交换另外一项。例如，从一个驱动器中取出软盘并放入另一张软盘。

2. To move segments of programs or data between memory and disk storage. *See also* virtual memory. 在内存与磁盘存储器之间将程序或数据段载入或卸出。参阅 virtual memory。

swap file *n.* 交换文件

A hidden file on the hard drive that Windows uses to hold parts of programs and data files that do not fit in memory. The operating system moves data from the swap file to memory as needed and moves data out of memory to the swap file to make room for new data. The swap file is a form of virtual memory. *See also* memory virtual memory. 一种硬盘上的隐含文件，Windows 系统用它来存放不能同时装入内存之中的部分程序和数据文件。操作系统在需要的时候将交换文件的内容载入内存中，或为了给新的数据提供更多的内存空间而将内存中的数据卸出到交换文件中。交换文件是虚拟内存的一种形式。参阅 memory virtual memory。

swap-on-the-fly *n.* 动态交换法

In Linux, a process which allows swap space to be added as needed. Swap-on-the-fly allows a swap file to be created at any time on any available disk, and active only until the system is shut down. 在 Linux 操作系统中使用的一种方法，即允许按需增加(虚存的)交换空间。这种方法允许在任何时候，在任何可用的磁盘创建交换文件，只有到关闭 Linux 系统时，这些文件才会消亡。

swapping *n.* (页、进程)交换技术；数值交换

1. A technique for enabling an operating system, and therefore a computer, to address—roughly, have available—more memory than is physically present in the system. Swapping in this sense (as opposed to swapping disks in and out of a drive,

for example) involves moving blocks of information in units known as pages between memory and disk as they are needed during the execution of the application. Swapping is supported by operating systems such as Windows NT and later, Windows 9x and later, OS/2, and Linux. 一种能使操作系统及其计算机可以寻址(简单说,即可用的)比实际物理内存更大的技术。这种意义上(例如,与从驱动器中将软盘换出换进相对)的交换技术包括在应用程序执行期间按需要在内存和磁盘之间移动以页为单位的信息块。在 NT 第 4 版与 9x 版及后续版本的视窗操作系统、OS/2 和 Linux 等操作系统支持交换技术。

2. A technique for moving entire processes in and out of main memory. 从主内存中移进或移出整个进程的一种技术。

3. In programming, the process of exchanging two values—for example, exchanging values between two variables. *See also* page (definition 2), swap, swap file, virtual memory. 在程序设计中,指交换两个值的过程,例如,在两个变量之间交换值。参阅 page (第 2 个释义), swap, swap file, virtual memory。

swap space *n.* **交换空间**

See(见) swap file.

swarm intelligence *n.* **群体智能**

An emerging subfield of artificial intelligence that relies on the collective knowledge of relatively simple particles or agents. Based loosely on the principles of social insect colonies, it seeks to apply the collective intelligence of fragmented agents or groups. It emphasizes distributedness, direct or indirect interactions, flexibility, and robustness. Successful applications of its principles have been evidenced in communications networks, and robotics. *See also* artificial intelligence robotics. 一种近几年涌现的人工智能技术的分支领域,依靠相对简单的集合知识,以社会昆虫集群的原则为基础,群体智能寻求应用分散代理或小组的集体智能。它强调分布性、直接或间接的交互作用、强调灵活性和健壮性。这一原则的成功应用已经在通信网络和机器人科学中得到验证。参阅 artificial intelligence robotics。

Swatch *n.* **简易观察器**

Short for Simple **Watch**er. A UNIX log monitoring and alarm program. Swatch filters system log data as specified by the user, forwarding only important data. Swatch also looks for patterns of changes made in the log file and alerts the user to system problems as they occur. 为 Simple Watcher 的缩写。一种 UNIX 日志监控和报警程序。简易观察器按用户指定的需求来筛选系统日志数据,只让重要的数据通过,过滤掉不重要的数据。简易观察器还能查看日志文件变更的模式,并且在系统发生故障时向用户报警。

swim *n.* **图像游移(现象)**

A condition in which images slowly move about the positions they are supposed to occupy on screen. 一种状态,其中图像在它们将要在屏幕上显示的位置周围缓慢移动

SWING set *n.* **SWING 工具[库]**

A library of Java GUIs that run uniformly on any native platform that supports the Java Virtual Machine (JVM). Swing Set components have largely supplanted Sun Microsystems's Abstract Window Toolkit. *See also* Abstract Window Toolkit graphical user interface Java Virtual Machine. 一种若干 Java 图形用户接口(GUI)的程序库,这些 Java GUIs 程序能够在任何支持 java 虚拟机(JVM)的本机平台上统一运行。SWING 工具集中的各种构件已经在很大程度上取代了 Sun 公司的抽象窗口工具包(AWT)。参阅 Abstract Window Toolkit graphical user interface Java Virtual Machine.

switch *n.* **开关;切换;交换机;参数选项符**

1. A circuit element that has two states: on and off. 一种具有接通和断开两种状态的电路元件。

2. A control device that allows the user to choose one of two or more possible states. 一种允许用户从两个或多个可能的状态中选择一个的控制设备。

3. In communications, a computer or electromechanical device that controls routing and operation of a signal path. 在通信技术中,控制信号路径路由和操作的一种计算机或机电设备。

4. In networking, a device capable of forwarding packets directly to the ports associated with

particular network addresses. *See also* bridge multilayer router. 在网络技术中，指能够直接将信息包传递给与特定网络地址相应端口的设备。参阅 bridge multilayer router。

5. In operating systems such as MS-DOS, an argument used to control the execution of a command or an application, typically starting with a slash character (/). 在 MS-DOS 等操作系统中，用以控制一个命令或应用程序执行的选项符，一般以斜杠符(/)开始。

switch box *n.* 开关箱

An enclosure that contains a selector switch. When a user selects a switch setting, the signal passing through the box may be directed either from a single input to one of multiple outputs, or from the selected input to a single output. Switch boxes are often used to connect multiple peripherals, such as printers, to a single port. 一个包含选择器开关的盒子。当用户选择了一种开关设备，通过该开关箱的信号可以从一个单一的输入引导到多个输出中的一个，也可以从一个选出的输入引导到一个单一的输出。开关箱通常用子将多个外围设备(例如打印机)连接到一个端口上。

switched configuration *n.* 交换配置

A communications link in which a signal moves from the origin to a switch that routes the signal to one of several possible destinations. *Compare* point-to-point configuration. 一种通信链路，其中信号从起源处移动到一个交换机，该交换机将信号发送到若干可能的目的地之一。比较 point-to-point configuration。

switched Ethernet *n.* 交换式以太网

An Ethernet network run through a high-speed switch instead of an Ethernet hub. A switched Ethernet involves dedicated bandwidth of 10 Mbps between stations rather than a shared medium. *See also* Ethernet (definition 1) switch (definition 3). 一种通过一个高速交换器替代一个以太网集线器的以太网络。一个交换式以太网在站点之间提供 10Mbps 的带宽，而不是共享媒体。参阅 Ethernet (第 1 个释义) switch (第 3 个释义)。

switched line *n.* 交换线路

A standard dial-up telephone connection; the type of line established when a call is routed through a switching station. *Compare* leased line. 一种标准的拨号电话连接；它是呼叫经路由通过交换站时所建立的一种线路。比较 leased line。

Switched Multimegabit Data Services *n.* 交换式大容量数据设备

See(见) SMDS.

switched network *n.* 交换网络，开关网络

A communications network that uses switching to establish a connection between parties, such as the dial-up telephone system. 一种利用转接技术建立双方间通信连接的通信网络，如拨号电话系统。

Switched T1 *n.* 交换式 T1

A circuit-switched form of T1 communications. *See also* T1. 一种 T1 级线路通信的电路交换形式。参阅 T1。

switched virtual circuit *n.* 交换型虚拟电路

See(见) SVC.

Switcher *n.* 转换程序

A special Macintosh utility that allowed more than one program to be resident in memory at one time. Switcher was made obsolete by MultiFinder. *See also* MultiFinder. Apple 公司 Macintosh 操作系统上提供的一个专用实用程序，允许在某一时刻多个程序驻留在内存中。引入了 Multi-Finder 程序后，转换程序就废弃不用了。参阅 MultiFinder。

switching *n.* 转[交]换(法)

A communications method that uses temporary rather than permanent connections to establish a link or to route information between two parties. In the dial-up telephone network, for example, a caller's line goes to a switching center, where the actual connection is made to the called party. In computer networks, message switching and packet switching allow any two parties to exchange information. In both instances, messages are routed (switched) through intermediary stations that together serve to connect the sender and the receiver. 一种在通信双方利用临时连接而不是永久连接建立链路或对信息进行路由的一种通信方法。例如，在拨号电话网络中，呼叫者的线路通向交换中心，在交换中心通信连接连到了被呼叫方。计算机网络中，报文交换和分组交换允许任意两方交换信息。这两种网络中，由中间站完成连接

发送者和接收者的工作，然后报文通过中间站路由(交换)。

switching hub *n.* 交换式集线器

A central device (switch) that connects separate communication lines in a network and routes messages and packets among the computers on the network. The switch functions as a hub, or PBX, for the network. *See also* hub packet (definition 1) PBX switch (definition 3) switched Ethernet switched network. 连接独立的网络通信线缆并在网上计算机之间路由报文和数据包的一种中央设备。该设备完成集线器(hub)或用户交换机(PBX)的功能。参阅 hub packet (第 1 个释义) PBX switch (第 3 个释义) switched Ethernet switched network。

switching speed *n.* 交换速度

In a packet-switching telecommunications technology, such as ATM, the speed at which data packets are sent through the network. Switching speed is generally measured in kilobits or megabits per second. *See also* ATM (definition 1) packet switching. 在利用数据包交换进行远程通信的技术(如 ATM)中，数据包通过网络传输的速度。交换速度通常以千比特每秒或兆比特每秒来度量。参阅 ATM (第 1 个定义) packet switching。

SYLK file *n.* 符号化的连接文件

Short for **symbolic linkfile**. A file constructed with a proprietary Microsoft format, used primarily for exchanging spreadsheet data in such a way that formatting information and intercellular data value relationships are preserved. 为 symbolic linkfile 的缩写。一种按微软公司的特有格式构成的文件，主要用于交换电子表格数据，交换时保留格式化信息和单位数据值之间的关系。

symbol *n.* 符号

In programming, a name that represents a register, an absolute value, or a memory address (relative or absolute). *See also* identifier operator (definition 1). 在编程中，一个代表一个寄存器、绝对数值或相对或绝对存储单元地址的名称。参阅 identifier operator (第 1 个释义)。

symbol font *n.* 符号字型

A special font or typeface that replaces the characters normally accessible from the keyboard with alternative characters used as symbols, such as scientific, linguistic, or foreign-alphabet characters. 一种用另一种字符作为符号(例如，科学上的符号，语音学符号或外文字母字符)代替普通键盘上的字符的专用字型或字样。

symbolic address *n.* 符号地址

A memory address that can be referred to in a program by name rather than by number. 在程序中，种可以用名字而不用数字来引用的内存地址

symbolic coding *n.* 符号编码(法)

The expression of an algorithm in words, decimal numbers, and symbols rather than in binary numbers, so that a person can read and understand it. Symbolic coding is used in high-level programming languages. *See also* algorithm high-level language.

用单词、十进制数字或代号而不用二进制代码来表达算法，因而，人们能够阅读并易于理解它。符号(化)编码法用在高级程序设计语言中。参阅 algorithm high-level language。

symbolic language *n.* 符号化语言

A computer language that uses symbols such as keywords, variables, and operators to form instructions. All computer languages except machine language are symbolic. 一种利用符号如关键字、变量及操作符等来构成指令的计算机语言。除机器语言外的所有计算机语言都是符号化语言。

symbolic link *n.* 符号链

A disk directory entry that takes the place of a directory entry for a file but is actually a reference to a file in a different directory. *Also called*: alias, shortcut, soft link, symlink. 一种磁盘目录项，取代一个文件目录项的位置，但实际上是参考另一目录下的某个文件的信息。也称为 alias, shortcut, soft link, symlink。

symbolic logic *n.* 符号逻辑

A representation of the laws of reasoning, so named because symbols rather than natural-language expressions are used to state propositions and relationships. *See also* logic. 推理规则的一种表示法，之所以这样命名是因为它用符号而不是自然语言表达式来叙述命题和关系。参阅 logic。

symbol set *n.* 符号集

Any collection of symbols legitimized by a data coding system, such as extended ASCII, or a programming language. 被数据编码系统(如扩展ASCII符号集)或程序设计语言规定为合法的任一符号集合。

symbol table *n.* 符号表

A list of all identifiers encountered when a program is compiled (or assembled), their locations in the program, and their attributes, such as variable, routine, and so on. *See also* compile identifier linker module (definition 1) object code. 程序被编译(或汇编)时所遇到的所有标识符及其在程序中的位置和属性(变量、子程序等)的一个列表。参阅 compile identifier linker module (第1个释义) object code。

symlink *n.* 符号链

See(见) symbolic link.

symmetric digital subscriber line *n.* 对称数字用户线

See(见) SDSL.

symmetric multiprocessing *n.* 对称多处理技术

See(见) SMP.

symmetric multiprocessing server *n.* 对称多处理服务器

See(见) SMP server.

SYN *n.* 同步空转字符

Short for **syn**chronous idle character. A character used in synchronous (timed) communications that enables the sending and receiving devices to maintain the same timing. *Also called*: sync character.

为 **syn**chronous idle character 的缩写。同步(时序)通信中所使用的一个字符,使得发送设备和接收设备维持相同的时序。也称为 sync character.

sync character *n.* 同步字符

See(见) SYN.

syncDRAM *n.* 同步动态随机存取存储器

See(见) SDRAM.

synchronization *n.* 同步

1. In networking, a communications transmission in which multibyte packets of data are sent and received at a fixed rate. *See also* packet (definition 1). 在网络技术中,多个字节的数据包以固定频率发送和接收的通信传送。参阅 packet (第1个释义)。

2. In networking, the matching of timing between computers on the network. All of the computers are generally assigned identical times to facilitate and coordinate communications. 在网络技术中,网络上两台计算机的时钟信号的匹配。通常给所有的计算机都规定统一的时间,以便于通信及易于协调通信。

3. In a computer, the matching of timing between components of the computer so that all are coordinated. For instance, operations performed by the operating system are generally synchronized with the signals of the machine's internal clock. *See also* clock (definition 1) operating system. 计算机中互相协调工作的两个部件之间的时钟信号匹配,例如操作系统所执行的操作通常以机器内部的时钟信号同步。参阅 clock (第1个定义) operating system。

4. In application or database files, version comparisons of copies of the files to ensure they contain the same data. 在数据库文件或应用程序中,文件的两个对照版本,以使它们包含相同的数据。

5. In multimedia, precise real-time processing. Audio and video are transmitted over a network in synchronization so that they can be played back together without delayed responses. *See also* real-time. 在多媒体中,精确的实时处理技术。音频和视频只有在网上同步传输,才能使它们在回放时能够正确合拍而不出现延时现象。参阅 real-time。

6. In handheld computing, the process of updating or backing up the data on a handheld computer to the linked software applications on a desktop computer. Data changes made on the desktop computer may also be copied to the handheld during synchronization. *See also* partnership. 在手持式信息处理技术中,通过在台式计算机上的连接应用软件对手持式计算机上获取的数据进行更新和备份的过程。在整个同步过程中,台式机的数据也可拷贝到手持机上。参阅 partnership。

synchronization signal *n.* 同步信号

See(见) sync signal.

synchronize *vb.* 【动】同步

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To cause to occur at the same time. 使(事件)同时出现。

Synchronized Multimedia Integration Language *n.* **同步多媒体集成语言**

See(见) SMIL.

synchronous *adj.* **【修】同步的,同时发生的**

Occurring at the same time. In computer transmissions, a reference to activity governed by a clock or by synchronized timing. 用于修饰或说明在同一时间发生的情况。在计算机传输中,指由时钟或同步定时控制的行为。

synchronous burst static RAM *n.* **同步脉冲静态 RAM**

A type of static RAM that is synchronized with the system clock. Synchronous burst static RAM is used in a computer's L2 cache, where frequently accessed information is stored for fast retrieval by the CPU. Synchronous burst static RAM is faster than asynchronous static RAM but is limited to a maximum bus speed of 66 MHz. Computers running at faster speeds can use another form of cache memory known as pipeline burst static RAM. *Also called*: sync SRAM. *See also* L2 cache static RAM. *Compare* asynchronous static RAM dynamic RAM pipeline burst static RAM.

一种与系统时钟同步的静态 RAM 的类型。同步脉冲静态 RAM 用在计算机的 L2 级高速缓存中。L2 级高速缓存中存储着要频繁访问的信息,以加快 CPU 的检索速度。同步脉冲静态 RAM(的存取速度)比异步静态 RAM 速度快,但是最大总线速度限制在 66 兆赫兹。以较快速度运行的计算机可以使用另外一种被称为流水线脉冲静态 RAM 的高速缓存形式。也称为 sync SRAM。参阅 L2 cache static RAM。比较 asynchronous static RAM dynamic RAM pipeline burst static RAM。

synchronous communications *n.* **同步通信**

Computer-to-computer communications in which transmissions are synchronized by timing between the sending and receiving machines. 计算机之间的通信,其中传输信息通过发送和接收计算机之间的定时进行同步。

Synchronous Data Link Control *n.* **同步数据链路控制(规程,协议)**

See(见) SDLC.

Synchronous Digital Hierarchy *n.* **同步数字系列(标准)**

An ITU recommendation implemented in Europe and similar in most respects to the SONET standard used in North America and Japan. *See also* SONET. 在欧洲执行的一种国际电信联盟(ITU)推荐标准,与在北美洲和日本使用的 SONET 标准的大部分相同。参阅 SONET。

synchronous DRAM *n.* **同步动态随机存取存储器**

See(见) SDRAM.

synchronous graphics RAM *n.* **同步图形随机存取存储器**

A form of dynamic RAM optimized for the high-speed, high-volume data transfers required by 3D graphics, video, and other memory- intensive applications. Used primarily on video accelerator cards, synchronous graphics RAM makes use of burst operations and includes features such as block writes that increase efficiency in retrieving and writing graphics data to the screen. *Acronym*: SGRAM. *See also* block mask. 三维图形、视频和其他内存扩展应用程序所需的高速、大量数据传输的一种动态 RAM 形式。同步图形 RAM 主要用于视频加速器卡上,使用分段操作而且包括如提高检索和向屏幕写图形数据效率的块写功能。缩略为 SGRAM。参阅 block mask。

synchronous idle character *n.* **同步空转字符**

See(见) SYN.

synchronous operation *n.* **同步操作**

1. Any procedure under the control of a clock or timing mechanism. *Compare* asynchronous operation. 一般指在时钟或计时机制控制下的任何操作。比较 asynchronous operation。

2. In communications and bus operation, data transfer accompanied by clock pulses either embedded in the data stream or provided simultaneously on a separate line. 在通信和总线操作中,伴随嵌入在数据流中或者在另一线路上同步提供的时钟脉冲信号所发生的数据传输。

3. Two or more processes that depend on the occurrences of specific events such as common timing signals. 取决于专门事件(如公共同步或定时信号)出现的两个或多个进程。

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4. A data transmission method in which there is constant time between successive bits, characters, or events. The timing is achieved by the sharing of a single clock. Each end of the transmission synchronizes itself with the use of clocks and information sent along with the transmitted data. Characters are spaced by time and not by start and stop bits. 一种数据传输方法，其中两个相邻的位、字符或事件之间保持恒定的时间。通过共享一个单一的时钟来达到同步(即时间的确定)。每次传输结束本身就与"时钟的使用以及和发送数据一起发送出去的信息"同步。各个字符由时间来隔开而不是使用起止位。

5. A function call that blocks execution of a process until it returns. *See also* asynchronous operation. 一种函数调用，他分块执行进程直到它返回为止。参阅 asynchronous operation。

Synchronous Optical Network *n.* 同步光纤网络

See(见) SONET.

synchronous protocol *n.* 同步协议

A set of guidelines developed to standardize synchronous communications between computers, usually based on either bit stream transmission or recognized character codes. Examples include the character oriented binary synchronous (BISYNC) protocol and the bit-oriented High-level Data Link Control (HDLC) and Synchronous Data Link Control (SDLC) protocols. *See also* BISYNC HDLC SDLC. 用以标准化计算机间同步通信的一组准则。通常同步协议或者基于二进制(数据)位流或者基于可辨认字符代码。同步协议的实例包括有面向字符的二进制同步通信(BISYNC)协议、面向位的高级数据链路控制(HDLC)协议和同步数据链路控制(SDLC)协议。参阅 BISYNC HDLC SDLC。

synchronous transmission *n.* 同步传输

Data transfer in which information is transmitted in blocks (frames) of bits separated by equal time intervals. *Compare* asynchronous transmission. 一种其中信息按由相等时间间隔分隔的位块(即帧)进行传送的数据传送方式。比较 asynchronous transmission。

synchronous UART *n.* 同步通用异步收发机

A universal asynchronous receiver/transmitter (UART) that supports synchronous serial transmission, where the sender and receiver share a timing signal. *See also* UART. 一种支持同步串行传送的通用异步接收器-传送器，其中发送方和接收方共用同一个计时信号。参阅 UART。

sync signal *n.* 同步信号

Short for **synchronization signal**. The part of a raster-display video signal that denotes the end of each scan line (the horizontal sync signal) and the end of the last scan line (the vertical sync signal). 为 **synchronization signal** 的缩写。同步信号是光栅显示视频信号的一部分，标志每个扫描行的结束(水平同步信号)或最后一个扫描行的结束(垂直同步信号)。

sync SRAM *n.* 同步脉冲串静态随机存取存储器

See(见) synchronous burst static RAM.

SYN flood *n.* 同步泛流(法)

A method of overwhelming a host computer on a network, especially the Internet, by sending the host a high volume of SYN (synchronization) packets requesting a connection, but never responding to the acknowledgement packets returned by the host. A SYN flood is a form of denial of service attack. *See also* denial of service attack. *Compare* Ping of Death. 覆没网络(尤指因特网)中主机的一种方法，通过向主机发送大量的请求连接的同步数据包，但是决不响应从主机返回的确认信息包。同步泛流是拒绝服务攻击的一种形式。参阅 denial of service attack。比较 Ping of Death。

synonym *n.* 同义词；同步键值

1. A word that is an equivalent of another word. When used in reference to data input, for example, the verbs *type* and *keyboard* are synonyms. 与某单词意思完全相同的另一个单词。例如动词 *type* 和 *keyboard* 就是同义词。

2. In hashing, one of two distinct keys that produce the same hash address. *See also* hash[2]. 在散列法中，生成相同散列地址的两个不同键值中的一个。参阅 hash[2]。

syntax *n.* 语法

The grammar of a language; the rules governing the structure and content of statements. *See also* logic programming language syntax error.

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Compare semantics (definition 1). 指某种语言的(语法)知识;即决定(或支配)语句结构和内容的一些规则。参阅 logic programming language syntax error。比较 semantics (第 1 个释义)。

syntax checker *n.* 语法检查程序[器]

A program for identifying errors in syntax for a programming language. *See also* syntax syntax error. 一种编程语言中认定语法方面错误的程序。

syntax error *n.* 语法错误

An error resulting from a statement that violates one or more of the grammatical rules of a language and is thus not "legal." *See also* logic semantics (definition 1) syntax. 因语句违犯语言的一条或几条语法规则而产生的错误,这条语句也因此而不"合法"。参阅 logic semantics (第 1 个释义) syntax。

synthesis *n.* 综合,合成

The combining of separate elements to form a coherent whole, or the result of such a combining (for example, combining digital pulses to replicate a sound, or combining digitized words to synthesize human speech). *See also* speech synthesis. 分离的元素组合在一起形成一个统一的整体或组合结果(如使用数字脉冲合成声音,用数字化的单词合成语音)。参阅 speech synthesis。

synthesizer *n.* 合成器

A computer peripheral, chip, or standalone system that generates sound from digital instructions rather than through manipulation of physical equipment or recorded sound. *See also* MIDI. 一种计算机外围设备、芯片或独立系统,可以用数字方法而不是物理设备或录制的声音来产生声音。参阅 MIDI。

.sys *n.* .sys 文件扩展名

A file extension for system configuration files. 一种系统配置文件的文件扩展名。

sysadmin *n.* 系统管理员名[地址]

The usual logon name or e-mail address for the system administrator of a UNIX-based system. *See also* system administrator. 基于 UNIX 操作系统的系统管理员所使用的登录用户名或电子邮件地址。参阅 system administrator。

sysgen *n.* 系统生成

See(见) system generation.

sysop *n.* 系统操作员

Short for **sy**stem **op**erator. The overseer of a bulletin board system (BBS) or a small multiuser computer system. 为 system operator 的缩写。一个小型的多用户计算机系统或公告牌系统的操作员或管理员。

Sys Req key *n.* 系统请求键

Short for **Sy**stem **Req**uest **key**. A key on some IBM and compatible keyboards that is intended to provide the same function as the Sys Req key on an IBM mainframe computer terminal: to reset the keyboard or to change from one session to another. 为 System Request key 的缩写。与 IBM 键盘兼容的某些键盘上的一个按键,提供和 IBM 大型计算机终端上的 Sys Req 键相同的功能:重置键盘或从一条话路转换至另一条话路。

system *n.* 系统

Any collection of component elements that work together to perform a task. Examples are a hardware system consisting of a microprocessor, its allied chips and circuitry, input and output devices, and peripheral devices; an operating system consisting of a set of programs and data files; or a database management system used to process specific kinds of information. 在一起工作完成一个任务的一组组件。例如,由微处理器、有关芯片和电路、输入输出设备及外围设备等组成的计算机硬件系统;由一组基本程序和数据文件组成的操作系统;由用于多种信息处理的程序组成的数据库管理系统。

system administrator *n.* 系统管理员

The person responsible for administering use of a multiuser computer system, communications system, or both. A system administrator performs such duties as assigning user accounts and passwords, establishing security access levels, allocating storage space, and watching for unauthorized access to prevent virus or Trojan horse programs from entering the system. *Also called*: sysadmin. *See also* superuser Trojan horse virus. *Compare* sysop. 负责管理多用户计算机系统与通信系统的人。系统管理员完成这样一些职责:为用户指定账号和口令,建立安全访问级别,分配存储空

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间，以及监视未授权访问以防止病毒程序或特洛伊木马程序进入系统等。也称为 sysadmin 参阅 superuser Trojan horse virus。比较 sysop。

system area network *n.* 系统域网络

See(见) storage area network.

system board *n.* 系统主板

See(见) motherboard.

system clock *n.* 系统时钟

See(见) clock (第 1 个释义).

system console *n.* 系统控制台

The control center of a computer system, primarily with reference to mainframe and minicomputers. In networked or distributed systems, one workstation is designated as the system administrator's; this workstation is analogous to the LAN system console. *See also* console LAN. 计算机系统的主控制中心。系统控制台主要用在大型机和小型机环境中。对网络系统或分布式处理系统而言，指定给系统管理员的一个工作站相当于局域网的系统控制台。参阅 console LAN。

system conversion *n.* 系统转换

Changing from one operating system to another for example, from Windows 98 to Windows 2000, UNIX, or OS/2. 从一种操作系统转换成另一种操作系统。例如，从 Windows 98 系统切换到 Windows 2000 系统、UNIX 或 OS/2 操作系统。

system development *n.* 系统开发

The process of defining, designing, testing, and implementing a new system. 定义、设计、测试和实现一个新系统的过程。

system disk *n.* 系统盘

A disk that contains an operating system and can be used to boot a computer. *Also called*: startup disk. *See also* boot2 operating system. 一个(张)包含操作系统并能用于引导(启动)系统的磁盘。也称为 startup disk。参阅 boot[2] operating system。

system error *n.* 系统错误

A software condition that renders the operating system incapable of continuing to function normally. This type of error usually requires rebooting the system. 一种使操作系统不能继续正常工作的软件状态。克服系统错误常常需要重新引导机器使其重新运行。

system failure *n.* 系统故障[失效]

The inability of a computer to continue functioning, usually caused by software rather than hardware. 指计算机不能继续正常工作。系统失效一般是由软件而不是硬件错误引起的。

System file *n.* 系统文件

A resource file on the Macintosh that contains the resources needed by the operating system, such as fonts, icons, and default dialog boxes. Apple 公司 Macintosh 机上的一种资源文件，它包含操作系统所需的资源，如字形、图符、系统设定的对话方框等。

System folder *n.* 系统文件夹

The Macintosh file folder (directory) that contains the System file and other vital files, such as Finder, device drivers, INIT files, and control panel files. *See also* control panel Finder INIT System file. Macintosh 机中包含系统文件和其他一些重要文件(如 Finder 程序，设备驱动程序，INIT 文件和控制面板文件)的目录(即文件夹)。参阅 control panel Finder INIT System file。

system font *n.* 系统字型

On the Macintosh and in some PC applications, the font used by the computer for on-screen text, such as menu titles and items (but not on-screen text within a word processor or other application). *See also* font. 在 Macintosh 计算机和某些个人计算机的应用程序中，在屏幕上显示选单标题和选单项等正文时所用的字型(而不是字处理程序或其他应用程序在屏幕上所使用的字型)。参阅 font。

system generation *n.* 系统生成

The process of configuring and installing system software for a particular set of hardware components. Complex operating systems such as UNIX are shipped with device drivers and utilities that are often not relevant to a particular hardware configuration; putting together only the necessary components, as well as specifying important system characteristics, is part of the system generation process. *Also called*: sysgen. 为特定的一组硬件部件配置和安装系统软件的过程。如 UNIX 那样复杂的操作系统还装备有设备驱动程序和一些与特定硬件配置无关的实用工具程序。

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仅把系统必需的组成部分放在一起并设定一些重要系统特性就是系统生成过程的一部分。也称为 sysgen。

system heap *n.* 系统堆

See(见) heap (第 1 个释义).

system.ini *n.* 系统初始化文件

In Windows 3.x, the initialization file used to store the hardware configuration information necessary to run the Windows operating environment. The system.ini file was replaced by the registry database in Windows 9x and in Windows NT. *See also* ini file. 在 Windows 3.x 系统中，用于存储必要的硬件配置信息以运行 Windows 操作环境的初始化文件。System.ini 文件已经由 Windows 9x 系统和 Windows NT 系统中的注册表数据库取代。参阅 ini file。

system life cycle *n.* 系统生命周期

An information system's useful life. At the end of a system's life cycle it is not feasible to repair or expand it, so it must be replaced. 信息系统的有效生命期，在系统生命周期的末端，系统不易维护或扩展，所以应该由别的系统取代。

system memory *n.* 系统存储器

See(见) memory.

System Object Model *n.* 系统对象模型

See(见) SOM (第 1 个释义).

system on a chip *n.* 单片系统

See(见) SOC.

system operator *n.* 系统操作员

See(见) sysop.

system prompt *n.* 系统提示

See(见) prompt (第 1 个释义).

system recovery *n.* 系统恢复

Processing that takes place after a system failure in order to restore a system to normal operation. System recovery takes place after the operating system is initiated. It sometimes requires that tasks in process during the failure be backed out of and that structures in memory during the failure be reconstructed. 系统失败后，使系统复原并正常工作的处理过程。系统恢复在操作系统初始化之后进行，有时它需要将失败发生时所处理的任务回复到失败发生之前的状态，并对内存中的一些数据结构进行重建。

System Registry *n.* 系统注册

See(见) registry.

system replacement *n.* 系统替换[更新]

See(见) replacement strategy.

System Request key *n.* 系统请求键

See(见) Sys Req key.

system resource *n.* 系统资源

On the Macintosh, any of numerous routines, definitions, and data fragments that are stored in the Macintosh System file, such as floating-point arithmetic routines, font definitions, and peripheral drivers. *See also* resource (definition 2). Macintosh 计算机中存放在系统文件中的任意子程序、定义和数据段，如浮点算术运算子程序、字型定义、外围设备驱动程序。参阅 resource (第 2 个释义).

systems analysis *n.* 系统分析

The examination of a system or problem with the goal of either improving an existing system or designing and implementing a new one. As a science, systems analysis is related to cybernetics, a branch of engineering that studies the behavior of systems. 改进已有的系统或设计并实现一个新系统而对系统或相关问题所做的考查研究。作为一门学科，系统分析和控制论有关，后者是研究系统行为的工程技术学科的一个分支。

systems analyst *n.* 系统分析员

A person who works on designing and developing systems. Systems analysts generally combine technical, managerial, and human-relations activities in order to complete their analyses. 从事系统设计和开发工作的人员。系统分析员为完成其工作，一般要兼有从事技术、管理和人际交往等各种活动的能力。

Systems Application Architecture *n.* 系统应用体系结构

See(见) SAA.

systems integration *n.* 系统集成

The development of a computer system for a particular customer by combining products from different original equipment manufacturers (OEMs). 将不同原始设备制造商(OEM)的产品组合起来，为特定客户开发一个计算机系统。

Systems Management Server *n.* 系统管理服务器

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A Microsoft Back-Office component that provides services for centralized network management. *Acronym*: SMS. 一种为集中化网络管理提供服务的微软公司的办公室后台的构件。缩略为 SMS

Systems Network Architecture *n.* 系统网络体系结构

See(见) SNA.

system software *n.* 系统软件

The collection of programs and data that make up and relate to the operating system. *Compare* application. 构成操作系统和与操作系统有关的程序和数据的集合。比较 application。

systems programming *n.* 系统程序设计

The development or maintenance of programs designed to execute as part of an operating system, such as I/O routines, user interfaces, command-line interpreters, and task-scheduling and memory management routines. 开发与维护作为操作系统的一部分而执行的程序，例如 I/O 子程序、用户接口、命令行解释程序、任务调度以及存储管理子程序等。

system support *n.* 系统支持

The provision of services and material resources for the use, maintenance, and improvement of an implemented system. 为一个已实现系统的使用、维护、升级提供服务和材料。

system timer *n.* 系统时钟[计时器]

See(见) clock (第 1 个释义).

system unit *n.* 系统部件

See(见) console.

System V *n.* 系统 V

A version of the UNIX system provided by AT&T and others. It is both a standard (principally controlled by AT&T) and a set of commercial products. *See also* UNIX. 由 AT&T 和其他厂商所提供的的一种 UNIX 系统版本。它既是(原则上由 AT&T 控制的)一个标准又是一组商业产品。参阅 UNIX.

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T *prefix* 【前缀】太(拉),10^{12}

See(见) tera-.

T1 或 T-1 *n.* T1 级载波线路

A high-speed communications line that can handle digital communications and Internet access at the rate 1.544 Mbps (megabits per second). Although originally designed by AT&T to carry multiple voice calls over standard twisted-pair telephone wiring, this high-bandwidth telephone line can also transmit text and images. T1 speed is attained through multiplexing 24 separate 64 Kbps channels into a single data stream. T1 lines are commonly used by larger organizations for Internet connectivity. *Also called*: T-1 carrier. *See also* T-carrier. *Compare* fractional T1 T2 T3 T4. 一种高速通信线路,可以 1.544 Mbps 的速率处理数字通信和因特网访问。AT&T 公司最初设计这种通信线路的目的是通过电路所用的标准双绞线来传送多路语音信号,但现在这种高带宽的电话线路还可以用于传输文本和图像。这种线路的速率是通过将 24 个速率为 64Kbps 的独立信道多路化为一个单独的数据流而得到的。T1 线路常用于较大机构的因特网连接。也称为 T-1 carrier。参阅 T-carrier。比较 fractional T1 T2 T3 T4.

T.120 standard *n.* T.120 标准

A family of International Telecommunications Union (ITU) specifications for multipoint data communications services within computer applications, such as conferencing and multipoint file transfer. 国际电信联盟(ITU)关于计算机应用中的多点数据通信服务(如计算机会议和多点文件传送)的一个系列规范。

T2 或 T-2 *n.* T2 级载波线路

A T-carrier that can handle 6.312 Mbps (megabits per second) or 96 voice channels. *See also* T-carrier. *Compare* T1 T3 T4. 一种能载送 6.312 Mbps 或 96 个话音信道的 T 载波。参阅 T-carrier。比较 T1 T3 T4。

T3 或 T-3 *n.* T3 级载波线路

A T-carrier that can handle 44.736 Mbps (megabits per second) or 672 voice channels. *See also* T-carrier. *Compare* T1 T2 T4. 一种能载送 44.736 Mbps 或 672 个话音信道的 T 载波。参阅 T-carrier。比较 T1 T2 T4。

T4 或 T-4 *n.* T4 级载波线路

A T-carrier that can handle 274.176 Mbps (megabits per second) or 4032 voice channels. *See also* T-carrier. *Compare* T1 T2 T3. 一种能载送 274.176 Mbps 或 4032 个话音信道的 T 载波。参阅 T-carrier。比较 T1 T2 T3。

TA *n.* 终端适配器

See(见) terminal adapter.

tab character *n.* 制表符

A character used to align lines and columns on screen and in print. Although a tab is visually indistinguishable from a series of blank spaces in most programs, the tab character and the space character are different to a computer. A tab is a single character and therefore can be added, deleted, or overtyped with a single keystroke. The ASCII coding scheme includes two codes for tab characters: a horizontal tab for spacing across the screen or page and a vertical tab for spacing down the screen or page. *See also* Tab key. 一种可用来在显示屏幕和打印机页面上定位行和列的字符。制表符看上去与大多数程序中的一连串空格没有什么区别,但对于计算机而言,制表符与空格符是不同的。制表符是单个字符,因而可以按一

次键加入、删除或覆盖之。ASCII 编码方案中包括两个制表符：一个用于在屏幕或页面上形成横向间隔的水平制表符，另一个是在屏幕或页面上形成向下间隔的纵向制表符。参阅 Tab key

Tab key *n.* **制表键**

A key, often labeled with both a left-pointing and a right-pointing arrow, that traditionally (as in word processing) is used to insert tab characters into a document. In other applications, such as menu-driven programs, the Tab key is often used to move the on-screen highlight from place to place. Many database and spreadsheet programs allow the user to press the Tab key to move around within a record or between cells. The word *tab* is short for "tabulator," which was the name given to this key on typewriters, where it was used in creating tables. *See also* tab character.

一种键，通常上面同时标有一个左向箭头和一个右向箭头，传统上（如在字处理中）用来在文档中插入制表符。在其他应用程序中（如选单驱动的程序中），制表键常用来把屏幕上的加亮条从一个位置移动到另一个位置。许多数据库和电子表格程序允许用户按下制表键在一个记录内回转移动或在两个数据单元之间移动。单词 tab 是"tabulator"的缩写，在打字机上用此键来建立表格因而得到此名。参阅 tab character。

table *n.* **表**

1. In programming, a data structure usually consisting of a list of entries, each entry being identified by a unique key and containing a set of related values. A table is often implemented as an array of records, a linked list, or (in more primitive languages) several arrays of different data types, all using a common indexing scheme. *See also* array list record1. 在程序设计中，一种数据结构，通常由一系列的表目（即数据项）组成，每个数据项用一个唯一的关键字来标识，且包含着一组相关的值。表常常以下列形式实现：一个记录数组、链表或（在比较原始的语言中）使用一个共同索引方案的若干个不同数据类型的数组。参阅 array list record1。

2. In relational databases, a data structure characterized by rows and columns, with data occupying or potentially occupying each cell formed by a row/column intersection. The table is the underlying structure of a relation. *See also* relational database. 在关系数据库中，一种以行和列为特征的数据结构，数据占据或准备占据由行与列交叉而形成的每个单元。表是关系的基本结构。参阅 relational database。

3. In word processing, desktop publishing, and in HTML documents, a block of text formatted in aligned rows and columns. 在字处理技术、桌面印刷技术和 HTML 语言中，以对齐的行和列形成的一种文本块。

table lookup *n.* **查表**

The process of using a known value to search for data in a previously constructed table of values—for example, using a purchase price to search a tax table for the appropriate sales tax. *See also* lookup. 利用一个已知的值在先前已建立的表中查找所需数据的过程，例如，利用一个销售价格搜索某个征税表，以得到适当的销售税额。参阅 lookup。

tablet *n.* **图形输入板**

See（见）graphics tablet.

Tablet PC *n.* **触摸屏 PC**

A touch-sensitive computer screen tablet designed by Microsoft for the entry of handwritten text using a stylus or digital pen. The Tablet PC runs Windows applications and can function as a primary personal computer as well as a note-taking device. 微软公司设计的一种触敏计算机显示屏，这种显示屏用指示笔或数字笔输入手写文字。触摸屏 PC 能运行 Windows 应用程序，具有个人电脑的基本功能，同时还可以作为笔录设备。

tabulate *vb.* **【动】总计；制表**

1. To total a row or column of numbers. 求一行或一列数值的总和。

2. To arrange information in table form. 以表格的形式安排信息。

TACACS *n.* **终端访问控制器访问控制系统**

Acronym for Terminal Access Controller Access Control System. A network access technique in which users log into a single centralized server that contains a database of authorized accounts. After the access server authenticates the user, it forwards the login information to the data server

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requested by the user. *See also* authentication server (definition 2). 为 Terminal Access Controller Access Control System 的缩略语。一种网络访问方法,用户用此方法登录到一个包含授权账号数据库的独立的集中式服务系统。此系统确认用户身分后,再把登录信息转发给用户请求的数据服务系统。参阅 authentication server (第 2 个释义)。

tag *n.* 特征;标志;标签[记];标记图形格式

1. In programming, one or more characters containing information about a file, record type, or other structure. 在编程中,包含关于文件、记录类型或其他结构信息的一个或多个字符。

2. In certain types of data files, a key or an address that identifies a record and its storage location in another file. *See also* tag sort. 在一些类型的数据文件中,标识某个记录及其在另一文件中的存储位置的一种关键字或地址。参阅 tag sort。

3. In markup languages such as SGML and HTML, a code that identifies an element in a document, such as a heading or a paragraph, for the purposes of formatting, indexing, and linking information in the document. In both SGML and HTML, a tag is generally a pair of angle brackets that contain one or more letters and numbers. Usually one pair of angle brackets is placed before an element, and another pair is placed after, to indicate where the element begins and ends. For example, in HTML, <I>hello world</I> indicates that the phrase "hello world" should be italicized. *See also* < > element emotag HTML SGML. 在 SGML 和 HTML 等置标语言中,一种用来标识文档中的一个元素(如标题或段)的代码,用于在文档中确定格式、建立索引或链接信息。在 SGML 和 HTML 语言中,标签一般都是一对尖括号,其中包含着一个或多个字母和数字。通常,一对尖括号置于一个元素之前,另一对尖括号置于元素之后,以指示元素在哪里开始与结束。例如,在 HTML 中,<I>hello world</I>指明词组"hello world"应为斜体。参阅< > element emotag HTML SGML。

4. An early-generation raster graphics format used for Macintosh Ready, Set, Go programs and Letraset's ImageStudio. *See also* raster graphics. 用于 Apple 公司的 Macintosh 计算机的 Ready、Set、Go 程序与 Letraset 的 ImageStudio 系统中的一种早期光栅图形格式。参阅 raster graphics。

Tagged Image File Format *n.* 标记图像文件格式

See(见) TIFF.

tag sort *n.* 标记排序(法)

A sort performed on one or several key fields for the purpose of establishing the order of their associated records. *Also called*: key sort. 为建立相关记录的顺序而对一个或多个关键字段执行的一种排序方法。也称为 key sort。

tag switching *n.* 标记交换(技术)

A multilayer Internet switching technology developed by Cisco Systems that integrates routing and switching. 由 Cisco 系统公司推出的一种多层因特网交换技术,将路由技术与交换技术集成在一起。

talk[1] *n.* 交谈[talk]命令

The UNIX command that, when followed by another user's name and address, is used to generate a request for a synchronous chat session on the Internet. *See also* chat1 (definition 1). 一条 UNIX 命令,其后跟随另一用户名和地址时,用来产生一个在因特网上进行同步聊天话路的请求。参阅 chat1 (第 1 个释义)。

talk[2] *vb.* 【动】谈话,聊天

See(见) chat[2].

talker *n.* 交谈系统

An Internet-based synchronous communication mechanism most commonly used to support multiuser chat functions. Such systems typically provide specific commands for movement through separate *rooms*, or chat areas, and allow users to communicate with other users in real time through text messages, indicate simple gestures, use a bulletin board system (BBS) for posting comments, and send internal e-mail. *See also* BBS (definition 1) chat1 (definition 1). 一种基于因特网的同步通信机制,常用于支持多用户会话系统。这类系统提供一些特定的命令,用于在不同的房间或会话区域移动,并允许用户以文本信息与其他用户实时通信,指示简单的姿势、使用公告牌系统(BBS)投送评论以及发送内部电

子函[邮]件。参阅 BBS（第 1 个释义）chat¹（第 1 个释义）。

talk. newsgroups *n.* 交谈(类)新闻组

Usenet newsgroups that are part of the talk. hierarchy and have the prefix talk. as part of their names. These newsgroups are devoted to debate and discussion of controversial topics. Talk. newsgroups are one of the seven original Usenet newsgroup hierarchies. The other six are comp., misc., news., rec., sci., and soc. *See also* newsgroup traditional newsgroup hierarchy Usenet.

作为 talk. 层次结构的一部分，并将 talk. 作为其名字前缀的友思网新闻组。这些新闻组专就那些有争议的题目进行辩论和讨论。Talk. 新闻组是最初的友思网新闻组的七个层次之一。其余六个是 comp.、misc.、news.、rec.、sci.、soc.。参阅 newsgroup traditional newsgroup hierarchy Usenet。

tandem processors *n.* 级[串]联处理器

Multiple processors wired so that the failure of one processor transfers central processing unit (CPU) operation to another processor. Using tandem processors is part of the strategy for implementing fault-tolerant computer systems. *See also* central processing unit. 前后连接起来的多个处理器，当一个处理器失效时，可把该中央处理器(CPU)的操作转移到其他处理器上。使用级联处理器是实现容错计算机系统的一种策略。参阅 central processing unit。

TANSTAAFL *n.* 天下无免费午餐

Acronym for There ain't no such thing as a free lunch. An expression used on the Internet in e-mail, chat sessions, mailing lists, newsgroups, and other online forums; derived from *The Moon Is a Harsh Mistress*, a science-fiction classic by Robert A. Heinlein. *See also* chat1 (definition 1) e-mail1 (definition 1) mailing list newsgroup.

为 There ain't no such thing as a free lunch 的缩略语。因特网上的电子邮件、会话、信址表、新闻组以及其他在线论坛中使用的一个术语，来源于 Robert A. Heinlein 的科幻小说《*The Moon Is a Harsh Mistress*》。参阅 chat¹（第 1 个释义）e-mail¹（第 1 个释义）mailing list newsgroup。

tap¹ *n.* 分接头

A device that can be attached to an Ethernet bus to enable a computer to be connected. 一种可以连接到以太网总线上的器件，使计算机得以与网络连接。

tap² *vb.* 【动】轻敲

To use a stylus to quickly touch a device screen to perform an activity. Tapping is analogous to clicking with a mouse. 使用指示笔快速碰触某个设备屏幕以执行一个操作。这种操作类似于鼠标的单击。

tap and hold *vb.* 【动】抽出并按住

To hold a stylus on a device screen to open a pop-up or shortcut menu. Analogous to right-clicking with a mouse. 按住指示笔在器件显示屏上以打开弹出选单或快捷选单。类似于鼠标的右击。

tape *n.* 磁带；纸带

1. A thin strip of polyester film coated with magnetic material that permits the recording of data. Because tape is a continuous length of data storage material and because the read/write head cannot "jump" to a desired point on the tape without the tape first being advanced to that point, tape must be read or written sequentially, not randomly (as can be done on a floppy disk or a hard disk). 一种涂覆有磁性材料的聚酯薄带，可用来记录数据。由于磁带是连续长度的数据存储介质，并且读写头不能"跳跃"到磁带上某个要求的点，而只能连续地行进到该点，所以磁带必须顺序地读或写，而不能随机读写(如对软盘或硬盘那样)。

2. A storage medium consisting of a thin strip of paper used to store information in the form of sequences of punched holes, chemical impregnation, or magnetic ink imprinting. 由狭长的纸条构成的一种存储介质，通过穿孔序列、化学浸渍或磁墨印刷等形式来存储信息。

tape cartridge *n.* 盒式磁带

A module that resembles an audio cassette and contains magnetic tape that can be written on and read from by a tape drive. Tape cartridges are primarily used to back up hard disks. *See also* tape (definition 1). 一种与音频盒式磁带相像的部件，其中包含可由磁带驱动器写入或读出数据的磁带。盒式磁带主要用来对硬盘备份。参阅 tape（第 1 个释义）。

tape drive *n.* 磁带机[驱动器]

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A device for reading and writing tapes. *See also* tape (definition 1). 一种用来读写磁带的设备。参阅 tape (第 1 个释义)。

tape dump *n.* 磁带转储

The process of simply printing the data contained on a tape cartridge without performing any report formatting. *See also* tape cartridge. 只是打印出盒式磁带上的信息,而不执行任何报表格式操作的过程。参阅 tape cartridge。

tape tree *n.* 磁带树

A means of audiotape distribution, used in Usenet music newsgroups and mailing lists, in which a recording is copied and sent to a number of *branch*participants, who in turn send copies to their *children* , or *leaves*. *See also* branch (definition 1) child (definition 2) leaf tree structure. *Compare* vine. 音频磁带分发的一种方法,用在友思网音乐新闻组和信址表中,其中一份记录被拷贝并发送到多个分支机构,各分支机构又转而拷贝到他们的子机构或叶结点。参阅 branch (第 1 个释义) child (第 2 个释义) leaf tree structure。比较 vine。

TAPI *n.* 电话应用系统编程接口

Acronym for Telephony Application Programming Interface. In the Windows Open Systems Architecture (WOSA), a programming interface that gives Windows client applications access to a server's voice services. TAPI facilitates interoperability between personal computers and telephone equipment. *Also called*: Telephony API. *See also* application programming interface WOSA. *Compare* TSAPI. 为 Telephony Application Programming Interface 的缩略语。在 Windows 系统开放系统体系结构(WOSA)中,指一个编程接口,向 Windows 系统客户应用程序提供对服务系统音频服务程序的访问。TAPI 提供了个人计算机与电话设备之间的互操作能力。也称为 Telephony API。参阅 application programming interface WOSA。比较 TSAPI。

.tar *n.* .tar 文件扩展名

The file extension that identifies uncompressed UNIX archives in the format produced by the tar program. 标识由 tar 程序产生的非压缩 UNIX 归档格式文件的文件扩展名。

tar[1] *n.* tar[磁带归档]程序

Acronym for tape archive. A UNIX utility for making a single file out of a set of files that a user wishes to store together. The resulting file has the extension. tar. Unlike PKZIP. tar does not compress files. so compress or gzip is usually run on the. tar file to produce a file with extensions. tar. gz or. tar. Z. *See also* compress[1] gzip PKZIP. *Compare* untar1. 为 tape archive 的缩略语。一个 UNIX 实用程序,用来将用户希望存放在一起的一组文件形成一个文件。产生的结果文件的扩展名为. tar。与 PKZIP 程序不同,磁带归档程序不压缩文件,因而对. tar 文件执行的压缩程序或 gzip 程序会产生一个带有扩展名. tar. gz 或. tar. Z 的文件。参阅 compress[1] gzip PKZIP。比较 untar[1]。

tar[2] *vb.* 【动】归档

To make a single file out of a set of files using the tar utility. *See also* compress[2] PKZIP. *Compare* untar[2]. 使用归档文件实用程序,由一组文件生成一个单独的文件。参阅 compress[2] PKZIP。比较 untar[2]。

target *n.* 目标

Loosely, the objective of a computer command or operation. Examples are a computer that is to run a program translated for its use, a "foreign" language (for another computer) into which a program is to be translated, or a group of people for whom a particular product is designed. In MS-DOS usage, the target is often the disk referred to by prompts in a copy operation (for example, "insert *target*diskette"). In terms of the SCSI (small computer system interface) connection, the target is the device that receives commands. *See also* SCSI target computer target disk target language. 一般而言,指计算机命令或操作的对象。例如,运行一个已转换成可用形式的程序的计算机,将程序转换成适合另一台计算机使用的一种外部语言或者某个专用产品专为他们设计的一组人员。在 MS-DOS 操作系统的应用中,目标通常指拷贝操作中提示符所喻指的磁盘(例如,"插入目标盘")。在 SCSI(小型计算机系统接口)连接的术语中,目标指的是接受命令的设备。参阅 SCSI target computer target disk target

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language。

target computer *n.* 目标计算机

The computer that receives data from a communications device, a hardware add-in, or a software package. 从某个通信设备、插入式硬件或软件包中接收数据的计算机。

target disk *n.* 目标(磁)盘

The disk to which data is to be written, as in a copy operation. *See also* target. *Compare* source disk. 准备向其写入数据的磁盘,例如在拷贝操作中。参阅 target。比较 source disk。

target language *n.* 目标语言

The language into which source code is compiled or assembled. *See also* assembler compiler (definition 2) cross-compiler. 由源码编译或汇编所得到的语言。参阅 assembler compiler (第 2 个释义) cross-compiler。

task *n.* 任务

A stand-alone application or a subprogram that is run as an independent entity. 作为一个独立的实体而运行的一种独立的应用程序或子程序。

taskbar *n.* 任务栏[条]

A graphic toolbar used in Windows 9x, Windows CE, Windows NT, and Windows 2000 to select, via the mouse, one of a number of active applications. *See also* task button toolbar. Windows 9x、Windows CE、Windows NT 和 Windows 2000 系统使用的一种图形工具栏,通过鼠标来选择多个活动应用程序之中的一个。参阅 task button toolbar。

task button *n.* 任务按钮

In Windows 9x, Windows CE, Windows NT, and Windows 2000, a button that appears on the taskbar on the screen when an application is run. By clicking on the button, the user can switch from another application to the application corresponding to the button. *See also* taskbar. 在 Windows 9x、Windows CE、Windows NT 和 Windows 2000 系统中,当某个应用程序运行时,相应地在屏幕上任务栏中出现的一种图标按钮 点击此按钮,用户就可以从另一应用程序切换到与此按钮相应的应用程序。参阅 taskbar。

task management *n.* 任务管理程序

The operating-system process of tracking the progress of and providing necessary resources for separate tasks that are running on a computer, especially in a multitasking environment. 对在计算机上(特别是在多任务环境下)运行的各独立任务的执行过程进行跟踪,并提供所需资源的一种操作系统进程。

task swapping *n.* 任务对换技术[法]

The process of switching from one application to another by saving the data for the application presently running in the foreground to a storage device and loading the other application. *See also* foreground[2] (definition 2) task, task switching. 通过把当前在前台运行的应用程序的数据保存到存储器,并载入另一应用程序的方法,(对系统的控制权)由该前台应用程序切换到另一应用程序的过程。参阅 foreground[2](第 2 个释义) task, task switching。

task switching *n.* 任务切换技术[法]

The act of moving from one program to another without shutting down the first program. Task switching is a single act, as compared to multitasking, in which the central processing unit rapidly switches back and forth between two or more programs. *See also* task task swapping. *Compare* multitasking. (系统控制权)从一个程序转移到另一程序,而不中止第一个程序运行的动作。与多任务处理技术相比较,任务切换技术是一项单独的动作,中央处理器只是在两个或多个程序之间快速地来回切换。参阅 task task swapping。比较 multitasking。

TB *n.* 太字节,10^{12} 字节

See(见) terabyte.

T-carrier *n.* T 载波线路

A long-distance, digital communications line provided by a common carrier. Multiplexers at either end merge several voice channels and digital data streams for transmission and separate them when received. T-carrier service, introduced by AT&T in 1993, is defined at several capacity levels: T1, T2, T3, and T4. In addition to voice communication, T-carriers are used for Internet connectivity. *See also* T1 T2 T3 T4. 一种由公共通信公司提供的远距离数据通信线路。两端的多路复用器合并多个音频信道和数字数据流,将其传送,然后在

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接收端将其分开。T 级载波线路业务是由 AT&T 公司于 1993 年提出的，定义成几个容量级别：T1、T2、T3、T4。除了话音通信外，T 级载波线路还用在因特网连接中。参阅 T1 T2 T3 T4。

TCB *n.* **置信计算库**

Acronym for Trusted Computing Base. The complete set of security mechanisms that create security on a network. The TCB includes all the hardware, software, and firmware components that are responsible for system security. 为 Trusted Computing Base 的缩略语。一种在网络中创建安全保护机制的整体设置。置信计算库包括所有负责系统安全的硬件、软件和固件三个组成部分。

Tcl/Tk *n.* **工具命令语言-工具箱**

Acronym for Tool Command Language/Tool Kit. A programming system that includes a scripting language (Tcl) and a graphical user interface toolkit (Tk). The Tcl language issues commands to interactive programs, such as text editors, debuggers, and shells, which tie together complex data structures into scripts. *See also* graphical user interface script scripting language. 为 Tool Command Language/Tool Kit 的缩略语。一种程序设计系统，包括一个过程编制语言(Tcl)和一个图形用户界面工具箱(Tk)。Tcl 语言向文本编辑程序、调试程序和命令解释程序等交互式程序发出命令，这些程序与复杂的数据结构结合在一起成为过程。参阅 graphical user interface script scripting language。

TCM *n.* **格栅编码调制**

See(见) trellis-coded modulation.

TCO *n.* **总拥有成本，总费用**

See(见) total cost of ownership.

TCP *n.* **传输控制协议**

Acronym for Transmission Control Protocol. The protocol within TCP/IP that governs the breakup of data messages into packets to be sent via IP (Internet Protocol), and the reassembly and verification of the complete messages from packets received by IP. A connection-oriented, reliable protocol (reliable in the sense of ensuring errorfree delivery), TCP corresponds to the transport layer in the ISO/OSI reference model. *See also* ISO/OSI reference model packet TCP/IP. *Compare* UDP. 为 Transmission Control Protocol 的缩略语。TCP/IP 中的协议，用于将数据信息分解成信息包，使之经过 IP 协议发送；并对由 IP 接收来的信息包进行校验并将其重新装配成完整的信息。TCP 是面向连接的可靠协议，能够确保信息的无错误发送，它与 ISO/OSI 基准模型中的传输层相对应。参阅 ISO/OSI reference model packet TCP/IP，比较 UDP。

TCP/IP *n.* **传输控制协议-网际协议**

Acronym for Transmission Control Protocol/Internet Protocol. A protocol suite (or set of protocols) developed by the U. S. Department of Defense for communications over interconnected, sometimes dissimilar, networks. It is built into the UNIX system and has become the de facto standard for data transmission over networks, including the Internet. 为 Transmission Control Protocol/Internet Protocol 的缩略语。美国国防部为解决通过互连(有时是异构的)网络进行通信的问题而开发的一组协议(协议集)。这种协议集构建于 UNIX 系统中，并已成为网络(包括因特网)上数据传输的事实上的标准。

TCP/IP reference model *n.* **TCP/IP 基准模型**

A networking model designed around the concept of internetworking—the exchange of information among different networks, often built on different architectures. The TCP/IP reference model, often called the Internet reference model, consists of four layers, the most distinctive of which is the internetwork that deals with routing messages and that has no equivalent in the ISO/OSI reference model or the SNA model. *Compare* ISO/OSI reference model SNA. 一种基于网际互连概念的网络模型，为实现不同的网络(特别是不同的体系结构)间信息交换而建立。TCP/IP 基准模型(通常也称为因特网基准模型)共包括 4 层，其特殊之处在于其互连网络的报文路由处理，且与 ISO/OSI 基准模型或 SNA 模型无对应部分。比较 ISO/OSI reference model SNA。

TCP/IP stack *n.* **TCP/IP 协议簇**

The set of TCP/IP protocols. *See also* protocol stack TCP/IP. 传输控制协议-网际协议的集合。参阅 protocol stack TCP/IP。

TDM *n.* **时分多路复用**

See(见) time-division multiplexing.

TDMA *n.* 时分多路复用(技术),时分多址

Short for Time Division Multiple Access. A multiplexing technology used to divide a single cellular phone channel into multiple subchannels. TDMA works by allocating separate time slots to each user. It is implemented in D-AMPS (Digital Advanced Mobile Phone Service), which relies on TDMA to divide each of the 30 analog AMPS channels into 3 separate subchannels, and GSM (Global System for Mobile Communications). *See also* D-AMPS Global System for Mobile Communications. *Compare* AMPS FDMA. 为 Time Division Multiple Access 的缩写。一种多路复用技术,可将一个单独的蜂窝电话信道分割为多个子信道。它通过为每个用户分配单独的时间段来实现。该技术现已应用在 D-AMPS(数字式高级移动电话服务)上,这是将 30 个模拟 AMPS 信道中的每个信道都分割为 3 个独立的子信道。它还应用在 GSM(全球数字移动通信系统)上。参阅 D-AMPS Global System for Mobile Communications。比较 AMPS FDMA。

team Web site *n.* 组网址,群网站

See(见) SharePoint team Web site.

Teardrop attack *n.* 泪滴式攻击(法)

An Internet-based attack that breaks a message into a series of IP fragments with overlapping offset fields. When these fragments are reassembled at their destination, the fields don't match, causing the system to hang, reboot, or crash. 一种基于因特网的攻击手段或方法,将一条信息分割成一系列带有各种既重叠又偏移字段的 IP 片段。当将这些片段在目的地计算机进行重新组装时,这些字段不匹配,从而引起计算机系统挂起、重启或死机。

tearing *n.* 撕裂(图像)

A visual artifact produced when the screen refresh rate is out of sync with an application's frame rate. The top portion of one frame is displayed at the same time as the bottom portion of another frame, with a discernible tear between the two partial images. 一种可视的人为(屏幕)现象,当屏幕的刷新速率与应用程序的图形帧显示频率不同步时,就会产生这种现象。某一帧最上面部分与另外一帧的最下部分同时显示出来,这就在两个部分图像之间造成了一种明显撕裂图像的现象。

tear-off *adj.* 【修】(可)撕下;浮动

Capable of being dragged from an original position in a graphical user interface and placed where the user desires. For example, many graphics applications feature tear-off menus of tool palettes that can be dragged to locations other than the menu bar. 用于修饰或说明可从图形用户界面中某一初始位置拖动并放置在用户要求的位置上的能力。例如,许多图形应用程序具有"可撕下的"(即"浮动的")工具选用板[区]中的选单,可拖放到选单栏以外的任何位置。

techie *n.* 教导者,技术精英

A technically oriented person. Typically, a techie is the person on whom a user calls when something breaks or the user cannot understand a technical problem. A techie may be an engineer or a technician, but not all engineers are techies. *See also* guru. 一种技术人才。常见的情况是,当用户遇到了麻烦或不能理解某个技术问题时,教导者通过电话予以帮助。一个教导者可以是工程师或技术员,但并非所有工程师都能成为教导者。参阅 guru。

technical author *n.* 技术资料编写者

See(见) tech writer.

technobabble *n.* 技术性强的语言

Language that includes incomprehensible technical terms and jargon. In ordinary conversation, many of the words in this dictionary might be considered technobabble. 含有难以理解的技术术语和行话的语言。在通常的会话过程中,本辞典中的很多单词可以认为是具有较强的技术性。

technology *n.* 技术

The application of science and engineering to the development of machines and procedures in order to enhance or improve human conditions, or at least to improve human efficiency in some respect. *See also* high tech. 为了提高或改善人类生存条件,或至少在某些方面改进人们工作效率,在机器研制与开发过程中科学与工程学的应用。参阅 high tech。

technophile *n.* 技术迷

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Someone who is enthusiastic about emerging technology. *Compare* computerphile. 热衷于技术开发的个人。比较 computerphile。

technophobe *n.* 技术恐惧[厌恶]者

A person who is afraid of or dislikes technological advances, especially computers. *See also* Luddite. *Compare* technophile. 对新技术(尤其是计算机方面)感到恐惧或不喜欢的人。参阅 Luddite。比较 technophile。

tech writer *n.* 技术资料编写者

Short for technical writer. One who writes the documentation material for a hardware or software product. *Also called*: technical author. *See also* documentation. 为 technical writer 的缩写。为硬件或软件产品编写技术文档资料的人员。也称为 technical author。参阅 documentation。

telco *n.* 电话公司

Short for **tel**ephone **co**mpany. A term generally used in reference to a telephone company's provision of Internet services. 为 **tel**ephone **co**mpany 的缩写。一种术语,通常指提供因特网上服务的电话公司。

telecom closet *n.* 电信隔室

See(见) wiring closet.

telecommunications *n.* 远程通信,电信(技术)

The transmission and reception of information of any type, including data, television pictures, sound, and facsimiles, using electrical or optical signals sent over wires or fibers or through the air. 利用电子或光信号在电线、光纤上或通过空气进行的任何形式的信息(包括数据、电视图像、声音和传真)发送与接收。

telecommunications closet *n.* 电信套间

See(见) wiring closet.

telecommute *vb.* 【动】远程上班

To work in one location (often at home) and communicate with a main office at a different location through a personal computer equipped with a modem and communications software. 利用连有调制解调器的个人计算机和通信软件,在一个地点(通常是在家里)工作,并与位于不同地点的主管办公室保持联系。

telecommuter *n.* 远程上班族

A member of the workforce who conducts business outside the traditional office setting, collaborating with business associates and colleagues through communications and computer technologies. Some workers telecommute full-time; others part-time. The telecommuting ranks include self-employed home workers, smallbusiness entrepreneurs, and employees of large corporations or organizations. *See also* distributed w orkplace S()H(). 一类在传统的办公环境外部处理业务的工作组的成员,他们利用通信和计算机技术与业务伙伴和同事进行交流。有些人是全天都这样,有些人则只是在部分时间。远程上班族范围包括自我雇佣的家庭工作者、小型公司的业主以及大公司或机构的雇员们。参阅 distributed workplace S()H()。

teleconferencing *n.* 远程会议(技术)

The use of audio, video, or computer equipment linked through a communications system to enable geographically separated individuals to participate in a meeting or discussion. *See also* video conferencing. 使用音频、视频或经过通信系统链接起来的计算机设备,使地理上分隔的人员参加同一个会议或进行讨论。参阅 video conferencing。

telecopy *vb.* 【动】远程拷贝

See(见) fax.

telematics *n.* 远程通信及信息处理技术

In communications technology, the linking of computers and telecommunications. Telematics technology is becoming standard in the automotive industry, with dashboard navigation systems, roadside assistance, entertainment, Internet, and cellular services available in vehicles. 在通信学中,指计算机技术与远程通信技术的结合。远程通信及信息处理技术开始称为汽车工业的标准,被应用于汽车仪表板中的导航系统、路边帮助、娱乐、因特网和车辆中的其他可用的小服务。

telephony *n.* 电话学

Telephone technology—voice, fax, or modem transmissions based on either the conversion of sound into electrical signals or wireless communication via radio waves. 电话技术;将声音转换成电信号或通过无线电进行无线通信,利用该技术可发送声音、传真或进行信号的调制解调。

Telephony API *n.* 电话应用系统编程接口

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See(见) TAPI.

telephony device *n.* 电话设备

A mechanism designed to translate sound into electrical signals, transmit them, and then convert them back to sound. 一种设计用于将声音转换成电信号、对其进行传送、并将其转换回声音的设备。

Telephony Service Provider *n.* 电话服务提供程序

A modem driver that enables access to vendor-specific equipment through a standard device driver interface. *Acronym*: TSP. *See also* Telephony Service Provider Interface. 一种调制解调器的驱动程序，通过一个标准的设备驱动程序接口可以接入厂商专用设备。缩略为 TSP。参阅 Telephony Service Provider Interface。

Telephony Service Provider Interface *n.* 电话服务提供程序接口

The external interface of a service provider to be implemented by vendors of telephony equipment. A telephony service provider accesses vendor-specific equipment through a standard device driver interface. Installing a service provider allows Windows CE based applications that use elements of telephony to access the corresponding telephony equipment. *Acronym*: TSPI. *See also* Telephony Service Provider. (电话)服务提供程序的外部接口(由电话设备制造商来实现)。电话服务提供程序通过一种标准的设备驱动程序接口来接入设备制造商的特定设备。安装了电话服务提供程序接口就允许使用电话组件的基于 Windows CE 的应用程序接入相应的电话设备。缩略为 TSPI。参阅 Telephony Service Provider。

teleprocess *vb.* 【动】远程处理

To use a terminal or computer and communications equipment to access computers and computer files located elsewhere. *Teleprocessis* a term originated by IBM. *See also* distributed processing remote access. 使用终端或计算机以及通信设备，访问任意位置处的计算机及计算机上文件(的过程)。此术语最初源于 IBM 公司。参阅 distributed processing remote access。

teleprocessing monitor *n.* 远程处理监控器[程序]

See(见) TP monitor.

Telescript *n.* Telescript 语言

A communications-oriented programming language, released in 1994 by General Magic, that was designed to address the need for cross-platform, networkindependent messaging and abstraction of complex network protocols. *See also* communications protocol. 一种面向通信的程序设计语言，由 General Magic 于 1994 年推出，设计用于满足跨平台、独立于网络的消息传送和复杂网络协议抽取等方面的需求。参阅 communications protocol。

teletext *n.* 图文电视，电视文字广播

All-text information broadcast by a television station to a subscriber's television set. 电视台向用户电视机播送的全文字信息广播。

Teletype *n.* Teletype 公司

The Teletype Corporation, developer of the teletypewriter (TTY) and various other printers used with computers and communications systems. *See also* TTY. 电传打字机(TTY)和用于计算机与通信系统的多种其他打字机的开发者(即 Teletype 公司)。参阅 TTY。

teletype mode *n.* 电传打字机模式

A mode of operation in which a computer or an application limits its actions to those characteristic of a teletypewriter (TTY). On the display, for example, teletype mode means that only alphanumeric characters can be shown, and they are simply "typed" on the screen, one letter after the other, and cannot be placed in any desired position. *See also* Teletype TTY. 计算机或应用程序将其动作限制为电传打字机(TTY)特性之下的一种操作模式。例如，在显示器上，电传打字机模式意味着只能显示字母数字符，而且只能一个字符接着一个字符地在屏幕上顺序显示，不能安排在任何想要的位置。参阅 Teletype TTY。

teletypewriter *n.* 电传打字机

See(见) TTY.

teleworker *n.* 远程工作人员

A businessperson who substitutes information technologies for work-related travel. Teleworkers include home-based and small business workers who use computer and communications technologies to interact with customers and/or colleagues. *See also* distributed workplace SOHO. 利用信

息技术取代出差(与工作相关的旅行)的商务人员。包括家庭办公者和小型公司员工,他们都通过计算机和通信技术与客户或同事进行交流。参阅 distributed workplace SOHO。

telnet[1] *n.* **telnet[远程登录]程序;远程登录协议**

1. A client program that implements the Telnet protocol. 一种实现远程登录协议的客户端程序。

2. A protocol in the TCP/IP suite that enables individuals to log on to and use a remote computer as if they were sitting at a terminal directly connected to the machine. TCP/IP 协议组中的一个协议,允许个人用户登录并使用一台远程计算机,如同正坐在一台直接与该机器相连的终端旁边进行工作一样。

telnet[2] *vb.* **【动】远程登录**

To access a remote computer over the Internet using the Telnet protocol. *See also* telnet[1]. 利用远程登录协议在因特网上访问某台远程计算机。参阅 telnet[1]。

Telnet *n.* **Telnet[远程登录]协议**

A protocol that enables an Internet user to log on to and enter commands on a remote computer linked to the Internet, as if the user were using a text-based terminal directly attached to that computer. Telnet is part of the TCP/IP suite of protocols. 一种使得因特网用户能够登录到一台连接到因特网的远程计算机并输入命令的协议,就像用户使用基于文本的终端直接连接到那台计算机一样。Telnet 协议是 TCP/IP 协议组中的一部分。

template *n.* **模板**

1. In an application package, an overlay for the keyboard that identifies special keys and key combinations. 在应用程序软件包中,标识特殊键和键组合的一个键盘概括。

2. In image processing, a pattern that can be used to identify or match a scanned image. 在图像处理技术中,一个用来标识或匹配一个被扫描图像的图案。

3. In spreadsheet programs, a predesigned spreadsheet that contains formulas, labels, and other elements. 在电子表格程序中,一个包含有公式、标号和其他元素的预先设计的表格。

4. In MS-DOS, a small portion of memory that holds the most recently typed MS-DOS command. 在 MS-DOS 系统中,内存中的一小部分,保存着最近键入的 MS-DOS 命令。

5. In word processing and desktop publishing programs, a predesigned document that contains formatting and, in many cases, generic text. 在字处理及桌面排版程序中,指一种预先设计好的文档,其中包含格式化文本,在许多情况下还包含普通文本。

temporary file *n.* **临时文件**

A file created either in memory or on disk, by the operating system or some other program, to be used during a session and then discarded. *Also called*: temp file. *See also* scratch[1]. 由操作系统或某些其他程序建立在内存或磁盘上的一种文件,在会话期间使用,会话结束后便删除。也称为 temp file。参阅 scratch[1]。

temporary storage *n.* **临时存储器**

A region in memory or on a storage device that is temporarily allocated for use in storing intermediate data in a computational, sorting, or transfer operation. 内存或存储设备中的一个区域,临时分配用来存储计算、排序或转移操作的中间数据。

ten's complement *n.* **十的补码**

A number in the base-10 system that is the true complement of another number and is derived either by subtracting each digit from 1 less than the base and adding 1 to the result or by subtracting each number from the next higher power of the base. For example, the ten's complement of 25 is 75, and it can be derived either by subtracting each digit from 9, which is 1 less than the base ($9-2=7$, $9-5=4$) and then adding 1 ($74+1=75$) or by subtracting 25 from the next higher power of 10, which is 100 ($100-25=75$). *See also* complement. *Compare* nine's complement. 基数为十的记数制中的一个数,它是另一个数的真补码,可由两种方法导出:用该数的每位数字作减数,与比基数小 1 的数相减,所得的各位数字组成的数再加 1;或者从基数比这个数高一次幂中减去这个数。例如,75 对十的补码是 25,可以用 9 减去每位数字导出,9 比基数小 1($9-2=7$,$9-5=4$),然后再加 1($74+1=75$);或者 10 的高一次

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幂(即 100)中减去 25(100－25＝75)得到。参阅 complement。比较 nine's complement。

tera- *prefix* 【前缀】太(拉),万亿

A prefix meaning 10^{12}: 1 trillion in the American numbering system, 1 million million in British numbering. *Abbreviation*: T. *See also* terabyte.

一个表示 10^{12} 的前缀:在美国计数制中表示"1 trillion",在英国记数制中表示"1 million million"。缩写为 T。参阅 terabyte。

terabyte *n.* 太字节,10^{12} 字节

A measurement used for high-capacity data storage. One terabyte equals 2^{40}, or 1,099,511,627,776, bytes, although it is commonly interpreted as simply one trillion bytes. *Abbreviation*: TB. 用于度量大容量数据存储器的一个单位。1 太字节相当于 2^{40} 或 1 099 511 627 776 字节。为叙述方便,通常将其简称为万亿字节。缩写为 TB。

teraflops *n.* 万亿次浮点运算每秒

One trillion floating-point operations (FLOPS) per second. Teraflops serves as a benchmark for larger computers that measures the number of floatingpoint operations they can perform in a set amount of time. *Also called*: TFLOPS. *See also* FLOPS. 每秒执行一万亿次浮点运算(FLOPS)。测试较大型计算机在给定的时间内能执行的浮点运算次数的一种基准(程序)。也称为 TFLOPS。参阅 FLOPS。

terminal *n.* 终端

1. In networking, a device consisting of a video adapter, a monitor, and a keyboard. The adapter and monitor and, sometimes, the keyboard are typically combined in a single unit. A terminal does little or no computer processing on its own; instead, it is connected to a computer with a communications link over a cable. Terminals are used primarily in multiuser systems and today are not often found on single-user personal computers. *See also* dumb terminal smart terminal terminal emulation. 在网络技术中,由视频适配器、监视器和键盘组成的一种设备。适配器与监视器通常组合成一个单元,有时把键盘也组合在一起。终端本身很少或不执行计算机的处理任务,而是利用电缆通信链路与计算机连接。终端主要用于多用户系统中,在现今的单用户个人计算机上很少见到。参阅 dumb terminal smart terminal terminal emulation。

2. In electronics, a point that can be physically linked to something else, usually by a wire, to form an electrical connection. 在电子学中,指通过物理连接到另一个点(通常利用一条导线),以形成电气连接的一个点。

Terminal *n.* Terminal 程序

An application that provides command-line access to the Mac OS X UNIX core. The Terminal command line environment allows UNIX functions from within Mac OS X. 一种提供命令行环境以访问 Mac OS X UNIX 系统核心的应用程序。该应用程序的命令行环境使得在 Mac OS X 之中可以执行 UNIX 操作。

Terminal Access Controller Access Control System *n.* 终端访问控制器访问控制系统

See(见) TACACS.

terminal adapter *n.* 终端适配器

The correct name for an ISDN modem, which connects a PC to an ISDN line but does not modulate or demodulate signals as a typical modem does. ISDN"调制解调器"的正确叫法,这种设备是连一条 ISDN 线到 PC 机上,但不像一般的调制解调器那样进行信号的调制解调。

terminal emulation *n.* 终端仿真

The imitation of a terminal by using software that conforms to a standard, such as the ANSI standard for terminal emulation. Terminal-emulation software is used to make a microcomputer act *as if* it were a particular type of terminal while it is communicating with another computer, such as a mainframe. *See also* VT-52, VT-100, VT-200.

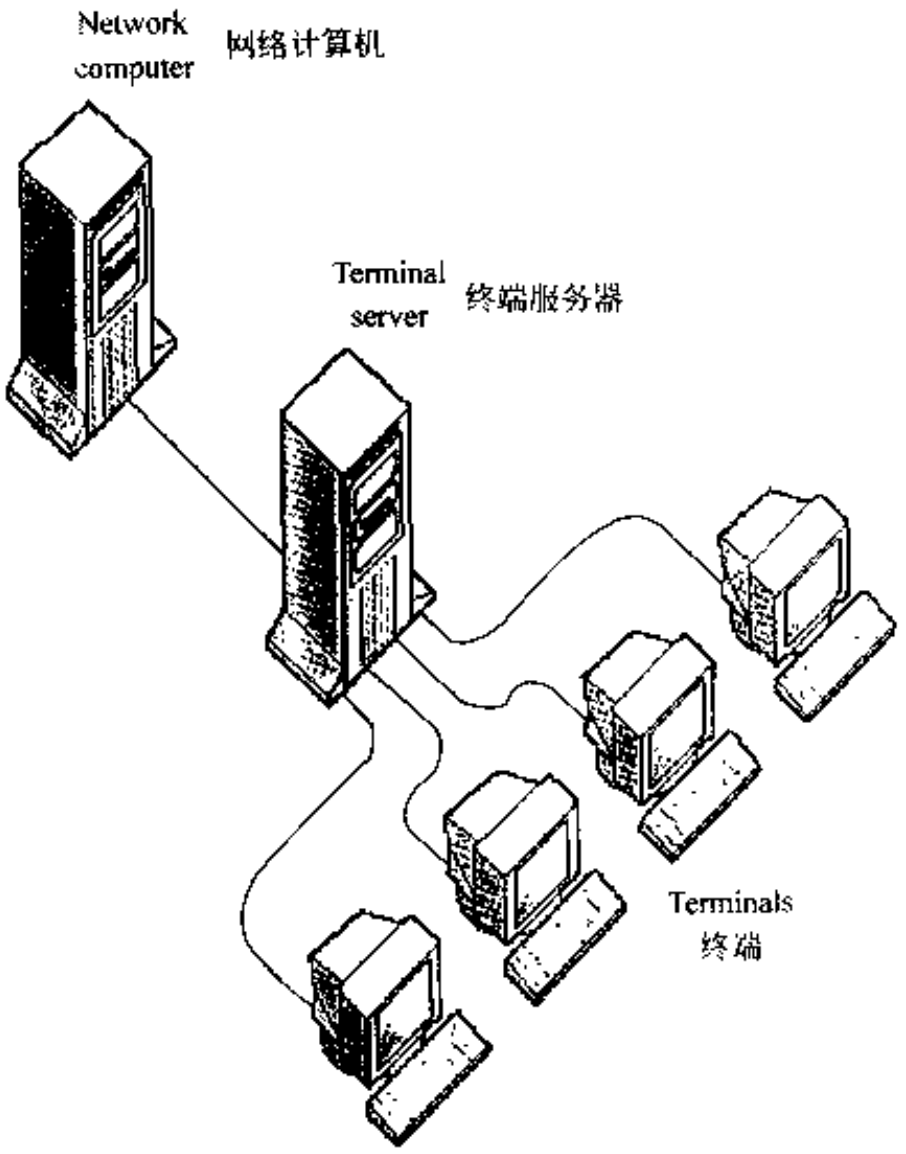
利用软件模仿一台终端,使之遵守某个标准,如 ANSI 终端仿真标准。终端仿真软件可使一台微型计算机在与另一台计算机(如大型主机)通信时如同某种特定类型的终端一样起作用。参阅 VT-52, VT-100, VT-200。

terminal server *n.* 终端服务器[系统]

In a LAN (local area network), a computer or a controller that allows terminals, microcomputers, and other devices to connect to a network or host computer, or to devices attached to that particular computer. See the illustration. *See also* controller

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LAN microcomputer terminal. 在局域网络中，允许终端、微机及其他设备连接到一个网络或主计算机或连接到此类计算机的设备上的一台计算机或控制器。参阅本条目的图例。参阅 controller LAN microcomputer terminal。



Terminal server

terminal session *n.* 终端对话期

The period of time spent actively using a terminal. *See also* session. 主动地使用一部终端所用的时间。参阅 session。

terminal strip *n.* 端子板

A usually long and narrow assembly containing one or more electrical connectors. Commonly, terminal strips consist of screws on which bare wires are wrapped before the screws are tightened; for example, some consumer-grade stereo receiver/amplifiers incorporate a set of terminal strips on the rear panel for attaching speaker wires to the unit. 一个通常是窄长条形的部件，上面带有一个或多个电气连接器。端子板上一般带有螺丝钉，将裸导线缠绕在其上并拧紧螺钉。例如，某些消费品类的立体声接收机与放大器在背板上配有一组端子板，用来把喇叭线连接到该设备上。

terminate *vb.* 【动】终止；端接

1. With reference to software, to end a process or program. Abnormal termination occurs in response to user intervention or because of a hardware or software error. 在软件概念中，指结束一个进程或程序。作为对用户干预的响应，或者由于硬件或软件故障，均可发生异常终止。

2. With reference to hardware, to install a plug, jack, or other connector at the end of a wire or cable. 在硬件概念中，指在导线或电缆的端头安装一个插头、插口或其他连接器。

terminate-and-stay-resident program *n.* 常驻内存[终止并驻留]程序

See(见) TSR.

terminator *n.* 终结符；端接器

1. A character that indicates the end of a string, such as the null character in an ASCIIZ string. *See also* ASCII ASCIIZ string. 一种指示字符串结束的字符，例如在 ASCIIZ 串中的"空"字符。参阅 ASCII ASCIIZ string

2. An item of hardware that must be installed in the last device in a daisy chain or bus network, such as Ethernet or SCSI. The terminator caps the end of a cable in a bus network in order to keep signals from bouncing back along the line. *See also* terminator cap. 在菊花链或总线网络(如以太网或 SCSI 接口)中，必须安装在最后一个设备上的一个硬件元件。总线网络中为保证信号能够沿电缆线返回，都是在电缆的末端接一个端接器。参阅 terminator cap.

terminator cap *n.* 末端匹配器，端接器

A special connector that must be attached to each end of an Ethernet bus. If one or both terminator caps are missing, the Ethernet network will not work. 必须连接到以太网总线上每一端头的一种特殊连接器。如果某一头或两头缺少终端匹配器，以太网络将无法工作。

ternary *adj.* 【修】三元，三进制

In programming, of, pertaining to, or characteristic of an element with three possible values, a condition that has three possible states, or a base-3

number system. *Compare* binary[1] unary. 在编程中,用于修饰或说明一种具有三种可能取值的元素,一种具有三种可能状态的条件,或者一种进制系统。比较 binary[1] unary。

tessellate *vb.* 【动】分割(图像),镶嵌(图像)

To break an image into small, square regions for processing or output. 把一个图像分割成若干个小方形区域以供(进一步)处理或输出用。

test *vb.* 【动】测试

To check program correctness by trying out various sequences and input values. *See also* debug test data. 通过试验各种序列和输入值,检验程序的正确性。参阅 debug test data。

test automation software *n.* 测试自动化软件

A program that automatically enters a predetermined set of characters or user commands in order to test new or modified versions of software applications. 一种自动地输入一组预定字符或用户命令的程序,用来测试新的或者修改版本的软件应用程序。

test data *n.* 测试数据

A set of values used to test proper functioning of a program. Reasons for choosing particular test data include verifying known output (anticipated output) and pushing boundary conditions that might cause the program to fail. 一组用来测试某个程序正常功能的数值。选取特别测试数据的理由包括验证已知输出(即预期输出),并强化可能导致程序失效的边界条件。

test post *n.* 测试邮件

A newsgroup article that contains no actual message but is used simply as a means of checking the connection. *See also* article newsgroup. 一种不包含实际消息的新闻组稿件,只是用来作为检验连接性的手段。参阅 article newsgroup。

TeX 或 TEX *n.* TeX 系统

A text-formatting software system created by mathematician and computer scientist Donald Knuth for producing typeset-quality scientific, mathematical, or other complex technical documents from plain ASCII text input. Implementations of TeX for UNIX systems, MSDOS and Windows, and the Apple Macintosh are available free over the Internet (ftp://ftp.tex.ac.uk/tex-archive/) or in commercial distributions (which often include enhancements). Commands in the input file produce format elements and special symbols; for example, $ {\pi}r^2 $ produces the expression πr^2. TeX is extensible through macros, and macro files are available for a wide variety of applications. *See also* LaTeX[1]. 一个文本格式化软件系统,由数学家与计算机科学家 Donald Knuth 创建,用于由纯 ASCII 文本输入产生排版质量的科学、数学或其他复杂技术文档。TeX 在 UNIX 操作系统、MS-DOS 操作系统、Windows 系统和 Apple 公司 Macintosh 操作系统上的实现版本都可在因特网上免费获得(网址为 ftp://ftp.tex.ac.uk/tex-archive/),也可通过商业分销渠道得到(通常包括增强版本)。输入文件中的命令可生成格式元素和特殊符号,例如,$ {\pi}r^2 $ 生成表达式 πr^2。TeX 可通过宏进行扩充,宏文件对于许多应用程序是有效的。参阅 LaTeX[1]。

Texas Instruments Graphics Architecture *n.* 得克萨斯仪器公司图形体系结构

See(见) TIGA.

texel *n.* 纹理元(素)

A single element in a texture. When a texture has been applied to an object, the texels rarely correspond to pixels on the screen. Applications can use texture filtering to control how texels are sampled and interpolated to pixels. 纹理中的一种单一元素。当某种纹理被应用到一个物体上时,这些纹理元素很少可以一一对应屏幕上的像素。应用程序可以使用纹理过滤技术来控制如何对纹理元素进行采样并添加到像素中去。

text *n.* 文本;正文

1. Data that consists of characters representing the words and symbols of human speech; usually, characters coded according to the ASCII standard, which assigns numeric values to numbers, letters, and certain symbols. 由包括表达人类语言词汇和符号的字符组成的数据;通常,字符是按 ASCII 标准编码的,该标准为数字、字母和特定符号赋予数字。

2. In word processing and desktop publishing, the main portion of a document, as opposed to headlines, tables, figures, footnotes, and other elements. 在文字处理和桌面排版技术中,指文档

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的主体部分，相对于标题、表格、插图、脚注及其他元素。

text box *n.* 文本框

In a dialog box or HTML form, a box in which the user may enter text. 在对话框或 HTML 窗体中，用户用来输入文本的一个框。

TextEdit *n.* TextEdit 文本编辑程序

A standard set of routines in the Macintosh operating system that are available to programs for controlling the way text is displayed. *See also* Toolbox. Macintosh 操作系统中的一组标准例程，程序可用它们来控制文本显示的方式。参阅 Toolbox。

text editor *n.* 文本编辑程序

See(见) editor.

text entry *n.* 文本输入

The inputting of text characters by means of a keyboard. 利用键盘输入文本字符。

text file *n.* 文本文件

A file composed of text characters. A text file can be a word-processing file or a "plain" ASCII file encoded in a format practically all computers can use. *See also* ASCII file text (definition 1). 由文本字符构成的一类文件。文本文件可以是一个字处理文件，或者以实际上所有计算机均可使用的格式编码的"纯"文本文件。参阅 ASCII file text (第 1 个释义)。

text mode *n.* 文本模式

A display mode in which the monitor can display letters, numbers, and other text characters but no graphical images or WYSIWYG ("what-you-see is-whatyou-get") character formatting (italics, superscript, and so on). *Also called*: alphanumeric mode, character mode. *Compare* graphics mode. 一种显示模式，在此模式下，监视器可以显示字母、数字和其他文本字符，但不能显示图像或所见即所得(WYSIWYG)字符格式化后的样子(斜体、上标等)。也称为 alphanumeric mode, character mode。比较 graphics mode。

text-only file *n.* 纯文本文件

See(见) ASCII file.

text-to-speech *n.* 文本到言语(转换)

The conversion of text-based data into voice output by speech synthesis devices to allow users to gain access to information by telephone or to allow blind or illiterate people to use computers. 利用语音合成设备，将基于文本的数据转换成语音输出，允许用户通过电话获取信息，或允许盲人或不识字者使用计算机。

Text-to-Speech *n.* 文本语音转换

See(见) TTS (第 1 个释义).

texture *n.* 纹理

In computer graphics, shading or other attributes added to the "surface" of a graphical image to give it the illusion of a physical substance. For example, a surface could be made to appear reflective to simulate metal or glass, or a scanned image of wood grain could be applied to a shape intended to simulate an object made of wood. 在计算机图形学中，将阴影或其他属性加到一个图形化图像表面，赋予它某种物理材质的外观。例如，可以使某个表面具有反射性以模仿金属或玻璃；或在某个形状上加有木纹样的扫描图像，使之看起来像是木制的。

texture mapping *n.* 纹理映射，纹理匹配[贴图](技术，方法)

In 3-D graphics, the process of adding detail to an object by creating a picture or a pattern that can be "wrapped" around the object. For example, a texture map of stones might be wrapped around a pyramid shape to create a realistic image. Texture mapping can also account for changes in perspective as the picture is wrapped around the shape. The technique is valued in 3-D graphics because it enables creation of detailed images without the performance degradation that can result from the computation required to manipulate images created with large numbers of polygons. 在三维图形中，为物体添加细节的处理方法，该方法是通过创建一幅可以将物体"包围"起来的图片或图案来实现的。例如，可用岩状纹理贴图将锥形物包围起来，从而创建出一幅逼真的图像。纹理贴图还可用于实现当某物体被贴图包围后的透视性改变。纹理贴图技术在三维绘图中很重要，因为它无需损害性能就可实现逼真图像的创建，如果通过创建大量多边形来实现同样效果，势必导致性能降低。

TFLOPS *n.* 万亿次浮点运算每秒

See(见) teraflops.

TFT *n.* **薄膜晶体管,有源阵列液晶显示器,真彩**

1. Acronym for thin film transistor. A transistor created using thin film methodology. *See also* active matrix display thin film transistor. 为 thin film transistor 的缩略语。利用薄膜技术创建的一类晶体管。参阅 active matrix display thin film transistor。

2. A type of LCD flat-panel display screen, in which each pixel is controlled by from one to four transistors. The TFT techhnology provides the best resolution of all the flat-panel techniques, but it is also the most expensive. TFT screens are sometimes called *active-matrix* LCDs. 一类[种]液晶(显示器)平板显示屏,其中的每一个像素由1~4个晶体管来控制。真彩技术在所有的平板技术中提供最高的分辨率,但价格也最贵。TFT(显示)屏有时也叫:有源阵列液晶显示器。(译者注:第2个释义原文是译者从 www. webopedia. com 网站上下载来的。)

TFT display *n.* **薄膜晶体管[真彩]显示器**

See(见) active matrix display.

TFT LCD *n.* **薄膜晶体管[真彩]液晶显示器**

Acronym for thin film transistor liquid crystal display. *See*active matrix display. 为 thin film transistor liquid crystal display 的缩略语。见 active matrix display。

TFTP *n.* **小型文件传输协议**

See(见) Trivial File Transfer Protocol.

TGA *n.* **Targa 格式;TGA 牌**

1. Short for **Targa**. A raster graphics file format from Truevision, Inc., that handles 16-, 24-, and 32-bit color. *See also* 16-bit color 24-bit color 32-bit color raster graphics video graphics board. 为 **Targa** 的缩写。由 Truevision 公司提出的一种光栅图形文件格式,可处理 16 位、24 位和 32 位彩色。参阅 16-bit color 24-bit color 32-bit color raster graphics video graphics board。

2. The brand name of a series of high-resolution video graphics boards. 一系列高分辨率视频图形板的商标名。

theme *n.* **主题**

1. A set of visual elements that provide a unified look for your computer desktop. A theme determines the look of the various graphic elements of your desktop, such as the windows, icons, fonts, colors, and the background and screen saver pictures. It can also define sounds associated with events, such as opening or closing a program. 一组可视的元素,这些元素为计算机桌面提供一致的外观。主题决定了计算机桌面上的不同图形元素的外观,比如窗口、图标、字体、颜色以及背景和屏幕保护图片等。它也能定义与事件相关的声音,例如打开和关闭一个程序。

2. A set of coordinated graphic elements applied to a document or Web page, or across all pages in a Web site. Themes can consist of designs and color schemes for fonts, link bars, and other page elements. 一组协调的图形元素,把它们应用到文件或网页,或者网站中所有的网页上。主题可由设计构思、字体颜色的安排、链接条以及一些其他的页面元素组成。

The Microsoft Network *n.* **微软网络**

See(见) MSN.

thermal printer *n.* **热敏打印机**

A nonimpact printer that uses heat to generate an image on specially treated paper. The printer uses pins to produce an image, but rather than striking the pins against a ribbon to mark the paper as does a wire-pin dot-matrix printer, it heats the pins and brings them into gentle contact with the paper. The special coating on the paper discolors when it is heated. 一种非击打式打印机,通过加热而在经过特殊处理的纸上产生图像。热敏打印机使用针产生图像,但不像针式点阵打印机那样对着色带撞击打印针,而是在纸上印出符号。它是对针加热,使其与纸轻轻接触。纸上的特殊涂层在加热时改变颜色。

thermal transfer printer *n.* **热转印打印机**

See(见) thermal wax-transfer printer.

thermal wax printer *n.* **热蜡打印机**

See(见) thermal wax-transfer printer.

thermal wax-transfer printer *n.* **热蜡转印打印机**

A special type of nonimpact printer that uses heat to melt colored wax onto paper to create an image. Like a standard thermal printer, it uses pins to apply the heat. Rather than making contact with coated paper, however, the pins touch a wide

ribbon saturated with different colored waxes. The wax melts under the pins and adheres to the paper. 一种特殊类型的非击打式打印机，通过加热把色蜡熔化到纸上以产生图像。与标准热敏打印机相同，它也使用针提供热能。但是，它的针不是与带有涂层的纸接触，而是接触一条浸透不同颜色蜡的宽丝带。蜡在针下熔化并固着在纸上。

thesaurus *n.* 同义词典

1. A book of words and their synonyms. 关于词汇及其同义词的一本书。

2. In microcomputer applications, both a file of synonyms stored on disk and the program used to search the file. 在微型计算机应用中，指存储在磁盘上的同义词文件及用来搜索该文件的程序。

The World—Public Access UNIX *n.* 世界公共访问 UNIX 服务商

One of the oldest public access Internet service providers, based in Boston. In 1990, The World began offering full dial-up Internet access to the public. Other services include World Wide Web access, Usenet, SLIP/PPP support, telnet, FTP, IRC, Gopher, and e-mail. In 1995, The World began supporting local dial-up access via UUNET. *See also* ISP. 最古老的因特网公共访问服务供应商之一，基地设在波士顿。1990 年，这家公司开始向公众提供全拨号因特网访问，其他服务包括万维网访问、友思网、SLIP/PPP 支持(程序)、telnet、FTP、IRC、Gopher 以及电子邮件。1995 年，这家公司开始支持通过 UUNET 的本地拨号访问。参阅 ISP。

thick Ethernet *n.* 粗缆以太网

See(见) 10Base5.

thick film *adj.* 【修】厚膜

A term describing a method used in the manufacture of integrated circuits. Thick film technology uses a stencil-like technique called *photosilkscreening* to deposit multiple layers of special inks or pastes on a ceramic substrate. The inks or pastes can be conducting, insulating, or resistive. The passive components (wires, resistors, and capacitors) of the integrated circuits are formed by depositing a series of films of different characteristics and patterns. *Compare* thin film. 描述用于集成电路制造的一项技术的一个术语。厚膜技术使用一种与丝网相似的技术，称为照相丝网漏印，在陶瓷基底上淀积多层特殊油墨或糊料。油墨或糊料可以是导电的、绝缘的或者有一定阻值的。集成电路的无源元件(导线、电阻和电容)通过淀积一系列不同特性和图案的膜层来形成。比较 thin film。

ThickNet *n.* 粗缆网

See(见) 10Base5.

ThickWire *n.* 粗缆网

See(见) 10Base5.

thimble *n.* 套筒(式打印部件)

A type element, similar to a daisy wheel, that bears a full character set, with each character on a separate type bar. As with a daisy wheel, the spokes, or type bars, radiate out from a central hub. On a thimble print element, however, each type bar is bent 90 degrees at its halfway point, so the type bars stick straight up with the type facing away from the hub. *See also* thimble printer. *Compare* daisy wheel daisy-wheel printer. 一种与菊花轮相似的打印部件，提供了全套字符，每个字符在一根单独的打印杆上。与菊花轮一样，轮辐或打印杆从中心轴向外辐射。然而，在套筒式打印部件上，每根打印杆在中点位置上弯曲 90°，因此打印杆伸直时打印面朝着背离中心轴的方向。参阅 thimble printer。比较 daisy wheel daisy-wheel printer。

thimble printer *n.* 套筒式打印机

A printer that uses a thimble print element, best known in a line of printers from NEC. Because these printers use fully formed characters like those on a typewriter, they generate letter-quality output that is indistinguishable from that of a typewriter. This includes the slight impression created by the type hitting the paper hard through the ribbon, which distinguishes this type of printout from that of laser printers. *See also* thimble. *Compare* daisy-wheel printer. 使用套筒式打印部件的一类打印机，以 NEC 打印机系列最为著名。由于这种打印机使用像打字机那样的全形字符，它们能产生铅字质量的打印输出，与打字机无异。由于透过色带用力击打纸张，在纸上产生了轻度的压痕，因此与激光打印机的打印输出还是能区别出来。参阅 thimble。比较 daisy-wheel

printer。

thin client *n.* 瘦[弱功能]客户机[系统]

A software layer of a small client for a centrally managed, network terminal. The thin client allows the user access to server-hosted applications and data. 供集中管理的、网络终端使用的一种小客户(系统)软件层。瘦客户系统允许该用户去访问由服务器托管的应用程序与数据。

thin Ethernet *n.* 细缆以太网

See(见) 10Base2.

thin film *adj.* 【修】薄膜

A method used in the fabrication of integrated circuits. Thin film technology operates on the same basic principles as thick film technology. Rather than using inks or pastes, however, thin film technology uses metals and metal oxides that are "evaporated" and then deposited on the substrate in the desired pattern to form the integrated circuit's passive components (wires, resistors, and capacitors). *See also* molecular beam epitaxy. *Compare* thick film. 用于制造集成电路的一种方法。薄膜技术原理上与厚膜技术基本上相同，然而，薄膜技术不使用油墨或糊料，而是使用金属和金属氧化物，它们被蒸发，然后以所要求的图案淀积在基底上，形成集成电路无源元件(导线、电阻和电容)。参阅 molecular beam epitaxy。比较 thick film。

thin film transistor *n.* 薄膜晶体管

See(见) TFT.

ThinNet *n.* 细缆网

See(见) 10Base2.

thin server *n.* 瘦[弱功能]服务器[系统]

A client/server architecture in which most of an application is run on the client machine, which is called a fat client, with occasional data operations on a remote server. Such a configuration yields good client performance, but complicates administrative tasks, such as software upgrades. *See also* client/server architecture fat client thin client. *Compare* fat server. 客户机-服务器体系结构的一种，大多数应用程序在客户端计算机(称为胖[强功能]客户机)上运行，有些必要的数据操作则在远程服务器上进行。这种配置能产生较好的客户机性能，但使管理任务(如软件升级)复杂化。参阅 client/server architecture fat client thin client。比较 fat server.

thin space *n.* 细体间隔[距]

An amount of horizontal space in a font, equal to one-quarter the point size of the font. For example, a thin space in a 12-point font is 3 points wide. *See also* point1 (definition 1). *Compare* em space en space fixed space. 字型中一定量的水平间隔，等于该字型点数的四分之一。例如，在 12 点字型中的一个细体间隔是 3 个点宽。参阅 point[1](第 1 个释义)。比较 em space en space fixed space。

thin system *n.* 瘦[弱功能]系统

See(见) thin server.

ThinWire *n.* 细缆网

See(见) 10Base2.

Third Generation *n.* 第三代

See(见) 3G.

third-generation computer *n.* 第三代计算机

Any of the computers produced from the mid-1960s to the 1970s that were based on integrated circuits rather than on separately wired transistors. *See also* computer. 从 60 年代中期到 70 年代生产、基于集成电路而不是导线连接的分立晶体管的计算机。参阅 computer。

third-generation language *n.* 第三代语言

See(见) 3GL.

third normal form *n.* 第三范式

See(见) normal form (第 1 个释义).

third-party[1] *adj.* 【修】第三方

In computer console games, a game made for a specific console by a company other than the console manufacturer. 在计算机控制台游戏中，由非控制台制造商的公司为特定控制台开发的一种游戏。

third party[2] *n.* 第三方

A company that manufactures and sells accessories or peripherals for use with a major manufacturer's computer or peripheral, usually without any involvement from the major manufacturer. 制造并销售与主要厂商的计算机或外设配套的附件或外设的公司，这些公司通常无上要厂商方面的投资。

thrashing *n.* 系统颠簸

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The state of a virtual memory system that is spending almost all its time swapping pages in and out of memory rather than executing applications. *See also* swap (definition 2) virtual memory.
虚拟内存系统的一种状态，此时系统将几乎所有时间都花在将页面换入和换出内存的操作上，而不是执行应用程序。参阅 swap（第 2 个释义）virtual memory。

thread *n.* **线程；线索**

1. In programming, a process that is part of a larger process or program. 在程序设计中，指作为一个较大进程或程序一部分的一个进程。

2. In a tree data structure, a pointer that identifies the parent node and is used to facilitate traversal of the tree. 在一个树形数据结构中，用来标识父结点并辅助树的遍历的一个指针。

3. In electronic mail and Internet newsgroups, a series of messages and replies related to a specific topic. 在电子邮件和因特网新闻组中，与某个特定话题相关的一系列消息和答复报文。

threaded discussion *n.* **串线式讨论**

In a newsgroup or other online forum, a series of messages or articles in which replies to an article are nested directly under it, instead of the articles being arranged in chronological or alphabetical order. *See also* newsgroup thread (definition 3).
在新闻组或其他在线论坛中，与某篇稿件有关，并直接嵌套在其下，而不是按时间顺序或字母表顺序排列的一系列消息或稿件。参阅 newsgroup thread（第 3 个释义）。

threaded newsreader *n.* **串线式新闻阅读程序**

A newsreader that displays posts in newsgroups as threads. Replies to a post appear directly after the original post, rather than in chronological or any other order. *See also* newsreader post thread (definition 3). 在新闻组中将邮件显示成线索方式的新闻阅读程序。对一篇邮件的回答直接出现在原始邮件之后，而不是以时间顺序或其他顺序排列。参阅 newsreader post thread（第 3 个释义）

threaded tree *n.* **线索树**

A tree in which the leaf (end) nodes contain pointers to some of the nodes from which they arise. The pointers facilitate searching the tree for information. *See also* thread (definiton 2). 一种其中的叶结点（即端结点）包含着产生自己的某些结点的指针的树。指针对于从树中搜索信息提供了方便。参阅 thread（第 2 个释义）。

threading *n.* **线程技术**

A technique used by certain interpretive languages, such as many Forth implementations, to speed execution. The references to other support routines in each threaded support routine, such as a predefined word in Forth, are replaced by pointers to those routines. *See also* Forth thread (definition 1). 一些解释型语言（如许多 Forth 语言的实现版本）为加快执行而使用的一项技术。在每个线程支持例程中，对其他支持例程的引用（如 Forth 语言中预定义的词）由指向这些例程的指针代替。参阅 Forth thread（第 1 个释义）。

three-dimensional array *n.* **三维数组**

An ordered arrangement of information in which three numbers (integers) are used to locate a particular item. A three-dimensional array treats data as if it were laid out in rows, columns, and layers. *See also* 3-D array array two-dimensional array. 信息的一种有序安排，其中使用三个数（整数）来定位一个特定的项。三维数组像数据放在行、列和层中一样地进行处理。参阅 3-D array array two-dimensional array。

three-dimensional model *n.* **三维模型**

A computer simulation of a physical object in which length, width, and depth are real attributes a model, with x-, y-, and z- axes, that can be rotated for viewing from different angles.
对一个长度、宽度与深度为实属性的物理对象的计算机仿真，即一个具有 x，y，z 轴的模型，该模型可以旋转，以便从不同角度观察。

three-finger salute *n.* **三指式启动**

Slang term for a warm, or soft, boot, in which the Ctrl, Alt, and Delete keys are pressed simultaneously to restart a computer without first turning off the power. *Also called*: Vulcan death grip. *See also* warm boot. 热启动或软启动的通俗说法，即在不关闭电源的情况下同时按下 Ctrl 键、Alt 键和 Delete 键这三个键重新启动计算机，也称为 Vulcan death grip。参阅 warm boot。

three-nines availability *n.* **三个 9 的可用性**

The availability of a system 99.9% of the time.

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Three-nines availability equates to approximately 526 minutes of downtime in a standard 365-day year. *See also* high availability. 某个系统 99.9% 的时间的可用性。三个 9 的可用性大约等于在标准的一年(即 365 天)中只可以有 526 分钟的停机时间。参阅 high availability。

three-point editing *n.* 三点编辑(法)

In digital video editing, a feature that simplifies the process of placing new video within a sequence by assisting in calculating edit points. To make an edit, in and out points must be defined in the video clip to be added and in the sequence into which the clip is to be inserted. The user provides any three of these edit points and the editing software determines the fourth. 在数字视频图像编辑过程中使用的一种方法,这种方法通过计算编辑点可以简化在一个序列中插入一段新视频图像过程。在作视频图像编辑时,要插入的视频片段的入点和出点以及插入序列的入点和出点必须界定出来,以便追加或插入到该视频图像序列中。在这四个点编辑中,用户只要提供其中任意三个,编辑软件就可算出第四个编辑点来。

three-tier client/server *n.* 三层客户与服务系统

A client/server architecture in which software systems are structured into three tiers or layers: the user interface layer, the business logic layer, and the database layer. Layers may have one or more components. For example, there can be one or more user interfaces in the top tier, each user interface may communicate with more than one application in the middle tier at the same time, and the applications in the middle tier may use more than one database at a time. Components in a tier may run on a computer that is separate from the other tiers, communicating with the other components over a network. *See also* client/server architecture. *Compare* twotier client/server. 一种客户机服务器结构,其中软件结构分为三层:用户界面层、业务逻辑层和数据库层。这些层可能具有一个或多个成员。例如,在顶层中可以有一个或多个用户界面,每个用户界面可以同时与中间层中多于一个的应用程序通信,与此同时,位于中层的应用程序又可同时使用多于一个数据库。某一层上的成员可以在某台计算机上运行,而且可以是与其他层分开的,通过网络与其他成员通信。参阅 client/server architecture。比较 twotier client/servet。

throbber *n.* 活动图标

An animated icon that moves while an application is completing a task, such as a browser loading a Web page. Throbbers serve to reassure the user that the application is still working on the task and has not frozen. Web browsers and some other applications come with a throbber icon. In some cases, the user can replace the original throbber with a customized icon of the user's choice. 一种经动画制作出的图标,当应用程序完成了一个任务后,比如浏览器装入了一个网页之后,它就要移动。这种图标用来使用户重新确认该应用程序仍在对该任务继续工作并没有停止。网页浏览器和其他的一些应用程序总伴随一个活动图标,在某些情况下,用户可以按自己的喜好定制自己的活动图标来取代原先的活动图标。

throttle control *n.* 油门控制器

A device that enables the user of a flight simulator or game to control simulated engine power. The throttle control is used along with a joystick (which controls the simulated ailerons and elevators) and possibly a rudder control. 飞行仿真器或游戏用户用来控制模拟发动机功率的一个设备。油门控制器通常用游戏杆操纵,控制模拟翼或升降机,也可能使用一个方向舵控制。

throughput *n.* 吞吐量

1. The data transfer rate of a network, measured as the number of bits per second transmitted. 网络的数据传输速率,度量单位为位数每秒。

2. A measure of the data processing rate in a computer system. 在某个计算机系统中进行数据处理的速率的量度。

throughput test *n.* 吞吐量测试

See(见) bandwidth test.

thumb *n.* 拇指块,滚动块

See(见) elevator.

thumbnail *n.* 小图块

A miniature version of an image or electronic version of a page that is generally used to allow quick browsing through multiple images or pages. For example, Web pages often contain thumbnails of

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images (which can be loaded much more quickly by the Web browser than the full-size image). Many of these thumbnails can be clicked on to load the complete version of the image. 一种缩小了的图像或电子页面，通常用于多画面或多页面的快速浏览。例如，万维网网页上常常包含着一些指甲块大小图像，浏览程序[器]加载这样的图像比加载完整图像快得多。点击这些小图块时，可载入完整的图像。

thumbwheel *n.* 拇指轮

A wheel embedded in a case so that only a portion of the outside rim is revealed. When rolled with the thumb, the wheel can control an on-screen element such as a pointer or a cursor. Thumbwheels are used with three-dimensional joysticks and trackballs to control the depth aspect of the pointer or cursor. *See also* joystick relative pointing device trackball. 嵌入机箱内，只有一小部分露在外面的一种小轮子。当用拇指辗动这种轮子时，可控制屏幕上的指针或光标之类要素。拇指轮与三维游戏杆和跟踪球一起使用，可控制指针或光标在深度上的定位。参阅 joystick relative pointing device trackball。

thunk[1] *n.* 形(式)实(在)转换程序

Code that enables 16-bit code to call 32-bit code, and vice versa. There are three different types of thunk: a flat thunk relies on a thunk compiler to allow 32- bit code to call a 16-bit DLL and 16-bit code to call a 32- bit DLL; a generic thunk enables a 16-bit application to load and call a 32-bit DLL; and a universal thunk allows 32-bit code to load and call a 16-bit DLL. All thunks are Windows based, but the type of thunk used depends on the Windows version. 实现从 16 位(程序)代码调用 32 位(程序)代码(或从 32 位代码调用 16 位代码)的程序。有三种转换程序：平面形实转换程序，利用一个转换编译器来实现 32 位代码对 16 位 DLL(或 16 位代码对 32 位 DLL)的调用；一般形实转换程序，实现 16 位应用程序加载和调用 32 位 DLL；通用形实转换程序，允许 32 位加载和调用 16 位 DLL。所有形实转换程序都是基于 Windows 系统的，但所用类型取决于 Windows 的版本。

thunk[2] *vb.* 【动】形实转换

To call 32-bit code from 16-bit code, or vice versa. Thunking involves, in large part, the translation to and from 16-bit segment offset memory addressing and 32-bit flat, or linear, memory addressing. *See also* address space flat address space segmented address space. 从 16 位(程序)代码中调用 32 位的(程序)代码，反之亦然。主要包括从 16 位代码的转换；即偏移内存寻址以及 32 位的平面或线性内存寻址。参阅 address space flat address space segmented address space。

TIA *n.* 事先感谢，谨先致谢

Acronym for thanks in advance. On the Internet, a popular sign off to a request of some sort. *Also called*: aTdHvAaNnKcSe. 为 thanks in advance 的缩略语。在因特网上，某类请求的一种流行结束语。也称为 aTdHvAaNnKcSe。

tick *n.* 滴答信号；1/60 秒

1. A regular, rapidly recurring signal emitted by a clocking circuit; also, the interrupt generated by this signal. 由时钟电路发出的一种有规律的、快速重复的信号；也就是由该信号产生的中断。

2. In some microcomputer systems, notably Macintosh, one sixtieth of a second, the basic time unit used by the internal clock that is accessible by programs. 在某些微型计算机系统(尤其是 Macintosh 计算机)中，指六十分之一秒，是程序可访问内部时钟使用的基本时间单位。

tiebreaker *n.* 仲裁器

A circuit that arbitrates competing circuits and resolves bottlenecks by giving priority to one circuit at a time. 对电路之间的竞争进行仲裁，并通过一次只向一个电路赋予优先权的方法排解瓶颈问题的电路。

tie line *n.* 直连线路

A private line leased from a communications carrier and often used to link two or more points in an organization. 从公共通信载波系统中租用的一条专线，常用来连接一个机构内的两个或多个点。

Tier 1 *n.* 第一级(交换)接入点

An Internet Network Access Point that provides access to and interconnection among major national and international network backbone providers, such as MCI WorldCom, Sprint, BBN, and IBM. *See also* Network Access Point. *Compare* Tier 2.

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一种因特网网络接入点，提供与主要国内和国际上骨干网络提供商的接入与互连，如 MCI WorldCom、Sprint、BBN 和 IBM 等提供商　参阅 Network Access Point。比较 Tier 2。

Tier 2 *n.*　**第二级(交换)接入点**

A regional Internet Network interchange location where local ISPs exchange data. By using a Tier 2 exchange point, ISPs in the same area can move data between their users without the need to transport that data over long distances. For example, if a user in Singapore connects to a Web site in the same city through a local Tier 2 exchange point, it is not necessary to move the data through a major Network Access Point, or NAP, in Japan or North America. Tier 2 locations generally have much smaller capacities than the national and international Tier 1 NAPs. *See also* Network Access Point. *Compare* Tier 1.　一种区域性因特网数据交换接入点，本地 ISP(因特网服务提供商)可在此进行数据交换。利用第二级接入点，同一区域的 ISP 无需通过远距离即可实现其用户之间的数据传送。例如，新加坡的一个用户通过第二级交换点即可访问同一城市的某个站点，而不必通过日本或北美的主网络接入点(NAP)。第二级接入点一般比国内、国际的一级 NAP 容量小。参阅 Network Access Point。比较 Tier 1。

.tif 或 .tiff *n.*　**图像文件格式**

The file extension that identifies bitmap images in Tagged Image File Format (TIFF). *See also* TIFF.　用来标识标记图像文件格式(TIFF)位图图像的文件扩展名。参阅 TIFF。

TIFF 或 TIF *n.*　**标记图像文件格式**

Acronym for Tagged Image File Format or Tag Image File Format. A standard file format commonly used for scanning, storage, and interchange of gray-scale graphic images. TIFF may be the only format available for older programs (such as older versions of MacPaint), but most modern programs are able to save images in a variety of other formats, such as GIF or JPEG. *See also* gray scale. *Compare* GIF JPEG.　为 Tagged Image File Format or Tag Image File Format 的缩略语。一种标准文件格式，常用于灰度级图形化图像的扫描、存储和交换。TIFF 可能只适用于一些老的程序(如 MacPaint 程序的旧版本)，但大多数现代程序能用许多其他格式(如 GIF 或 JPEG 等)存储图像。参阅 gray scale。比较 GIF JPEG。

TIFF JPEG *n.*　**标记图像文件格式的 JPEG 格式**

Acronym for Tagged Image File Format JPEG. A means of saving photographic images compressed according to the JPEG (Joint Photographic Experts Group) standard. TIFF JPEG saves more information about an image than does the lower-end JFIF (JPEG File Interchange Format), but TIFF JPEG files are limited in portability because of differences in implementation among applications. *See also* JFIF JPEG.　为 Tagged Image File Format JPEG 的缩略语。一种按 JPEG(联合图像专家组)标准保存压缩图像的方法。虽然 TIFF JPEG 比低级 JFIF(JPEG 文件交换格式)的文件保存的信息多，但由于各应用程序实现前者的方法不同，其可移植性会受限制。参阅 JFIF JPEG。

TIGA *n.*　**得克萨斯仪器公司图形体系结构**

Acronym for Texas Instruments Graphics Architecture. A video adapter architecture based on the Texas Instruments 340x0 graphics processor.　为 Texas Instruments Graphics Architecture 的缩略语。一种基于得克萨斯仪器公司 340x0 系列图形处理器的视频适配器结构。

tiger team *n.*　**飞虎队**

A group of users, programmers, or hackers who are charged with finding flaws in networks, applications, or security procedures. Tiger teams may be hired or may be composed of volunteers, and may have a single, short-term goal or may be used for a number of investigative purposes over a longer period of time. The term "tiger team" was originally used by the military to describe infiltration groups, and was first used in the computer industry to refer to hackers hired to expose flaws in network security.　一种对那些专门寻找网络、应用程序或安全过程中的漏洞的一群用户、程序员或黑客的称谓。飞虎队可能是被人雇佣的，也可能是自愿组成的；他们既可能只有一个单一的短期目标，也可能作长期而大量的调查研究。"飞虎队"一词原先是军方用来称呼奇袭军队的，它最早用在计算机界是指那些被雇佣来寻找网络

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安全漏洞的黑客的。

tightly coupled *adj.* 【修】紧耦合

1. Refers to two computing processes whose successful completion and individual performance rates are highly interdependent. 用于修饰或说明两个计算进程，它们的成功结束与各自的性能之间的比率紧密相关。

2. Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of a relationship of interdependency between computers, as in multiprocessing. 用于修饰或说明各台计算机之间互相依赖的关系，例如在多处理技术中。

tile *vb.* 【动】平铺，并列显示

1. In computer graphics programming, to fill adjacent blocks of pixels on the screen with a design or pattern without allowing any blocks to overlap. 在计算机图形学程序设计中，用一种设计方法或图案把一些像素块在屏幕上邻接安排，并使这些像素块互不重叠。

2. To fill the space on a monitor or within a smaller area with multiple copies of the same graphic image. 在监视器屏幕上或一个较小的区域内，用同一图像的多个副本填充。

3. In an environment with multiple windows, to rearrange and resize all open windows so that they appear fully on the screen without any overlap. 在多视窗环境中，重新安排所有打开着的视窗或调整它们的大小，使它们占满整个屏幕并且不重叠。

time and date *n.* 时间与日期

In computing, the timekeeping and datekeeping functions maintained by the computer's operating system, used most visibly as a means of "stamping" files with the date and time of creation or last revision. 在信息处理技术中，由计算机操作系统维护时间与日期的功能。对文件的创建或上次修改日期与时间加上"时间戳"是最常见的一种用途。

time and date stamp *n.* 时间日期戳

See(见) time stamp.

time bomb *n.* 定时炸弹

1. A feature often built into evaluation or beta versions of software that renders the software unusable after a certain period of time. With some evaluation versions of software containing time bombs, users are given codes or registration numbers after purchasing the software that will deactivate the time bomb. 一种通常放在评测版或测试版的软件中的功能部件，经过了某一段指定的时间后，它使该软件就不可用了。对于一些带有定时炸弹的评测软件，用户可在购买该软件后得到序列号或注册号就可以使这种定时炸弹失效。

2. *See*(见) logic bomb.

3. *See*(见) Year 2000 problem.

Time Division Multiple Access *n.* 时分多路复用(技术)，时分多址

See(见) TDMA.

time-division multiplexing *n.* 时分多路复用

A form of multiplexing in which transmission time is broken into segments, each of which carries one element of one signal. *Acronym*: TDM. *See also* statistical multiplexer. *Compare* FDM. 多路复用技术的一种方式，将传输时间划分成一些片，每个时间片传送一个信号的一个元素。缩略为TDM。参阅 statistical multiplexer。比较 FDM。

time horizon to failure *n.* 失效时间范围

See(见) event horizon.

time out 或 timeout 或 time-out *n.* 超时

An event that indicates that a predetermined amount of time has elapsed without some other expected event taking place. The timeout event is used to interrupt the process that had been waiting for the other expected event. For example, a dialup remote system might allow the user 60 seconds to log in after making a connection. If the user fails to enter a valid login name and password within this time, the computer breaks the connection, thus protecting itself against crackers as well as freeing a phone line that may have gone dead. 一种事件，指示预定义的时间已过，但某些其他预期事件尚未发生。超时事件用来中断那些已在等待其他预期事件发生的进程。例如，一个远程拨号系统可允许用户在连接之后的60秒钟内进行注册。如果用户未能在此期间输入有效的注册名和口令，计算机便会断开连接，因而保护自身不受非法入侵者攻击，也释放了一条有可能已停用的电话线路。

timer *n.* 定时器

A register (high-speed memory circuit) or a

special circuit, chip, or software routine used to measure time intervals. A timer is not the same as the system clock, although its pulses can be derived from the system clock frequency. *See also* time and date. *Compare* clock (definition 1) clock/calendar. 用来测量时间间隔的一个寄存器(高速内存电路)或特殊电路、芯片或软件例程。定时器与系统时钟不同,尽管它的脉冲可从系统时钟频率中导出。参阅 time and date。比较 clock (第 1 个释义) clock/calendar。

time server *n.* **时间服务器**

A computer that periodically synchronizes the time on all computers within a network. This ensures that the time used by network services and local functions remains accurate. 周期性的同步网络上所有计算机时间的一种计算机。这样可以确保网络服务和本地应用程序所使用的时间的正确性。

time-sharing 或 timesharing *n.* **分时技术[方式]**

1. The use of a computer system by more than one individual at the same time. Time-sharing runs separate programs concurrently by interleaving portions of processing time allotted to each program (user). *See also* quantum (definition 2) time slice. 由多人同时使用计算机系统。分时方式通过交错安排分配给每个程序(也即每个用户)的部分处理时间来实现程序的并发运行。参阅 quantum (第 2 个释义) time slice。

2. A method, used primarily in the 1960s and 1970s, for sharing the capabilities (and cost) of a computer, such as a mainframe. Time-sharing allowed different clients to "rent" time on a large computer and pay for only the portion of time they used. 为共享一台计算机(如大型主机)的处理能力(以及费用)而采用的一种方法,主要用于 60 年代和 70 年代。利用此方法可实现不同的客户"租用"一台大型计算机,每个客户只需为自己所租用的那一段时间付费。

time shifting *n.* **时间跳转**

A method of dealing with programs with Year 2000 problems that entails modifying the date either in data with which a program works (program encapsulation) or in the input/output logic of the program (data encapsulation). In both cases, the date is moved back in time to process the input, and forward in time to the correct date to produce output. *See also* encapsulation. 解决存在于程序中的 2000 年问题的一种方法,即修改程序中表示日期的数据(指程序封装)或修改程序输入输出逻辑中表示日期的数据(即数据封装)。这两种方法都是先及时地将日期回退以处理输入数据,然后再及时地转换为正确的日期以产生输出数据。参阅 encapsulation。

time slice *n.* **时间片**

A brief period of time during which a particular task is given control of the microprocessor in a time-sharing multitasking environment. *See also* multitasking preemptive multitasking. *Compare* quantum (definition 2). 在分时多任务环境中,将微处理器控制权赋予某个特定任务的一个短暂时间周期。参阅 multitasking preemptive multitasking。比较 quantum (第 2 个释义)。

time-slice multitasking *n.* **时间片式多任务处理技术**

See(见) preemptive multitasking.

timestamp *n.* **时间签名**

A certification by a trusted third party specifying that a particular message existed at a specific time and date. In a digital context, trusted third parties generate a trusted timestamp for a particular message by having a timestamping service append a time value to a message and then digitally signing the result. *See also* digital signature service. 一种由可信的第三方出具的证明,说明一个特定的消息存在于某一特定的时间或日期。在某一数字文章中,可信的第三方通过时间戳服务为某一特定的消息添加一个时间值来产生一个可信的时间签名,从而起到数字签名的作用。参阅 digital signature service。

time stamp *n.* **时间戳**

A time signature that is added by a program or system to files, e-mail messages, or Web pages. A time stamp indicates the time and usually the date when a file or Web page was created or last modified or when an e-mail message was sent or received. Most time stamps are created by programs and are based on the time kept by the system clock of a computer on which the program

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resides. Commercial time stamp services are available on the Web or by e-mail, and offer proof of posting certificates to corroborate the time and date a message was sent. *Also called*: date and time stamp, date stamp, time and date stamp.
一种由程序或系统加在文件、电子邮件消息或网页上的时间签名。时间戳表明文件或网页被创建或最后一次修改以及一封电子邮件被发送或接收的时间并通常带有当天的日期。大多数时间戳是程序产生的，并且是基于该程序所在的计算机中的系统时间产生的。商业时间戳服务可在网上或通过电子邮件获得，并且可提供邮寄证书以证明时间和日期同消息一起发送了。也称为 date and time stamp, date stamp, time and date stamp。

time-synchronization service *n.* 时间同步服务(程序)
A program used to ensure that all systems on a network use a common time. Time-synchronization services on the Internet typically update real-time clocks to Universal Time Coordinate (UTC) using Network Time Protocol (NTP). Windows Time Synchronization Service (Win32Time) is a timesynchronization service. *See also* clock (definition 2) Network Time Protocol Universal Time Coordinate. 一种用于保证网络的所有系统使用同一时间的程序。因特网上的时间同步服务程序通常使用网络定时协议(NTP)来使实际时钟修正到国际标准时间(UTC)。Windows 系统中的时间同步服务程序(Win32Time)就是一种时间同步服务(程序)。参阅 clock (第 2 个释义) Network Time Protocol Universal Time Coordinate。

Time to Live *n.* 生存期
A header field for a packet sent over the Internet indicating how long the packet should be held. *Acronym*: TTL. *See also* header (definition 2) packet (definition 1). 在因特网上发送的信息包中的一种头部字段，指示该信息包应保存多长时间。缩略为 TTL。参阅 header (第 2 个释义) packet (第 1 个释义)。

timing attack *n.* 定时攻击
An attack on a cryptographic system that exploits the fact that different cryptographic operations take slightly different amounts of time to process. The attacker exploits these slight time differences by carefully measuring the amount of time required to perform private key operations. Taking these measurements from a vulnerable system can reveal the entire secret key. Cryptographic tokens, network-based cryptosystems, and other applications where attackers can make reasonably accurate timing measurements are potentially at risk from this form of attack. 一种对于密码系统的攻击，它利用这样的实际情况：不同的密码操作进程所用总时间总会有一些轻微的差别。攻击者通过精确计算完成私钥操作所需时间量，找出时间差，从某些易受攻击的系统上获得这些时间长短，就可以破译完整的安全密钥。攻击者可以得出合理而精确的时间长短的密码符号、基于网络的密码系统以及其他一些应用程序，都有被这类方法攻击的潜在隐患。

timing signals *n.* 定时信号
1. Any of several types of signals used to coordinate activities within a computer system. 用来协调计算机系统内多个活动信号中的任何一种。
2. A signal used to coordinate data transfer operations. 一种用来协调数据传输操作的信号。

Tinkerbell program *n.* Tinkerbell 程序
A program used to monitor network traffic and alert security administrators when connections are made from a predetermined list of sites and individuals. A Tinkerbell program acts as a low-level security reporting feature. 一种用于监控网络通信流量的程序，当一些无法确定身份的网络或用户连上网时，它能提醒安全管理员注意。这种程序的作用类似于一个低级安全预报员。

tiny model *n.* 微模式
A memory model in the Intel 80x86 processor family. The tiny model allows a combined total of only 64 kilobytes (KB) for code and for data. *See also* 8086 memory model. Intel 80x86 处理器系列中的一个内存模式。在微模式下，代码和数据合起来最多只能使用 64KB 的空间。参阅 8086 memory model。

title bar *n.* 标题栏
In a graphical user interface, a horizontal space at the top of a window that contains the name of the window. Most title bars also contain boxes or buttons for closing and resizing the window. Clicking

on the title bar allows the user to move the entire window. 在图形用户界面中，位于视窗顶部的一个水平彩条，其中包含着视窗的名称。大多数标题栏还包含用来关闭视窗或改变视窗大小的框或按钮。点击标题栏，允许用户移动整个视窗。

TLA *n.* **三字母缩写**

Acronym for three-letter acronym. An ironic term, usually used in jest on the Internet in e-mail, newsgroups, and other online forums, referring to the large number of acronyms in computer terminology, particularly those consisting of three letters. 为 three-letter acronym 的缩略语。一个讽刺性的术语，常用来在因特网的电子邮件、新闻组以及其他在线论坛中开玩笑，特指计算机术语中的大量缩写词，尤其是由三个字母组成的缩写词。

TLD *n.* **顶级域(名)**

See(见) top-level domain.

TLS *n.* **运输层安全(协议)**

Acronym for Transport Layer Security. A standard protocol that is used to provide secure Web communications on the Internet or intranets. It enables clients to authenticate servers or, optionally, servers to authenticate clients. It also provides a secure channel by encrypting communications. TLS is the latest and a more secure version of the SSL protocol. *See also* authentication communications protocol SSL. 为 Transport Layer Security 的缩略语。一种用于在因特网或内联网中提供安全网络通信的标准协议。它能使客户机鉴别服务器，有时反之亦然。它通过加密通信系统来提供安全通道。TLS 是最新的且更为安全的 SSL 协议版本。参阅 authentication communications protocol SSL。

TMS34010 *n.* **TMS34010 型微处理器**

See(见) 34010, 34020.

TN display *n.* **扭曲向列显示器**

See(见) twisted nematic display.

TOF *n.* **文件顶部(标记符)**

See(见) top-of-file.

toggle[1] *n.* **触发器；开关(选项)**

An electronic device with two states or a program option that can be turned on or off using the same action, such as a mouse click. 一种有两个状态的电子器件，或可用同一动作(如鼠标点击)接通或关闭的一个程序选项。

toggle[2] *vb.* **【动】切换**

To switch back and forth between two states. For example, the Num Lock key on an IBM-style keyboard toggles the numeric keypad between numbers and cursor movement. 在两个状态之间来回转换。例如，IBM 公司样式的键盘上的数字锁定键(Num Lock)可使数字键盘区在数字方式与光标移动方式之间转换。

ToggleKeys *n.* **切换键**

A feature of Windows 9x and Windows NT 4 that sounds high and low beeps when one of the toggle keys (Caps Lock, Num Lock, or Scroll Lock) is turned on or off. *See also* typematic. *Compare* BounceKeys FilterKeys MouseKeys ShowSounds SoundSentry StickyKeys. Windows 9x 和 Windows NT 4 系统中的一种功能，当一个切换键(大写锁定键 Caps Lock、数字锁定键 Num Lock 或滚屏锁定键 Scroll Lock)转为通或断时，可听到高音和低音笛声。参阅 typematic。比较 BounceKeys FilterKeys MouseKeys ShowSounds SoundSentry StickyKeys。

token *n.* **权标，令牌；标记**

1. A unique structured data object or message that circulates continuously among the nodes of a token ring and describes the current state of the network. Before any node can send a message, it must first wait to control the token. *See also* token bus network token passing token ring network. 一个独特结构的数据对象或消息，在权标[令牌]环中各网点之间持续地循环移动，并记述了网络的当前状态。任何网点必须先得到权标控制权，然后才能发送消息。参阅 token bus network token passing token ring network。

2. Any nonreducible textual element in data that is being parsed—for example, the use in a program of a variable name, a reserved word, or an operator. Storing tokens as short codes shortens program files and speeds execution. *See also* Basic parse. 在进行语法分析的数据中，指任何不可化简的正文成分，例如在一个程序中使用的变量名、保留字或操作符等。将标记作为一个短的代码存储，可缩短程序文件长度，并使执行速度加

快，参阅 Basic parse。

token bus *n.* 权标总线

The IEEE 802.4 specification for tokenpassing networks based on a bus or tree topology. Token bus networks were designed primarily for manufacturing but the specification also corresponds to the ARCnet architecture used for LANs. IEEE 第 802.4 号规范，用于基于总线或树拓扑结构的权标传递网络。权标总线网络主要用于制造业，但该标准也适用于局域网的 ARCnet 体系结构。

token bus network *n.* 权标总线网络

A LAN (local area network) formed in a bus topology (stations connected to a single, shared data highway) that uses token passing as a means of regulating traffic on the line. On a token bus network, a token governing the right to transmit is passed from one station to another, and each station holds the token for a brief time, during which it alone can transmit information. The token is transferred in order of priority from an "upstream" station to the next "downstream" station, which might or might not be the next station on the bus. In essence, the token "circles" through the network in a logical ring rather than a physical one. Token bus networks are defined in the IEEE 802.4 standards. *See also* bus network IEEE 802 standards token passing. *Compare* token ring network. 以总线拓扑结构(各个站点连接到一条单独的共享高速数据通道上)建立的一种局域网，以权标[令牌]传递作为调节线路上通信量的手段。在权标总线网络上，一个控制发送权的权标从一个站点传递到另一个站点，每个站点只在一个短时间内持有权标，这段时间里只有它才能发送信息。权标按优先权顺序从"上游"站点传到下一个"下游"站点，该"下游"站点有可能是总线上的下一个站点，也可能不是。本质上，权标是以逻辑环路的形式而不是物理环路的形式通过网络循环。权标总线网在 IEEE 第 802.4 号标准中定义。参阅 bus network IEEE 802 standards token passing。比较 token ring network。

token passing *n.* 权标[令牌]传递法

A method of controlling network access through the use of a special signal, called a *token*, that determines which station is allowed to transmit. The token, which is actually a short message or a small packet, is passed from station to station around the network. Only the station with the token can transmit information. *See also* token bus network token ring network. *Compare* collision detection contention CSMA/CD. 在局域网络中控制访问的一种方法，通过使用一个称为权标[令牌]的特殊信号，确定允许哪个站点发送。权标实际上是一个短的消息或是一个小数据包，在网上从一个站点传递到另一个站点。只有持有权标的站点可以发送信息。参阅 token bus network token ring network。比较 collision detection contention CSMA/CD。

token ring *n.* 权标环

Spelled with lowercase *t* and *r*, the IEEE specification 802.5 for token ring networks. *See also* token ring network. 注意首字母 t 和 r 为小写字母，为权标环网络制定的 IEEE 第 802.5 号标准。参阅 token ring network。

Token Ring *n.* 权标环

See(见) Token Ring network.

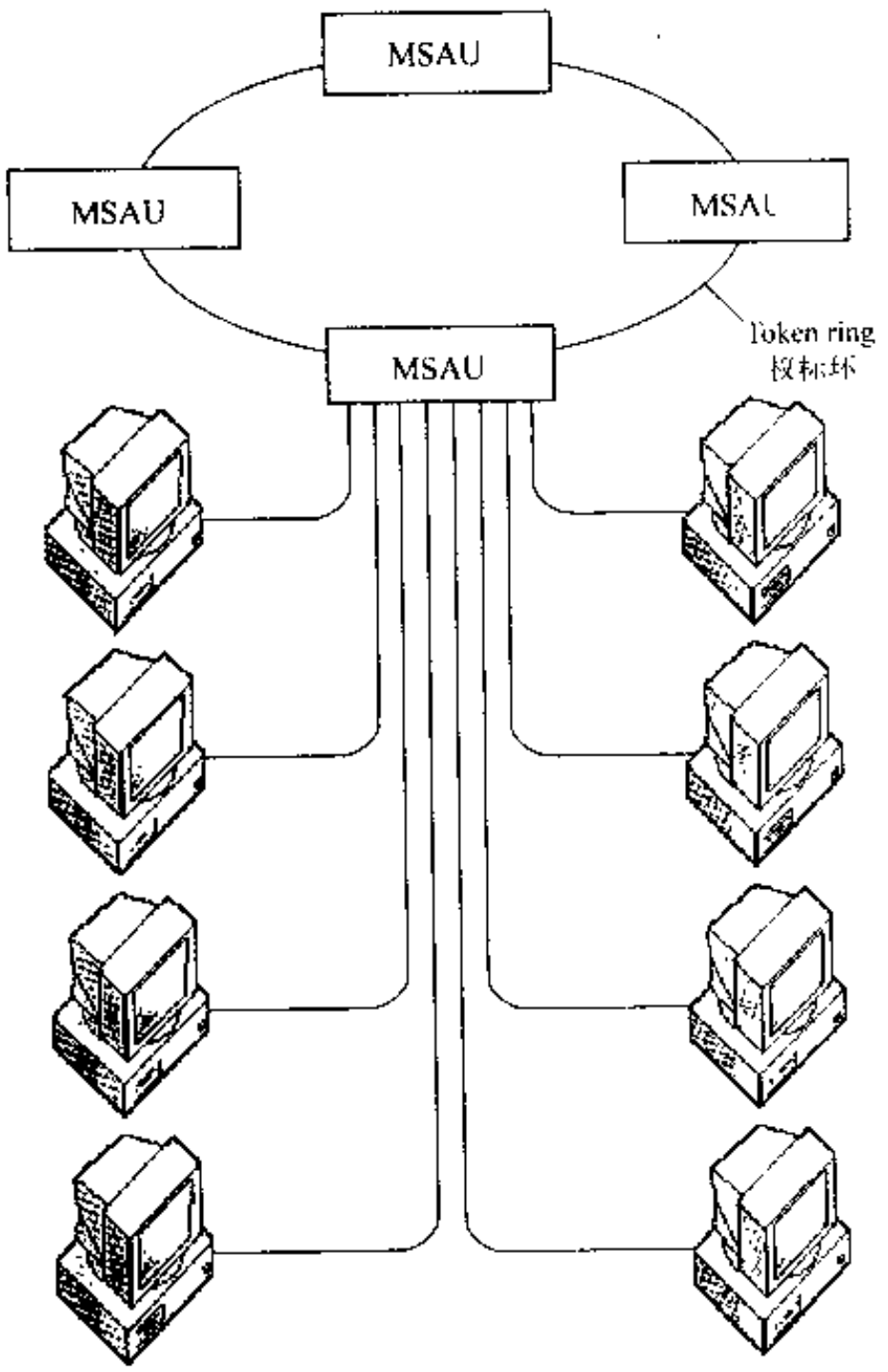
token ring network *n.* 权标[令牌]环网

A LAN (local area network) formed in a ring (closed loop) topology that uses token passing as a means of regulating traffic on the line. On a token ring network, a token governing the right to transmit is passed from one station to the next in a physical circle. If a station has information to transmit, it "seizes" the token, marks it as being in use, and inserts the information. The "busy" token, plus message, is then passed around the circle, copied when it arrives at its destination, and eventually returned to the sender. The sender removes the attached message and then passes the freed token to the next station in line. Token ring networks are defined in the IEEE 802.5 standards. *See also* IEEE 802 standards ring network token passing. *Compare* token bus network. 以环形(封闭环路)拓扑结构形成的一种局域网络，用权标传递作为调节线路上信息流量的手段。在权标环网络中，一个控制发送权的权标从一个站点传送到物理环路中的下一个站点。如果一个站点有报文要发送，它就会"抓住"权标，将它作上"已使用"的标记，并插入信息。"忙"权标加上报

文，沿着环路传递，当到达目的地时把报文拷贝下来，最终又返回到发送站点。发送站点去除附加的消息，又将自由权标传递到线路中下一个站点。令牌环由 IEEE 802.5 标准定义。参阅 IEEE 802 standards ring network token passing。比较 token bus network。

Token Ring network *n.* 权标环网络

A token-passing, ring-shaped local area network (LAN) developed by IBM that operates at 4 megabits (4 million bits) per second. With standard telephone wiring, the Token Ring network can connect up to 72 devices; with shielded twisted-pair (STP) wiring, the network supports up to 260 devices. Although it is based on a ring (closed loop) topology, the Token Ring network uses star-shaped clusters of up to eight workstations connected to a wiring concentrator (Multistation Access Unit, or MSAU), which, in turn, is connected to the main ring. The Token Ring network is designed to accommodate microcomputers, minicomputers, and mainframes; it follows the IEEE 802.5 standards for token ring networks. See the illustration. *See also* ring network STP token passing. IBM 公司研制的一种权标传递环形局域网，传输速率为 4 兆位每秒。使用标准电话线，(IBM 公司的)权标环网络可连接多达 72 台设备；利用屏蔽双绞线(STP)，网络可支持多达 260 台设备。虽然 IBM 公司权标环网络是基于环形(封闭循环)拓扑结构的，但它也使用将多达 8 个工作站连接到一个线路集中器(多站访问单元，即 MSAU)的星形群集，这些群集又连接到主环路上。IBM 公司令牌环网络设计成适应微型计算机、小型计算机和大型主机的联网条件，并遵从关于权标环网络的 IEEE 802.5 标准。参阅本条目的图例。参阅 ring network STP token passing。



Token Ring network

An IBM Token Ring configration with MSAUs
一种含 MASU 的 IBM 权标环形网的配置（方案）

tone *n.* 色调；音调

1. A particular tint of a color. *Also called*: shade, value. *See also* brightness color model.
一种颜色的某种特殊的浓淡程度。也称为 shade、value。参阅 brightness color model。

2. One sound or signal of a particular frequency.
某个特定频率的声音或信号。

tone compression *n.* 色谱压缩

In digital graphics, the compression of the complete color range of an image to the narrower range of the chosen output device. Allowing for tone compression in scanning and graphics editing may improve the quality of the final printed image. 在数字图形学中，将一副图像的全部色谱压缩到更小的范围，以便将其输出到与该色谱范围匹配的输出设备上。在图像扫描或编辑中应用色谱压缩可以提高图像最后的打印质量。

toner *n.* 墨[色]粉

Powdered pigment that is used in office copiers and in laser, LED, and LCD printers. *See also* electrophotographic printers. 用于办公室复印机和激光打印机、发光二极管打印机及液晶打印

T

机的粉末状颜料。参阅 electrophotographic printers。

toner cartridge *n.* 墨粉盒

A disposable container that holds toner for a laser printer or other page printer. Some types of toner cartridge contain toner only; however, the most popular printer engines pack all expendables, including toner and the photosensitive drum, in a single cartridge. Toner cartridges are interchangeable among printers that use the same engine.

盛装激光打印机或其他页式打印机所用墨粉的一次性容器。有些类型的墨粉盒只装有墨粉，然而大多数打印机机芯将所有消耗材料，包括墨粉和感光鼓，装在一个盒内。在使用相同机芯的打印机之间，墨粉盒可以互换。

toolbar *n.* 工具条[栏]

In an application in a graphical user interface, a row, column, or block of on-screen buttons or icons. When these buttons or icons are clicked on with the mouse, macros or certain functions of the application are activated. For example, word processors often feature toolbars with buttons for changing text to italic, boldface, and other styles. Toolbars often can be customized by the user and usually can be moved around on the screen according to the user's preference. See the illustration. *See also* graphical user interface. *Compare* menu bar palette (definition 1) taskbar title bar. 在图形用户界面下的应用程序中的一行、一列或一组屏幕按钮或图标。当用鼠标点击这些按钮或图标时，便激活了应用程序的宏命令或特定功能。例如，字处理软件通常提供带有按钮的工具条，用来把文本的字体改变成斜体、加粗体或其他样式。工具条可由用户定制，通常还可以根据用户的喜好在屏幕上移动。参阅本条目的图例。参阅 graphical user interface。比较 menu bar palette（第 1 个释义） taskbar title bar。



Toolbar

toolbox *n.* 工具箱

A set of predefined (and usually precompiled) routines a programmer can use in writing a program for a particular machine, environment, or application. *Also called*: toolkit. *See also* library (definition 1). 一组预定义(通常是预先编译好的)例程，程序员为特定机器、环境或应用编写程序时可以使用它们。也称为 toolkit。参阅 library（第 1 个释义）。

Toolbox *n.* Apple 机图形界面工具箱

A set of routines stored mostly in the readonly memory of a Macintosh that provides application programmers with the tools needed to support the graphical interface characteristic of the computer. *Also called*: User Interface Toolbox. 大部分存放在 Macintosh 计算机只读存储器中的一组例程，为应用程序设计人员提供支持计算机图形界面特性所需的工具。也称为 User Interface Toolbox。

Tool Command Language/Tool Kit *n.* 工具命令语言－工具箱

See(见) Tcl/Tk.

toolkit *n.* 工具包

See(见) toolbox.

ToolTips *n.* 工具提示(信息)

Brief descriptions of the names of buttons and boxes on toolbars and in the toolbox. A ToolTip is displayed when the mouse pointer rests on the button or combo box. *See also* ScreenTips. 在工具栏或工具箱中，对各按钮与方框的名称的简单描述。当鼠标的指针停在该按钮或组合框上的时候，就会提示工具提示(信息)。参阅 ScreenTips。

top-down design *n.* 自顶向下设计法

A program design methodology that starts with defining program functionality at the highest level (a series of tasks) and then breaks down each task into lower-level tasks, and so on. *See also* bottom-up programming top-down programming. *Compare* bottom-up design. 一种程序设计方法，从定义最高层次的程序功能(一系列任务)开始，然后把其中的每一个任务分解成较低层次的任务，依次类推。参阅 bottom-up programming top-down programming。比较 bottom-up design。

top-down programming *n.* 自顶向下程序设计法

An approach to programming that implements a program in top-down fashion. Typically, this is done by writing a main body with calls to several major routines (implemented as stubs). Each routine is then coded, calling other, lower-level, routines (also done initially as stubs). *See also* bottom-up design stub topdown design. *Compare* bottom-up programming. 程序设计的一种方法,按自顶向下的方式完成一个程序的设计。通常编写一个主体,调用若干个主例程(作为分支模块实现)。然后为每个例程编码,调用其他更低级例程(最初也可先作为桩模块)。参阅 bottom-up design stub topdown design。比较 bottom-up programming。

topic drift *n.* 主题转移

The tendency of an online discussion to move from its original subject to other related or unrelated subjects. For example, someone in a conference devoted to television may ask about a news program; then somebody else may say something about a story on that program about food poisoning, which leads somebody else to start a general discussion on the advantages of organic fruits and vegetables. 在线讨论从最初的题目转移到其他相关或不相关的方向的倾向。例如,在一次专门讨论电视的会议上有人可能提出一个关于新闻节目的问题,然后另外有人谈到关于食物中毒节目中的某个故事,又引导人们开始对新鲜水果和蔬菜的一般性讨论上。

topic group *n.* 主题组

An online discussion area for participants with a common interest in a particular subject. 为某个特定题目中具有共同兴趣的参与者而设的一个在线讨论区域。

top-level domain *n.* 顶级域名

In the domain-name system of Internet addresses or DNS hierarchy, any of the broadest category of names, under which all domain names fit. Toplevel domains for sites in the United States include. com, . edu, . gov, . net, and . org. *See also* DNS (definition 1) major geographic domain. 在因特网地址的域命名系统中,任何名字的最大范围,所有域名均安排在它之下。美国网点的顶级域名包括. com,. edu,. gov,. net 以及. org。参阅 DNS (第 1 个释义) major geographic domain。

top-of-file *n.* 文件首[头]部;文件标记符

1. The beginning of a file. 一个文件的开头。

2. A symbol used by a program to mark the beginning of a file— the first character in the file or, in an indexed (ordered) database, the first indexed record. *Acronym*: TOF. *See also* beginning-of-file. 程序中用来标志一个文件开始的符号,文件首部可以是该文件中的第一个字符,或者是索引(排序)数据库中的第一条索引记录。缩略为 TOF。参阅 beginning-of-file。

topology *n.* 拓扑(结构),布局

The configuration or layout of a network formed by the connections between devices on a LAN (local area network) or between two or more LANs. *See also* bus network LAN ring network star network token ring network tree network. 局域网(LAN)中,或者两个或更多个局域网之间通过设备之间连接而形成的网络配置或布局。参阅 bus network LAN ring network star network token ring network tree network。

top posting *n.* 顶端张贴

In e-mail and newsgroup discussions, placing new material before material quoted from earlier posts rather than after. Because top-posted messages are read out of chronological order, top-posting is considered an undesirable practice. 在电子邮件或新闻讨论组中,将新帖子放在较早张贴内容之前而不是之后。由于顶端张贴的阅读顺序是与时序相反的,所以被认为是一种不合理的操作。

total bypass *n.* 全旁路

A communications network that uses satellite transmission to bypass both local and long-distance telephone links. 一种通信网络,使用卫星传送,既旁路了本地电话链路,也旁路了远程电话链路。

total cost of ownership *n.* 总拥有成本,总费用

Specifically, the cost of owning, operating, and maintaining a single PC; more generally, the cost to businesses and organizations of setting up and maintaining complex and far-reaching networked computer systems. Total cost of ownership includes the up-front costs of hardware and software added to later costs of installation, personnel

training, technical support, upgrades, and repairs. Industry initiatives designed to lower the total cost of ownership include centralized network management and administration, as well as hardware solutions in the form of network-based computers with or without local storage and expansion capability. *Acronym*: TCO. 特指购买、操作及维护单台 PC 机所需的费用；泛指公司或组织安装及维护复杂网络和远程网络的计算机系统所需消耗的费用，包括初期添置软硬件、安装、人员培训、技术支持、升级、维修等这些方面的费用。业界人士已开始研究降低总费用的方法，包括实行网络管理和维护集中化，将硬件配置为具备（或不具备）本地存储和扩展能力的网络计算机等。缩略为 TCO。

touch pad *n.* **触摸板**

A variety of graphics tablet that uses pressure sensors, rather than the electromagnetics used in more expensive high-resolution tablets, to track the position of a device on its surface. *See also* absolute pointing device graphics tablet. 一类绘图板，使用压力传感器，代替在更昂贵的高分辨率绘图板上使用的电磁笔，跟踪在其表面上某一设备的位置。参阅 absolute pointing device graphics tablet。

touch screen *n.* **触摸屏**

A computer screen designed or modified to recognize the location of a touch on its surface. By touching the screen, the user can make a selection or move a cursor. The simplest type of touch screen is made up of a grid of sensing lines, which determine the location of a touch by matching vertical and horizontal contacts. Another, more accurate type uses an electrically charged surface and sensors around the outer edges of the screen to detect the amount of electrical disruption and pinpoint exactly where contact has been made. A third type has infrared light-emitting diodes (LEDs) and sensors around the outer edges of the screen. These LEDs and sensors create an invisible infrared grid, which the user's finger interrupts, in front of the screen. *Compare* light pen. 经设计或改装，用于识别在其表面触摸点的方位的一种计算机屏幕。通过触摸屏幕，用户可选择项目或移动光标。最简单的触摸屏由一个感测线格栅构成，通过匹配垂直与水平的接触确定触摸的方位。另一类更精确的触摸屏使用充电表面和围绕屏幕外缘的传感器检测电荷变化的量值，准确地指出触摸点位置。第三种类型使用红外发光二极管（LED）和围绕屏幕外缘的传感器。这些发光二极管和传感器建立不可见的红外格栅，用户的手指在屏幕前可使红外光中断。比较 light pen。

touch-sensitive display *n.* **触敏显示器**

See（见）touch screen.

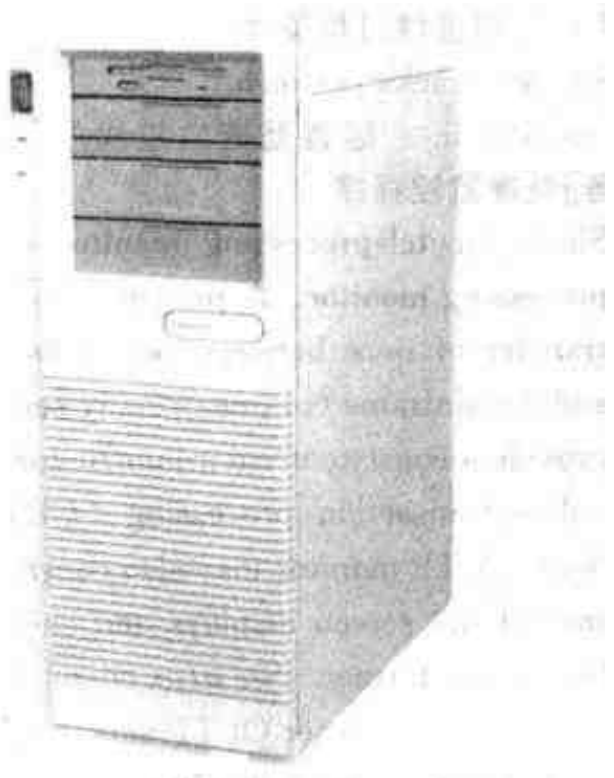
touch-sensitive tablet *n.* **触敏图形输入板**

See（见）touch pad.

touch tone dialing *n.* **按键式拨号（系统），双音频拨号（系统）**

The signaling system used in telephones with touch-tone keypads, in which each digit is associated with two specific frequencies. During dialing, these frequencies—for example, 1336 Hz and 697 Hz for the number 2—are transmitted to the telephone company. *Also called*: DTMF, Dual Tone Multiple Frequency. 用于按键式电话机的信号系统，其中每位数字都具有两个特定的频率。拨号时这些频率（如数字 2 对应的两个频率为 1336 赫兹和 697 赫兹）将被发送给电话公司。也称为 DTMF, Dual Tone Multiple Frequency。

tower *n.* **塔式机箱**



Tower

T

A microcomputer system in which the cabinet for the central processing unit (CPU) is tall, narrow, and deep rather than short, wide, and deep. The motherboard is usually vertical, and the disk drives are often perpendicular to the motherboard. A tower cabinet is at least 24 inches tall. See the illustration. *See also* cabinet microcomputer motherboard. *Compare* minitower. 一种微型计算机系统，其中用于中央处理器(CPU)的机柜是又高又窄又深的，而不是又矮又宽又深的形状。上板通常是垂直放置的，磁盘驱动器往往与上板相互垂直。塔式机柜至少 24 英寸高。参阅本条目的图例。参阅 cabinet microcomputer motherboard。比较 minitower。

TP *n.* **事务处理，交易处理法**

See(见) transaction processing.

TPC *n.* **事务处理委员会，交易处理机构**

See(见) Transaction Processing Council.

TPC-D *n.* **D 类事务处理委员会基准程序**

Acronym for Transaction Processing Council Benchmark **D**. A benchmark standard that addresses a broad range of decision support applications working with complex data structures. *See also* Transaction Processing Council. 为 Transaction Processing Council Benchmark D 的缩略语。一个基准程序标准，涉及一个很宽范围内工作于复杂数据结构的决策支持应用程序。参阅 Transaction Processing Council。

TPI *n.* **磁道(数)每英寸**

See(见) tracks per inch.

TP monitor *n.* **远程处理监控程序[器]；交易[事务]处理监控程序**

Short for **teleprocessing monitor** or **transaction processing monitor**. A program that controls the transfer of data between terminals (or clients) and a mainframe (or one or more servers) so as to provide a consistent environment for one or more online transaction processing (OLTP) applications. A TP monitor may also control the appearance of the screen displays and check input data for proper format. *See also* client (definition 3) mainframe computer OLTP server (definition 1).

为 **teleprocessing monitor** 或 **transaction processing monitor** 的缩写。控制终端(或客户子系统)与大型主机(一个或多个服务器)之间的数据传送的一种程序，从而为一个或多个联机交易处理(OLTP)应用系统提供一个坚实的环境。远程[交易]处理监控程序也控制屏幕显示的出现，并检验输入数据是否符合规定的格式。参阅 client (第 3 个释义) mainframe computer OLTP server (第 1 个释义)。

trace *vb.* **【动】跟踪**

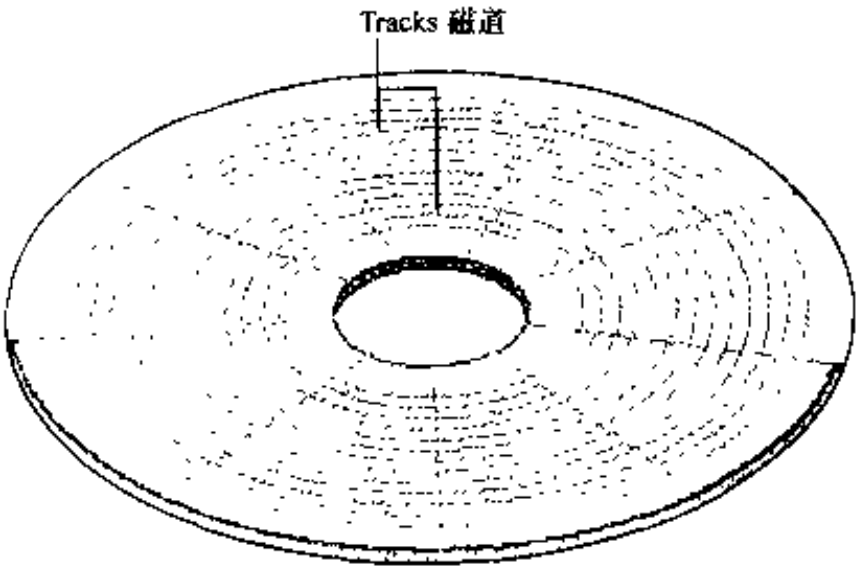
To execute a program in such a way that the sequence of statements being executed can be observed. *See also* debugger single step. 以能观察被执行语句序列的方式执行一个程序。参阅 debugger single step。

traceroute *n.* **路由跟踪(程序)**

A utility that shows the route a packet takes through a network to arrive at a remote host. A traceroute also reports the IP addresses of all intermediate hosts or routers and the time required for the packet to reach each of them. *See also* IP address packet. 一种显示一个数据包通过网络中到达远程主机的路由的程序。路由跟踪(程序)也报告所有中继主机和路由器的 IP 地址及数据到达这些主机所需要的时间。参阅 IP address packet。

track[1] *n.* **磁道**

One of numerous circular data storage areas on a floppy disk or a hard drive, comparable to a groove on a record but not spiral. Tracks, composed of sectors, are recorded on a disk by an operating system during a disk format operation. On other storage media, such as tape, a track runs



Track[1]

parallel to the edge of the medium. See the illustration. 软盘或硬盘上许多圆周形数据存储区域中的一个，可与唱片上的纹道相比拟，但不是螺旋形的。磁道由若干扇区组成，是由操作系统对磁盘格式化时记录在上面的。其他存储媒体（如磁带）上的磁道与媒体的边缘平行。参阅本条目的图例。

track[1] *vb.* 【动】跟[追]踪；定位

1. To follow a path. 沿着一条路径运动。

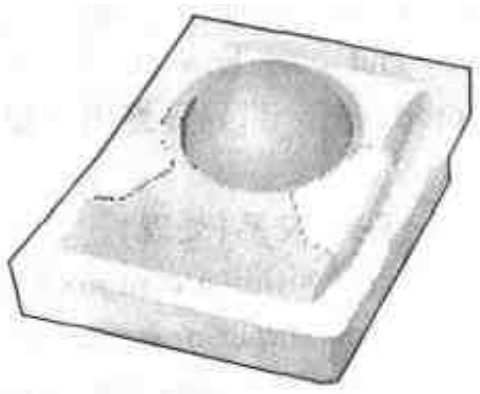
2. In data management, to follow the flow of information through a manual or an automated system. 在数据管理中，通过人工方法或自动系统追随信息的流动。

3. In data storage and retrieval, to follow and read from a recording channel on a disk or a magnetic tape. 在数据存储与检索中，沿着磁盘或磁带上的记录沟道读取信息。

4. In computer graphics, to cause a displayed symbol, such as a pointer, to match on the screen the movements of a mouse or another pointing device. 在计算机图形学中，使一个显示符号（如指针）与鼠标或其他定位装置在屏幕上的运动相匹配。

trackball *n.* 跟踪球

A pointing device that consists of a ball resting on two rollers at right angles to each other, which translate the ball's motion into vertical and horizontal movement on the screen. A trackball also typically has one or more buttons to initiate other actions. A trackball's housing is stationary; its ball is rolled with the hand. See the illustration. *Compare* mechanical mouse. 一种指点器或点击装置，由一个放置在两个互为直角的滚轴上的球组成，这两个滚轴将球的运动转换成屏幕上的垂直和水平移动。典型的跟踪球还有一个或多个按钮，用来启动其他动作。跟踪球的安放位置是固定的，球是用手来转动的。参阅本条目的图例。比较 mechanical mouse。



Trackball

tracked change *n.* 跟踪变化[更改]

A mark that shows where a deletion, insertion, or other editing change has been made in a document. 一种标记，表明文档中在什么地方已经做过删除、插入或其他的编辑更改。

trackpad *n.* 跟踪板

A pointing device consisting of a small, flat pad that is sensitive to touch. Users move the mouse cursor on screen by touching the trackpad and moving their fingers across the trackpad's surface. Such devices are most commonly installed on laptop computers. *See also* pointing device. 一种指点将或点击装置，由一个对触摸敏感的小平板组成。用户通过触摸跟踪板并在跟踪板表面上移动手指，从而移动屏幕上的光标。这种装置常常安装在便携式计算机上。参阅 pointing device。

tracks per inch *n.* 磁道(数)每英寸

The density with which concentric tracks (data storage rings) are recorded or can be recorded in an inch of radius on a disk. The greater the density (the more tracks per inch), the more information a disk can hold. *Acronym*: TPI. 磁盘的一英寸半径上已记录或可记录的同心圆轨道（数据存储环）密度。密度越大（每英寸磁道数越多），磁盘可记录的信息越多。缩略为 TPI。

tractor feed *n.* 履带式输纸(法)

A method of feeding paper through a printer using pins mounted on rotating belts. The pins engage holes near the edges of continuous-form paper and either push or pull the paper through. *See also* continuousform paper. *Compare* pin feed. 利用安装在旋转带上的针脚馈送纸通过打印机的一种方法。针脚与靠近连续式纸边缘的孔咬合，推动或拉动纸通过打印机。参阅 continuousform paper。比较 pin feed。

trademark *n.* 商标

A word, phrase, symbol, or design (or some combination thereof) used to identify a proprietary product, often accompanied by the symbol TM or ®. 用来标识一项专利产品的单词、词组、符号或设计图案（或它们的某些组合），通常还伴随

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有™或®符号。

trade show *n.* 展销(会)

A multivendor sales event or exposition that showcases companies' products. The computer industry has a number of trade shows every year, including COMDEX. 多个供货商参加的销售行为,或展示各公司的各种产品的展览会。计算机界每年都有一定数量的展销会,包括 COMDEX。

traditional newsgroup hierarchy *n.* 传统新闻组层次结构

The seven standard newsgroup categories in Usenet: comp., misc., news., rec., sci., soc., and talk. Newsgroups can be added within the traditional hierarchy only following a formal voting process. *See also* comp. newsgroups misc. newsgroups newsgroup news. newsgroups rec. newsgroups Request for Discussion sci. newsgroups soc. newsgroups talk. newsgroups Usenet. *Compare* alt. newsgroups. 友思网中的 7 个标准新闻组范围:comp.、misc.、news.、rec.、sci.、soc.以及 talk.。只有经过一个正式的投票过程,才可在传统层次结构中加入新闻组。参阅 comp. newsgroups misc. newsgroups newsgroup news. newsgroups rec. newsgroups Request for Discussion sci. newsgroups soc. newsgroups talk. newsgroups Usenet。比较 alt. newsgroups。

traffic *n.* 通信[业务]量

The load carried by a communications link or channel. 通信链路或信道载送的负荷。

traffic management *n.* 流量管理

See(见) ITM.

traffic shaping *n.* 通信流整形(技术)

A technique for allocating bandwidth and preventing packet loss by enforcing prioritization policies on the transmission of data over a network. *Also called*: bandwidth shaping. *See also* bandwidth management bandwidth reservation token passing.

通过规定数据在网上传输的优先级化策略来分配频段和防止数据包丢失的一种技术。也称为 bandwidth shaping。参阅 bandwidth management bandwidth reservation token passing。

trailer *n.* 报尾

Information, typically occupying several bytes, at the tail end of a block (section) of transmitted data and often containing a checksum or other error-checking data useful for confirming the accuracy and status of the transmission. *See also* checksum. *Compare* header (definition 2). 一种传输数据块(段)末端的信息,典型情况占据几个字节,通常包含校验和或者其他差错检验数据,用来确认传输的准确性和状态。参阅 checksum。比较 header(第 2 个释义)。

trailer label *n.* 尾标

1. A small block of information used in tape processing that marks the end of a file or the end of the tape and that can contain other information, such as the number of records in the file or files on the tape. *Compare* header label. 磁带操作中使用的一小块信息,标志一个文件的结束或磁带的结束,还可包含其他信息,如该文件中的记录数或磁带上的文件数。比较 header label

2. A label used in communications data frames that follows the data and might contain an end-ofmessage mark, a checksum, and some synchronization bits. 通信数据帧中使用的一种标号,跟在数据后面,可能还包含一个消息结束标志、一个校验和以及一些同步位。

trailing edge *n.* 后沿

The latter part of an electronic signal. When a digital signal switches from on to off, the transition is the trailing edge of the signal. 一个电信号的后部。当一个数字信号从"接通"转换到"断开"时,其过渡过程就是该信号的后沿。

train[1] *n.* 序列

A sequence of items or events, such as a digital pulse train consisting of transmitted binary signals. 一种项目或事件的顺序,例如由传输的二进制信号组成的一个数字脉冲序列。

train[2] *vb.* 【动】训练,培训

To teach an end user how to use a software or hardware product. 指导最终用户如何使用软件或硬件产品。

transaction *n.* 事务,交易(处理)

A discrete activity within a computer system, such as an entry of a customer order or an update of an inventory item. Transactions are usually associated with database management, order entry, and

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other online systems. 计算机系统内的一个离散的活动，例如输入一个客户订货或更新一个存货清单。交易通常与数据库管理、订货登录及其他在线[联机]系统有关。

transactional e-mail *n.* 交易电子邮件

A form of Web-based marketing in which goods and services are sold to consumers directly from an e-mail message. Unlike traditional e-mail marketing that requires the e-mail recipient to visit the seller's Web site, transactional e-mail allows an entire sales transaction to be completed from within the marketing e-mail. To take advantage of transactional e-mail buying options, the recipient must view the e-mail message in HTML format.

一种基于网络的电子销售形式，在这种方式中，顾客直接利用电子邮件消息购买商品和服务。与传统的电子邮件交易不同(传统方式需要明确电子邮件接收者访问销售商的网站)，它允许整个的交易事务在电子邮件中完成。为利用交易电子邮件的购买选项，收信人必须以 HTML 形式收看电子邮件。

transaction file *n.* 交易[事务]文件

A file that contains the details of transactions, such as items and prices on invoices. It is used to update a master database file. *See also* transaction. *Compare* master file. 一种包含交易细节(如发票上的项目和价格)的文件，用来更新主数据库文件。参阅 transaction。比较 master file。

transaction log *n.* 交易日志

See(见) change file.

transaction processing *n.* 事务处理，交易处理法

A processing method in which transactions are executed immediately after they are received by the system. *Acronym*: TP. *See also* transaction. *Compare* batch processing (definition 3). 一种处理方法，按照这种方法，系统接收交易后立即执行。缩略为 TP。参阅 transaction。比较 batch processing (第 3 个释义)。

Transaction Processing Council *n.* 事务处理委员会，交易处理机构

A group of hardware and software vendors with the goal of publishing benchmark standards. *Acronym*: TPC. 一个硬件和软件营销商组织，其目标是发行基准程序标准。缩略为 TPC。

transaction processing monitor *n.* 交易[事务]处理监控程序

See(见) TP monitor.

Transaction Tracking System *n.* 事务跟踪系统

See(见) TTS (第 2 个释义).

Transact-SQL *n.* 交易式 SQL 语言

A query language. Transact-SQL is sophisticated SQL dialect loaded with additional features beyond what is defined in the ANSI SQL 92 Standard. *Also called*: T-SQL, TSQL. 一种查询语言，交易式 SQL 语言是高级的 SQL 数据库语言，内装一些附加的功能部件，超过了美国国家标准学会(ANSI) SQL 92 标准中规定的内容。也称为 T-SQL, TSQL。

transceiver *n.* 收发器

Short for **transmitter/receiver**. A device that can both transmit and receive signals. On LANs (local area networks), a transceiver is the device that connects a computer to the network and that converts signals to and from parallel and serial form.

为 **transmitter/receiver** 的缩写。一种既能发送信号也能接收信号的设备。在局域网络中，收发器是将计算机连接到网络的设备，并能够实现信号在并行和串行形式间的转换。

transceiver cable *n.* 收发器电缆

A cable that is used to connect a host adapter within a computer to a LAN (local area network). *See also* AUI cable LAN. 一条用来将计算机内主适配器连接到局域网(LAN)的电缆。参阅 AUI cable LAN。

transducer *n.* 换能器

A device that converts one form of energy into another. Electronic transducers either convert electric energy to another form of energy or convert nonelectric to electric energy. 一种将能量从一种形式转换成另一种形式的装置。电子换能器可将电能转换成另一种形式的能量，也可将非电能转换成电能。

transfer¹ *n.* 传送[输]，转移

1. The movement of data from one location to another. 将数据从一个地点移动到另一个地点。

2. The passing of program control from one portion of code to another. 将程序控制权从一部分代码传递到另一部分。

transfer² *vb.* 【动】传送

To move data from one place to another, especially within a single computer. *Compare* transmit.

把数据从一个存储位置移动到另一个存储位置，尤指一台计算机内部。比较 transmit。

transfer rate *n.* 传送速率

The rate at which a circuit or a communications channel transfers information from source to destination, as over a network or to and from a disk drive. Transfer rate is measured in units of information per unit of time—for example, bits per second or characters per second—and can be measured either as a raw rate, which is the maximum transfer speed, or as an average rate, which includes gaps between blocks of data as part of the transmission time. 一个电路或信道从信源到信宿(在网上或在磁盘驱动器之间)传送信息的速率。传送速率由单位时间内的信息单位来量度，例如位每秒或字符每秒，并且可以用原始速率或者平均速率来量度，前者即最大传送速度，后者是包括数据块之间的间隙时间在内的平均速率。

transfer statement *n.* 转移语句

A statement in a programming language that transfers the flow of execution to another location in the program. *See also* branch instruction, CALL statement, GOTO statement, jump instruction. 程序设计语言中的一类语句，将执行流程转移到程序中的另一个位置。参阅 branch instruction, CALL statement, GOTO statement, jump instruction。

transfer time *n.* 传送时间

The time elapsed between the start of a data transfer operation and its completion. 从数据传送操作开始到结束之间经过的时间。

transform *vb.* 【动】变换

1. To change the appearance or format of data without altering its content; that is, to encode information according to predefined rules. 改变数据的外部特性或格式，而不改变其内容；即按预先定义的规则对信息进行编码。

2. In mathematics and computer graphics, to alter the position, size, or nature of an object by moving it to another location (translation), making it larger or smaller (scaling), turning it (rotation), changing its description from one type of coordinate system to another, and so on. 在数学和计算机图形学中，通过移动一个对象的位置(转换)、放大或缩小(换算)、转动(旋转)以及改变描述该对象的坐标系统等手段，改变一个对象的位置、大小或性质。

transformer *n.* 变压器

A device used to change the voltage of an alternating current signal or to change the impedance of an alternating current circuit. 一种用来改变交流信号电压或交流电路阻抗的装置。

transient *adj.* 【修】暂态，瞬变

1. Fleeting, temporary, or unpredictable. 短暂的、暂时的或不可预料的。

2. Of or pertaining to the region of memory used for programs, such as applications, that are read from disk storage and that reside in memory temporarily until they are replaced by other programs. In this context, *transient* can also refer to the programs themselves. 用于修饰或说明程序使用的内存区域，例如把应用程序从磁盘存储器中读出来，并暂时存放在内存中，直到它们被其他程序代替。在这种上下环境中，暂态也可以指程序本身。

3. In electronics, of or pertaining to a short-lived, abnormal, and unpredictable increase in power supply, such as a voltage spike or surge. *Transient time* is the interval during which a change in current or voltage is building up or decaying. 在电子学中，用于修饰或说明一个短时间存在的、异常的并且不可预料的电源增量，如电压尖峰或浪涌。暂态时间是电流或电压增长或衰减的持续时间。

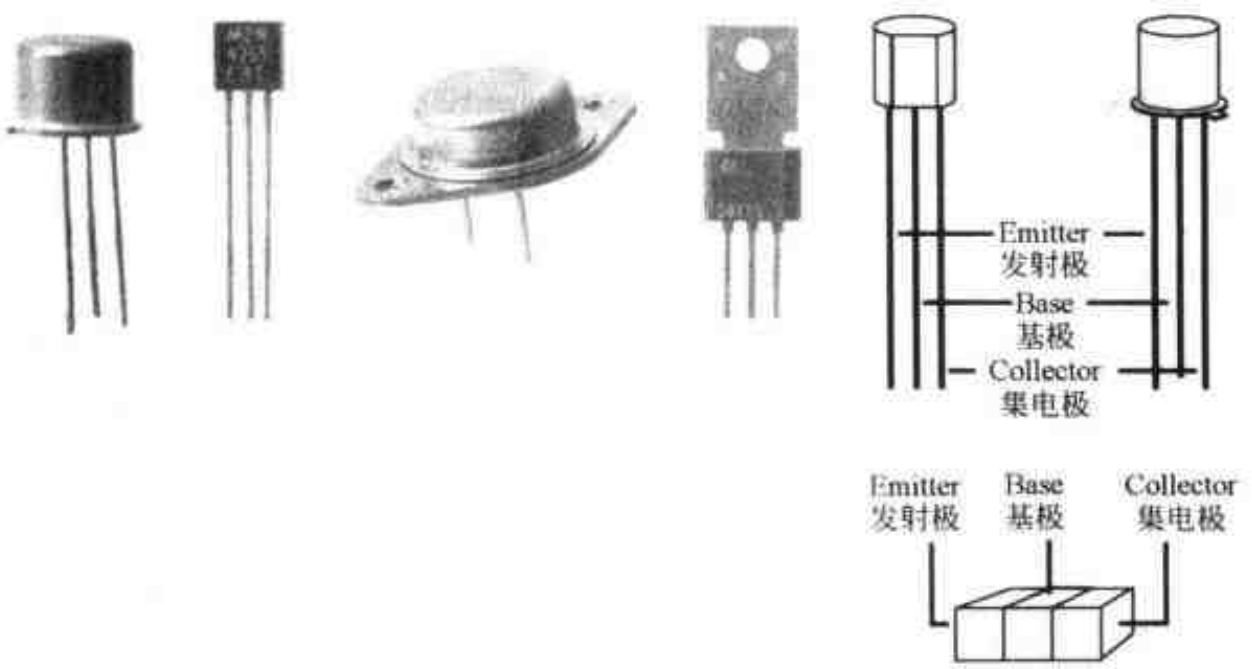
transient suppressor *n.* 瞬变抑制电路

A circuit designed to reduce or eliminate unwanted electrical signals or voltages. 设计用来减小或消除不希望有的电子信号或电压的电路。

transistor *n.* 晶体管

Short for **transfer resistor**. A solid-state circuit component, usually with three leads, in which a voltage or a current controls the flow of another current. The transistor can serve many functions, including those of amplifier, switch, and oscillator, and is a fundamental component of almost all modern electronics. See the illustration. *See also*

base (definition 3) FET NPN transistor PNP transistor. 为 **tran**sfer re**sistor** 的缩写。一种固态电路元件，通常有三根引线，用一个电压或电流控制另一电流的流动。晶体管可提供许多功能，包括放大器、开关和振荡器，是几乎所有现代电子学的基础元件。参阅本条目的图例。参阅 base (第 3 个释义) FET NPN transistor PNP transistor。



Transistor

transistor-transistor logic *n.* **晶体管—晶体管逻辑**

A type of bipolar circuit design that utilizes transistors connected to each other either directly or through resistors. Transistor-transistor logic offers high speed and good noise immunity and is used in many digital circuits. A large number of transistortransistor logic gates can be fabricated on a single integrated circuit. *Acronym*: TTL. 一类双极型电路设计，利用了直接互连或通过电阻连接的晶体管。晶体管—晶体管逻辑具有很高的速度和良好的抗干扰性能，用在许多数字电路中。在一个集成电路上可以装配大量的晶体管—晶体管逻辑门。缩略为 TTL。

transitive trust *n.* **传递信任**

The standard type of trust relationship between Windows domains in a domain tree or forest. When a domain joins an existing forest or domain tree, a transitive trust is automatically established. Transitive trusts are always two-way relationships. This series of trusts, between parent and child domains in a domain tree and between root domains of domain trees in a forest, allows all domains in a forest to trust each other for the purposes of authentication. For example, if domain A trusts domain B and domain B trusts domain C, then domain A trusts domain C. *See also* domain forest oneway trust two-way trust. 在域树或域林中各 Windows 域之间的一种标准类型的信任关系。当一个域加入到另一个已存在的域林或域树中时，这种传递信任关系就自动建立起来了。传递信任总是双向的，这一系列的信任，包括在一个域树中的父域与子域以及域林中不同根域之间的信任，它允许域林中的所有域相互信任，比如，若域 A 信任域 B 且域 B 信任域 C，则域 A 也信任域 C。参阅 domain forest oneway trust two-way trust。

translate *vb.* **【动】翻译；平移**

1. In programming, to convert a program from one language to another. Translation is performed by special programs such as compilers, assemblers, and interpreters. 在程序设计中，将程序从一种语言转换成另一种语言。翻译是通过编译程序、汇编程序或解释程序等专用程序来实现的。

2. In computer graphics, to move an image in the "space" represented on the display, without turning (rotating) the image. 在计算机图形学中，在显示器上表达的"空间"中移动一个图像，但不使其旋转。

translated file *n.* **已转换文件**

A file containing data that has been changed from

binary (8-bit) format to ASCII (7-bit) format. BinHex and uuencode both translate binary files into ASCII. Such translation is necessary to transmit data through systems (such as e-mail) that may not preserve the eighth bit of each byte. A translated file must be decoded to its binary form before being used. *See also* BinHex uuencode.

一种文件，它所包含的数据已从二进制格式(8位)变成 ASCII 格式(7 位)。BinHex 程序和 uuencode 程序都能将二进制文件转换成 ASCII 文件。对通过那些不能保存每个字节中的 8 个位的系统(如电子函[邮]件)进行的数据传输而言，这种转换是必要的。已转换文件在使用前必须解码成它的二进制形式。参阅 BinHex uuencode。

translator *n.* **翻译程序**

A program that translates one language or data format into another. 将一种语言或数据格式翻译成另一种的程序。

transmission channel *n.* **传输信道**

See(见) channel.

Transmission Control Protocol *n.* **传输控制协议**

See(见) TCP.

Transmission Control Protocol/Internet Protocol *n.* **传输控制协议-网际协议**

See(见) TCP/IP.

transmit *vb.* **【动】发[传]送**

To send information over a communications line or a circuit. Computer transmissions can take place in the following ways: asynchronous (variable timing) or synchronous (exact timing); serial (essentially, bit by bit) or parallel (byte by byte; a group of bits at once); duplex or full-duplex (simultaneous two-way communication), half-duplex (two-way communication in one direction at a time), or simplex (one-way communication only); and burst (intermittent transmission of blocks of information). *Compare* transfer[2]. 经过通信线路或电路发送信息。计算机传送可按下列方法进行：异步方式(采用可变定时技术)或同步方式(采用精确定时技术)；串行方式(本质上指一个比特接一个比特发送)或并行方式(一个字节接一个字节发送或一组多个比特一次发送)；双工或全双工方式(两方向同时通信)、半双工方式(每次只能单向发送的双向通信)或单工方式(仅能固定向一个方向发送)；突发方式(间断地传输成组信息)。比较 transfer[2]。

Transmit Data *n.* **发送数据(线)**

See(见) TXD.

transmitter *n.* **发送设备**

Any circuit or electronic device designed to send electrically encoded data to another location. 任何设计用于向另一地点发送电子编码数据的电路或电子设备。

transparency *n.* **透明性**

The quality that defines how much light passes through an object's pixels. If an object is 100 percent transparent, light passes through it completely and renders the object invisible; in other words, you can see through the object. 描述有多少光线通过一个物体像素的特性。如一个物体100%透明，光线就可完全通过它并使它不可见；用另一句话说就是：能够看穿该物体。

transparency scanner *n.* **透明扫描仪**

See(见) scanner.

transparent *adj.* **【修】 透明**

1. In computer use, of, pertaining to, or characteristic of a device, function, or part of a program that works so smoothly and easily that it is invisible to the user. For example, the ability of one application to use files created by another is transparent if the user encounters no difficulty in opening, reading, or using the second program's files or does not even know the use is occurring. 在计算机应用中，用于修饰或说明设备、函数或程序的一部分平稳、方便地工作，以至于对用户不可见的特性。例如，倘若一个应用程序的用户在打开、读取或使用另一程序的文件时未遇到困难，或者甚至未察觉到正在使用，则称该应用程序使用另一应用程序创建的文件的能力是透明的。

2. In communications, of, pertaining to, or characteristic of a mode of transmission in which data can include any characters, including device-control characters, without the possibility of misinterpretation by the receiving station. For example, the receiving station will not end a transparent transmission until it receives a character in the data that indicates end of transmission. Thus, there is no danger of the receiving station ending

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communications prematurely. 在通信中，用于修饰或说明一种传输模式，在这种模式下，数据可包含任何字符，包括设备控制字符，但不会被接收站误解。例如，接收站只有在接收到数据中有一个指示传输结束的字符时，才会终止透明传输。这样，接收站就不会过早地结束通信。

3. In computer graphics, of, pertaining to, or characteristic of the lack of color in a particular region of an image so that the background color of the display shows through. 在计算机图形学中，用于修饰或说明图像中某个特定区域缺少颜色，因而可透过图像看到背景色的情况。

transponder *n.* **转发器**

A transceiver in a communications satellite that receives a signal from an earth station and retransmits it on a different frequency to one or more other earth stations. 通信卫星上的一个收发器，它接收来自地面站的信号，并将其以不同频率转发到一个或多个其他地面站。

transportable computer *n.* **便携式计算机**

See(见) portable computer.

transport layer *n.* **传输层**

The fourth of the seven layers in the International Organization for Standardization's Open Systems Interconnection (OSI) reference model for standardizing computer-to-computer communications. The transport layer is one level above the network layer and is responsible for both quality of service and accurate delivery of information. Among the tasks performed on this layer are error detection and correction. See the illustration. *See also* ISO/OSI reference model. 国际标准化组织为计算机之间的标准化通信而制定的开放系统互连(OSI)七层模型中的第四层。传输层比网络层高一层，既负责服务质量，又负责信息的准确投递。在这一层执行的任务包括差错检测与纠正。参阅本条目的图例。参阅 ISO/OSI reference model。

ISO/OSI MODEL

ISO/OSI Layer	*Focus*
Application (highest level)	Program-to program transfer of information
Presentation	Text formatting and display, code conversion
Session	Establishing, maintaining, and coordinating communication
Transport	**Accurate delivery, service quality**
Network	Transport routes, message handling and transfer
Data-link	Cooding, addressing, and transmitting information
Physical	Hardware connections

ISO/OSI 模型

ISO/OSI 划分的层	功　用
应用层(最高层)	信息在程序到程序上进行传输
表示层	正文的格式化和显示，代码的转换
话路层	建立、维护并协助(双方的)通信
运输层	**准确传递，服务质量**
网路层	运输的路由(即线路)，报文的处理和传送
数据链路层	对信息进行编码，编址和传输
物理层	硬件的连接

Transport Layer Security *n.* **传输层安全(协议)**

See(见) TLS.

transpose[1] *n.* **转置**

The result of rotating a matrix. 矩阵旋转的结果。

transpose[2] *vb.* **【动】转置；对调**

1. To reverse, as the order of the letters *h* and *t* in *hte*, in correcting the spelling of *the*; or reversing two wires in a circuit. 交换位置，例如为了纠正 the 的拼写方法，将"hte"中的 h 和 t 交换顺序；或交换一个电路中两条导线的位置。

2. In mathematics and spreadsheets, to rotate a matrix (a rectangular array of numbers) about a diagonal axis. 在数学和电子表格中，指相对于对角线轴旋转一个矩阵(矩形数字阵列)的操作。

transputer *n.* **晶体管计算机，单片机**

Short for **transistor computer**. A complete computer on a single chip, including RAM and an FPU, designed as a building block for parallel

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computing systems. 为 **transistor computer** 的缩写。单个芯片上实现的完整功能计算机，包括 RAM 和 FPU，设计作为并行计算系统的一个构件块。

trap¹ *n.* **陷阱，中断**

See(见) interrupt.

trap² *vb.* **【动】设陷阱，捕获，中断执行；叠色**

1. To intercept an action or event before it occurs, usually in order to do something else. Trapping is commonly used by debuggers to allow interruption of program execution at a given spot. *See also* interrupt interrupt handler. 在一个活动或事件发生之前将其截止，通常是为了执行另外一件事。设陷阱普遍用于程序调试，允许在给定的点上中断程序的执行。参阅 interrupt interrupt handler。

2. To slightly overlap adjacent colors in preparing material for printing. Page layout and prepress programs trap color to prevent gaps between colors caused by minor variations in registration during printing. 在准备印刷材料的过程中，少量重叠相邻的各种颜色。页面布局和各种预印程序在印刷过程中交叠颜色以防止少量配色变化而引起的各种颜色之间的空隙发生。

trapdoor *n.* **陷门**

See(见) back door.

trap handler *n.* **陷阱处理程序**

See(见) interrupt handler.

Trash *n.* **废纸篓(图标)，垃圾箱**

An icon on the screen in the Macintosh Finder, resembling a garbage can. To delete a file or eject a diskette, the user drags the icon for the file or diskette to the Trash. However, until the user shuts down the system or chooses the menu option "Empty Trash," a file in the Trash is not actually deleted; the user can retrieve it by double-clicking the Trash icon and dragging the file's icon out of the resulting window. *Compare* Recycle Bin. 在 Macintosh 计算机 Finder 程序屏幕上的一个图标，外形像一个垃圾筒。要删除一个文件或弹出磁盘，用户只要把文件或磁盘的图标拖到废纸篓即可。然而，在用户关闭系统或选择选单项"清空废纸篓"之前，在废纸篓中的文件并未实际地删除；用户可以通过双击废纸篓图标并把文件图标从结果视窗中拖出的方法恢复这些文件。比较 Recycle Bin。

traverse *vb.* **【动】遍历**

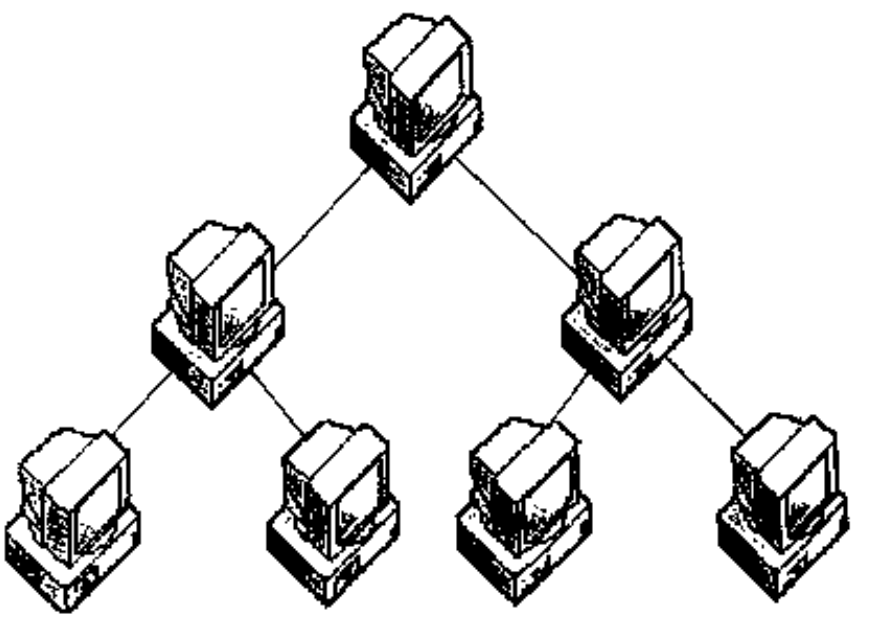
In programming, to access in a particular order all of the nodes of a tree or similar data structure. 在程序设计中，按某种特定的顺序访问一棵树或类似数据结构中的所有结点的操作。

tree *n.* **树**

A data structure containing zero or more nodes that are linked together in a hierarchical fashion. If there are any nodes, one node is the root; each node except the root is the child of one and only one other node; and each node has zero or more nodes as children. *See also* child (definition 2) graph leaf node (definition 3) parent/child (definition 2) root. 一种数据结构，包含着零个或多个结点，它们以一种层次方式链接在一起。如果存在结点，其中一个结点为根；除根结点以外的每个结点都是某个结点的孩子，而且只能是一个结点的孩子；每个结点都有零个或多个结点作为它的孩子。参阅 child (第 2 个释义) graph leaf node (第 3 个释义) parent/child (第 2 个释义) root。

tree network *n.* **树形网络**

A topology for a local area network (LAN) in which one machine is connected to one or more other machines, each of which is connected to one or more others, and so on, so that the structure formed by the network resembles that of a tree. See the illustration. *See also* bus network distributed network ring network star network token ring network topology. 局域网络(LAN)的一种拓扑结构，其中某一台机器与另一台或多台相连，



Tree network

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它所连接的每台机器又连接到另外的一台或多台，依次类推，由此而形成的网络结构外形像一棵树。参阅本条目的图例。参阅 bus network distributed network ring network star network token ring network topology。

tree search *n.* 树搜索

A search procedure performed on a tree data structure. At each step of the search, a tree search is able to determine, by the value in a particular node, which branches of the tree to eliminate, without searching those branches themselves. *See also* branch (definition 1) tree structure. 在树形数据结构上执行的搜索过程。在搜索的每一步，根据某个特定结点的值，一次树搜索能确定树的哪个分枝可消去，而不必搜索那些分枝本身。参阅 branch（第 1 个释义）tree structure。

tree structure *n.* 树结构

Any structure that has the essential organizational properties of a tree. *See also* tree. 具有树的基本组织特性的任何结构。参阅 tree。

tree view *n.* 树视图

A hierarchical representation of the folders, files, disk drives, and other resources connected to a computer or network. For example, Windows Explorer uses a tree view to display the resources that are attached to a computer or a network. *See also* resource. 一种文件夹、文件、磁盘和其他与计算机或网络相连的资源的隶属关系的一种层次表示形式。例如，Windows 资源管理器用树视图来显示与计算机或与网络连接在一起的资源。参阅 resource。

trellis-coded modulation *n.* 格栅编码调制

An enhanced form of quadrature amplitude modulation that is used by modems that operate at or above 9,600 bps (bits per second). Trelliscoded modulation encodes information as unique sets of bits associated with changes in both the phase and amplitude of the carrier, as well as using extra signal points for error-checking bits. *Acronym*: TCM. *See also* quadrature amplitude modulation.

正交调幅的一种增强形式，用于工作在 9600 bps 或更高速率上的调制解调器，并将信息编码成与载波相位和幅度变化相关的唯一位组合，还利用额外的信号点作为差错检验位。缩略为 TCM。参阅 quadrature amplitude modulation。

trendline *n.* 走势线

A graphic representation of trends in data series, such as a line sloping upward to represent increased sales over a period of months. Trendlines are used for the study of problems of prediction. *Also called*: regression analysis. 在数据系列中，数据走向的一种图形表示形式，例如，用一条向上倾斜的曲线表示在某几个月的期间内销售额的增加。走势线主要用来研究预测问题。也称为 regression analysis。

triage[1] *n.* 分类[级]

The process of prioritizing projects or elements of a project (such as bug fixes) to ensure that available resources are assigned in the most effective, time-efficient, and cost-efficient manner. Traditionally, triage has referred to the prioritization of treatment to the wounded during wartime or medical disaster situations. More recently, the term also refers to anticipating and preventing computer system crashes brought on by the Year 2000 (Y2K) problem. *See also* Year 2000 Problem. 对各项目或各项目元素（如出错修正）进行优先排序的过程或方法，从而确保以最有效、最省时以及最低成本的方式分配可用资源。在传统意义上，分级处理是指在战争或灾难情况下根据紧迫性和救活的可能性等决定那些伤员优先治疗的方法。现在，该术语还用来指预防因 2000 年问题可能引起的系统崩溃。参阅 Year 2000 Problem。

triage[2] *vb.* 【动】筛选，分类[级]

To identify and prioritize the elements of a project or problem to order them in a way that makes best use of labor, funds, and other resources. 确定并排列出一个方案或问题中各项的优先顺序，以便最大效率地利用劳动力、资金及其他资源。

tri-band phone *n.* 三频电话

A wireless phone designed for international travel. Tri-band phones broadcast on the personal communication service (PCS) frequency used in North America as well as PCS frequencies used in other regions of the world. 设计用于国际旅行的一种无线电话。个人通信服务（PCS）三频电话广播被广泛应用于北美及世界其他区域。。

trichromatic *adj.* 【修】三色

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Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of a system that uses three colors (red, green, and blue in computer graphics) to create all other colors. *See also* color model. 用于修饰或说明一种系统，此系统使用三种颜色(计算机图形学中用红、绿、蓝色)创建所有其他颜色。参阅 color model。

trigger¹ *n.* 触发器[程序]

1. In a database, an action that causes a procedure to be carried out automatically when a user attempts to modify data. A trigger can instruct the database system to take a specific action, depending on the particular change attempted. Incorrect, unwanted, or unauthorized changes can thereby be prevented, helping to maintain the integrity of the database. 在数据库中，当用户企图修改数据时，引起某个程序自动执行的一种活动。根据试图对数据库的特定修改，触发器能指示数据库系统执行一项特定的动作。因而能防止不正确的、不希望的或未授权的变化发生，有助于维持数据库的完整性。

2. A function built into a virus or worm that controls the release of a malicious payload or similar event. The trigger may be activated at a predetermined time or date or in response to a user-initiated event, such as opening a specific program or file. In some cases, the trigger may reset itself repeatedly until the virus is neutralized. 一种构建在计算机病毒或出现蠕虫之中的操作程序，用以控制恶意的工作负荷或类似事件的释放。在某特定的时刻或日期，或响应用户启动的事件(例如打开某个特定的程序或文件)，就可能激活这样的触发程序。有些情况下，这种触发程序可以不断地重新设置自身直到病毒被抑止为止。

trigger² *vb.* 【动】触[引]发

To activate a function or program, such as the release of a virus payload, in response to a specific event, date, or time. 激活一个函数(即操作程序)或程序，例如释放病毒的有效负荷，以响应某个特定的事件、日期或时间。

trigonometry *n.* 三角学

The branch of mathematics dealing with arcs and angles, expressed in functions (for example, sine and cosine) that show relationships—for example, between two sides of a right triangle or between two complementary angles. 数学中处理弧和角的一个分支学科，以函数(例如正弦和余弦)的形式表示关系，例如一个直角的两条边之间的关系，或者两个补角之间的关系。

trilinear filtering *n.* 三线过滤[技术]

A technique used in 3-D computer game rendering and other digital animation applications that produces the illusion of depth of field by making distant objects less distinct and detailed than nearer objects. 一种在三维计算机游戏和其他一些数字动画应用程序中使用的技术，它通过使相距较远的物体的差别比相距较近的物体的差别更模糊和粗略的处理技术使人对场景深度产生错觉。

tri-mode phone *n.* 三频[模式]电话

A wireless phone that broadcasts on 1900 MHz personal communication service (PCS), 800 MHz digital cellular networks, and 800 MHz analog networks. 一种无线电话，可以为如下三种情况下广播(通话)：1900MHz 的个人通信服务系统(PCS)、800MHz 的数字蜂窝网线以及 800MHz 的模拟网络。

triple-pass scanner *n.* 三遍扫描仪

A color scanner that performs one scanning pass on an image for each of the three primary colors of light (red, green, and blue). *See also* color scanner. 一种彩色扫描仪，扫描图像时对三基色光(红、绿、蓝)的每一种需要执行一遍扫描。参阅 color scanner。

tristimulus values *n.* 三色值

In color graphics, the varying amounts of three colors, such as red, blue, and green, that are combined to produce another color. *See also* color color model. 在彩色图形学中，三种颜色(如红、绿、蓝)的变化量，组合起来可产生另一种颜色。参阅 color color model。

Trivial File Transfer Protocol *n.* 小型文件传输协议

A simplified version of File Transfer Protocol (FTP) that provides basic file transfer with no user authentication and is often used to download the initial files needed to begin an installation process. *Acronym*: TFTP. *See also* communications protocol. 一种文件传输协议的简单版本。它支持文件传输的基本功能而无须用户认证。它通常用于下载开始安装过程必需的初始化

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文件。缩略为 TFTP。参阅 communications protocol。

troff *n.* 编辑与格式化程序

Short for typesetting run off. A UNIX text formatter often used to format man pages. *See also* ma n pages RUNOFF. *Compare* TeX. 为 typesetting run off 的缩写。一个 UNIX 文本格式化程序，常用来对人工页面格式化。参阅 ma n pages RUNOFF。比较 TeX。

Trojan horse *n.* "特洛伊木马"程序

A destructive program disguised as a game, utility, or application. When run, a Trojan horse does something harmful to the computer system while appearing to do something useful. *See also* virus worm. 一种伪装成游戏、实用程序或应用程序的破坏性程序。当特洛伊木马运行时，表面上正在做有用的事情，实际上正在做对计算机系统有害的事情。参阅 virus worm。

troll *vb.* 【动】"投饵"，引人关注

To post a message in a newsgroup or other online conference in the hopes that somebody else will consider the original message so outrageous that it demands a heated reply. A classic example of trolling is an article in favor of torturing cats posted in a pet lovers' newsgroup. *See also* YHBT.

在新闻组或其他联机会议中投寄一份消息，希望其他人认为该原始的消息令人生厌，因而可以收到大量回答。一个传统例子是向宠物爱好者新闻组投寄的一篇关于喜欢卷毛猫的稿件。参阅 YHBT。

troubleshoot *vb.* 【动】故障查找及排除

To isolate the source of a problem in a program, computer system, or network and remedy it. 隔离程序、计算机系统或网络中的故障源，并将其排除。

troubleshooter *n.* 故障排除人员

A person trained and hired to find and resolve problems or breakdowns in machinery and technical equipment or systems. Troubleshooters often work as short-term consultants or freelancers because many organizations and businesses regard troubleshooting as a shortterm effort or possibly an exceptional—unplanned—part of a project or system. *See also* troubleshoot. 经过培训受雇查找并解决机械或技术设备所出现的问题或系统崩溃故障的人。这些人员通常以担任短期顾问或兼职的方式工作，原因是许多单位都把故障排除作为一种短期工作来对待，或认为它可能是设计或系统上一种没有预见到的异常情况。参阅 troubleshoot。

trouble ticket *n.* 故障报告表

A report of a problem with a particular device or system that is tracked through the workflow process. Originally written on paper, electronic trouble tickets are featured by many workflow and help desk applications. *See also* help desk (definition 2) workflow application. 关于某个特定设备或系统中故障的一个报告，该设备或系统是通过工作流进程跟踪的。最初的故障报告表是写在纸上的，电子故障报告表则具有许多工作流和帮助式桌面应用程序的功能。参阅 help desk（第 2 个释义）workflow application。

True BASIC *n.* True Basic 语言

A version of Basic created in 1983 by John Kemeny and Thomas Kurtz, the creators of the original Basic, to standardize and modernize the language. True BASIC is a compiled, structured version of Basic that does not require line numbers. True BASIC includes advanced control structures that make structured programming possible. *See also* Basic structured programming. Basic 语言的一个版本，由最初 Basic 语言的创建者 John Kemeny 和 Thomas Kurtz 于 1983 年创建，希望使该语言标准化和现代化。True Basic 是 Basic 的一个编译型、结构化版本，不要求行号，具有能产生结构化编程功能的先进的控制结构。参阅 Basic structured programming。

true color *n.* 真彩色

See(见) 24-bit color.

true complement *n.* 真补码

See(见) complement.

TrueType *n.* TrueType 字型[体]

An outline font technology introduced by Apple Computer, Inc., in 1991 and by Microsoft Corporation in 1992 as a means of including high-grade fonts within the Macintosh and Windows operating systems. TrueType is a WYSIWYG font technology, which means that the printed output of

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TrueType fonts is identical to what appears on the screen. *See also* bitmapped font outline font PostScript. 由 Apple 计算机公司于 1991 年提出，微软公司于 1992 年提出的一项轮廓字型技术，作为 Apple 公司 Macintosh 系统和微软公司 Windows 系统内包含的一种高级字型。TrueType 字型是一种 WYSIWYG(所见即所得)字型技术，这意味着 TrueType 字型的打印输出与屏幕上看到的一致。参阅 bitmapped font outline font PostScript。

TrueType Open version 2 *n.* **第二版 TrueType Open [开放真实字形]**

See(见) OpenType.

truncate *vb.* **【动】截尾[断]，舍位**

To cut off the beginning or end of a series of characters or numbers; specifically, to eliminate one or more of the least significant (typically rightmost) digits. In truncation, numbers are simply eliminated, unlike rounding, in which the rightmost digit might be incremented to preserve accuracy. *Compare* round. 截去一串字符或数字的开头或结尾；特别是去掉一个或多个最低有效(典型情况是最右边的)数字。在截取操作中，数字只是简单地去掉，与舍入操作不同，舍入操作中最右边的数字有可能进位以保留精度。比较 round。

trunk *n.* **干线**

1. In communications, a channel connecting two switching stations. A trunk usually carries a large number of calls at the same time. 在通信技术中，一种连接两个交换站的信道。一条干线通常可载送同时发生的大量呼叫。

2. In networking, the cable forming the main communications path on a network. On a bus network, the single cable to which all nodes connect. *See also* backbone. 在网络技术中，形成网络中主通信路径的线缆。在总线型网络中，单独一条线缆连接所有的网点。参阅 backbone。

trunking *n.* **链路聚集(技术，方法)**

See(见) link aggregation.

Trusted Computing Base *n.* **置信计算库**

See(见) TCB.

trust relationship *n.* **信任关系**

A logical relationship established between domains to allow pass-through authentication, in which a trusting domain honors the logon authentications of a trusted domain. User accounts and global groups defined in a trusted domain can be given rights and permissions in a trusting domain, even though the user accounts or groups don't exist in the trusting domain's directory. *See also* authentication domain group permission user account. 在各域之间建立的一种逻辑信任关系。它允许让一个可信域给被信任域一个登录授权来通过认证。定义在一个被信任域中的用户账户和全局组在可信域中可以被授予某种许可，尽管用户账户和全局组可能并不存在于可信域的目录中。参阅 authentication domain group permission user account。

truth table *n.* **真值表**

A table showing the value of a Boolean expression for each of the possible combinations of variable values in the expression. *See also* AND Boolean operator exclusive OR NOT OR. 显示一个布尔表达式取值的一张表，表达式中变量值的每一种可能组合均列在表中。参阅 AND Boolean operator exclusive OR NOT OR。

try *n.* **Java 关键字 try**

A keyword used in the Java programming language to define a block of statements that may throw a Java language exception. If an exception is thrown, an optional "catch" block can handle specific exceptions thrown within the "try" block. Also, an optional "finally" block will be executed regardless of whether an exception is thrown. *See also* block catch exception finally. Java 程序语言中的一个关键字，用来定义一个声明块，以便抛出一个 Java 异常。如果一个 Java 异常被抛出，一个可选的"Catch"块可以在"Try"块内处理特定的抛出。同样的，不管异常是否被抛出，可选的"Finally"块都将被执行。参阅 block catch exception finally。

TSAPI *n.* **电话服务应用程序编程接口(标准)**

Acronym for Telephony Services Application Programming Interface. The set of standards for the interface between a large telephone system and a computer network server, developed by Novell and AT&T and supported by many telephone equipment manufacturers and software developers.

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Compare TAPI. 为 Telephony Services Application Programming Interface 的缩略语。大型电话系统与计算机网络服务机构之间接口的一组标准，由 Novell 公司和 AT&T 公司提出，受到许多电话设备制造商和软件开发商支持。比较 TAPI。

TSP *n.* **电话服务提供程序**

See(见) Telephony Service Provider.

TSPI *n.* **电话服务提供程序接口**

See(见) Telephony Service Provider Interface.

T-SQL 或 TSQL *n.* **交易式 SQL 语言**

See(见) Transact-SQL.

TSR *n.* **常驻内存[结束并驻留]程序**

Acronym for terminate-and-stay-resident. A program that remains loaded in memory even when it is not running, so that it can be quickly invoked for a specific task performed while another program is operating. Typically, these programs are used with operating systems that are not multitasking, such as MS-DOS. *See also* hot key. 为 terminate-and-stay-resident 的缩略语。一种程序，即使不运行时，也装载在内存中，因而当其他程序正在操作时，可快速调用它来完成某项特定任务，典型情况下，这样的程序与不执行多任务处理的操作系统(如 MS-DOS)结合使用。参阅 hot key。

TSV *n.* **TSV 文件扩展名**

Filename extension, short for tab separated values, assigned to text files containing tabular (row and column) data of the type stored in database fields. As the name indicates, individual data entries are separated by tabs. *Compare* CSV (definition 3). 一种文件扩展名，为 tab separated values(制表符分隔值)的缩写，这种文件包含有表格式数据(行列形式)，即存储在数据库字段中类型的数据。顾名思义，其中的各个数据项由制表符隔开。比较 CSV (第 3 个释义)。

TTFN *n.* **暂时离开**

Acronym for Ta ta for now. An expression sometimes used in Internet discussion groups, such as Internet Relay Chat (IRC), to signal a participant's temporary departure from the group. *See also* IRC. 为 Ta ta for now 的缩略语。一种措辞，有时用在因特网讨论组中，例如因特网在线聊天系统(IRC)，用来标明某个参加者暂时离开讨论组。参阅 IRC。

TTL *n.* **生存期；晶体管一晶体管逻辑(电路)**

See(见) Time to Live transistor-transistor logic.

TTS *n.* **文本语音[言语](转换)；事务跟踪系统**

1. Acronym for Text-to-Speech. The process of converting digital text into speech output. TTS is used extensively in fax, e-mail, and other services for the blind, and for telephone-based informational and financial services. 为 Text-to-Speech 的缩略语。将数字文本转换为语音输出的过程。TTS 广泛地用于传真、电子邮件和其他为盲人的服务以及基于电话的信息与金融服务之中。

2. Acronym for Transaction Tracking System. A feature developed to protect databases from corruption caused by incomplete transactions. TTS monitors attempted transactions and in the event of a hardware or software failure, TTS will cancel the update and back out to maintain database integrity. 为 Transaction Tracking System 的缩略语。一种用于防止未完成的事务处理引起数据库破坏的功能部件。TTS 监视被提交的事务和有在软硬件故障时的事务。TTS 将会取消更新和收回以保持数据库的完整性。

TTY *n.* **电传打字机**

Acronym for teletypewriter. A device for low-speed communications over a telephone line, consisting of a keyboard that sends a character code for each keystroke and a printer that prints characters as their codes are received. The simplest video display interface behaves like a TTY. *See also* KSR terminal teletype mode. 为 teletypewriter 的缩略语。一种经由电话线路低速通信的设备，由一个键盘和一部打印机组成。键盘上的每次按键发送一个字符代码；打印机在接收到字符代码时将其打印出来。最简单的视频显示接口与电传打字机相似。参阅 KSR terminal teletype mode。

tunnel *vb.* **【动】报文封装**

To encapsulate or wrap a packet or a message from one protocol in the packet for another. The wrapped packet is then transmitted over a network via the protocol of the wrapper. This method of packet transmission is used to avoid protocol restrictions. *See also* communications protocol packet

(definition 2). 根据某个协议，对准备发送给其他协议的报文或消息进行封装。被封装的报文随后送到网络上按照封装者的协议进行传输。这种报文传输方法可以避免协议的限制。参阅 communications protocol packet（第 2 个释义）。

tunneling *n.* **隧道(技术)**

A method of transmission over internetworks based on differing protocols. In tunneling, a packet based on one protocol is wrapped, or encapsulated, in a second packet based on whatever differing protocol is needed in order for it to travel over an intermediary network. In effect, the second wrapper "insulates" the original packet and creates the illusion of a tunnel through which the wrapped packet travels across the intermediary network. In real-life terms, tunneling is comparable to "encapsulating" a present (the original packet) in a box (the secondary wrapper) for delivery through the postal system. 一种在不同协议的互连网络之间的传输方法。其中遵循一个协议的数据包被封装于另外一个不同协议的数据包，通过媒介网络进行传输。从效果上看，第二个封装包"隔离"了初始的包，这样就形成了一个所谓的"隧道"，被封装的数据包可以通过该"隧道"在媒介网络中传输。与现实生活联系起来，隧道技术可比成一个盒子(第二个封装包)里封好了一件礼物(初始的包)，然后通过邮政系统进行邮递。

tunnel server *n.* **隧道服务器**

A server or router that terminates tunnels and forwards traffic to the hosts on the target network. *See also* host router server tunnel. 一种服务器或路由器，端接于隧道，并转发通信内容到目标网络上的主机。参阅 host router server tunnel。

tuple *n.* **元组**

In a database table (relation), a set of related values, one for each attribute (column). A tuple is stored as a row in a relational database management system. It is the analog of a record in a nonrelational file. *See also* relation. 在数据库表(关系)中，指一组相关的值，每个属性(列)对应一个值。在关系数据库管理系统中，元组作为一行存放。它与非关系文件中的记录相似。参阅 relation。

Turing machine *n.* **图灵机**

1. A theoretical model created by British mathematician Alan Turing in 1936 that is considered the prototype for digital computers. Described in a paper ("On Computable Numbers with an Application to the Entscheidungsproblem") published in the *Proceedings of the London Mathematical Society*, the Turing machine was a logical device that could scan one square at a time (either blank or containing a symbol) on a paper tape. Depending on the symbol read from a particular square, the machine would change its status and/or move the tape backward or forward to erase a symbol or to print a new one. *See also* status. 由英国数学家阿伦·图灵于 1936 年建立的一个理论模型，可认为是数字计算机的原型。在一篇发表于《伦敦数学学会会刊》的题为"关于应用到 Entscheidungs 问题上的可计算数"的论文中论述到，图灵机是一个逻辑设备，每次能扫描纸带上的一个方块，每个方块可以含有一个符号，也可以是空块。根据从一个特定的方块中读入的符号，机器将改变它的状态，或者向前或向后移动纸带，以擦除一个符号或打印一个新字符。参阅 status。

2. A computer that can successfully mimic human intelligence in the Turing test. 一种能在图灵测试中成功地模仿人类智能的计算机。

Turing test *n.* **图灵测试(法)**

A test of machine intelligence proposed by Alan Turing, British mathematician and developer of the Turing machine. In the Turing test, also known as the Imitation Game, a person uses any series of questions to interrogate two unseen respondents, a human and a computer, to try to determine which is the computer. 由英国数学家和图灵机发明者阿伦·图灵提出的一种测试机器智能的方法。在图灵测试(也称为模仿游戏)中，一个人用一系列问题询问两个看不见的回答者，一个是人，一个是计算机，并确定哪一个是计算机。

turnaround time *n.* **周转时间；换向时间**

1. The elapsed time between submission and completion of a job. 一个作业的提交与结束之间所经过的时间。

2. In communications, the time required to

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reverse the direction of transmission in half-duplex communication mode. *See also* half-duplex transmission. 在通信中，指半双工通信模式下转换传输方向所需要的时间。参阅 half-duplex transmission。

turnkey system *n.* 交钥匙系统，一切就绪系统

A finished system, complete with all necessary hardware and documentation and with software installed and ready to be used. 一个已完成的系统，所有必需的硬件、文档均已齐备，软件已安装好，随时可使用。

turnpike effect *n.* 栅阻效应

The communications equivalent of gridlock; a reference to bottlenecks caused by heavy traffic over a communications system or network. 等效于关栅的通信；也指由于通信系统或网络上过重的通信量所造成的瓶颈。

turtle *n.* 龟标

A small on-screen shape, usually a triangle or a turtle shape, that acts as a drawing tool in graphics. A turtle is a friendly, easily manipulated tool designed for children learning to use computers. It takes its name from a mechanical, dome-shaped turtle that was developed for the Logo language and moved about the floor in response to Logo commands, raising and lowering a pen to draw lines. 显示屏上的一个小图形，通常是三角形或海龟形，画图时作为一个绘图工具使用。龟标是一个友好、易操纵的工具，专为儿童学习使用计算机而设计。它的名字来自圆盖形状的"海龟"，是为 Logo 语言而开发的，响应 Logo 命令而在底面上移动，抬起或落下画笔以画出线条。

turtle graphics *n.* 龟标图形

A simple graphics environment, present in Logo and other languages, in which a turtle is manipulated by simple commands. Some versions display the turtle and its track on screen; others use electromechanical turtles that write on paper. 一种简单的图形环境，出现在 Logo 及其他语言中，其中龟标可用简单的命令操纵。有些版本能在屏幕上显示海龟及其踪迹，有的则使用可在纸上书写的机电式龟标。

tutorial *n.* 指导书，教材

A teaching aid designed to help people learn to use a product or procedure. In computer applications, a tutorial might be presented in either a book or a manual or as an interactive disk-based series of lessons provided with the program package. 一种帮助人们学习使用某个产品或过程的教学辅助材料。在计算机应用中，指导书可以是一本书或一本手册，也可以随着程序包提供的基于磁盘的一系列交互式课程。

Tux *n.* Linux 操作系统的吉祥物

The mascot of the Linux operating system. Tux is a rotund cartoonish penguin and the Tux image is available for use by any provider of Linux products or services. The name Tux is both short for tuxedo, in reference to a penguin's appearance, and an acronym for Torvalds's UniX, after Linus Torvalds, the creator of the Linux operating system.

Linux 操作系统的吉祥物。Tux 是一只圆胖的企鹅，Tux 图案被许多 Linux 产品提供者和服务商所使用。Tux 既是无尾燕尾服的简称，参照了企鹅的形象，它同时也是 Torvalds's UniX 的缩写，Linus Torvalds 正是 Linux 操作系统的发明人。

TV tuner card *n.* 电视调谐器卡

A PCI card that allows a computer to receive television programming and display it on the computer's monitor. *See also* PCI card. 一种外部设备互连卡，使计算机可以接收电视节目，并把它显示在计算机的监视器上。参阅 PCI card。

TWAIN *n.* TWAIN 技术

The de facto standard interface between software applications and image-capturing devices such as scanners. Nearly all scanners contain a TWAIN driver, but only TWAIN-compatible software can use the technology. The TWAIN specification was developed by the TWAIN Working Group, a consortium of industry vendors formed in 1992. The name is thought by some to be an acronym for the phrase "technology without an interesting name," although the TWAIN Working Group maintains the name is not an acronym. Others attribute the name to the quote "Ne'er the twain shall meet," because the TWAIN driver and the application receiving the image are separated. *See also* scanner.

软件应用程序与影像获取设备（如扫描仪）之间

的事实上的标准接口。几乎所有扫描仪均包含一个 TWAIN 驱动程序，但只有 TWAIN 兼容软件可以使用这项技术。TWAIN 规范由 TWAIN 工作组开发，该工作组成立与 1992 年由业内厂商协会组成。某些人认为此技术名称为"technology without an interesting name(没有有趣名称的技术)"的首字母缩写，但 TWAIN 工作组认为该名称非首字母缩写。其他对该名称的说法来源于"Ne'er the twain shall meet"，因为 TWAIN 驱动程序与应用程序是分别接收影像的。参阅 scanner。

tweak *vb.* 【动】修整，细调

To make final small changes to improve hardware or software performance; to fine-tune a nearly complete product. 做最后的细小改动，以改进硬件或软件的性能；细调一个接近完成的产品。

tween *vb.* 【动】中间计算

In a graphics program, to calculate intermediary shapes during the metamorphosis of one shape into another. 在一个图形程序中，将一个形状变成另一种形状期间，计算中间形状。

twinaxial *adj.* 【修】双轴电缆

Having two coaxial cables contained in a single insulated jacket. *See also* coaxial cable. 用于修饰或说明在单个绝缘外壳中有两条同轴电缆。参阅 coaxial cable。

twip *n.* 缇

A unit of measure used in typesetting and desktop publishing, equal to one-twentieth of a printer's point, or 1/1440th of an inch. *See also* point[1] (definition 1). 一种排版及桌面出版中的测量单位，等于打印机点的 1/20，即 1 英寸的 1/1440。参阅 point[1](第 1 个释义)。

twisted nematic display *n.* 扭曲向列显示器

A type of passive-matrix liquid crystal display (LCD) in which the glass sheets enclosing nematic liquid crystal material are treated in such a way that the crystal molecules twist 90 degrees between top and bottom—in other words, the orientation at the bottom of the crystal is perpendicular to the orientation at the top. When an electrical charge is applied selectively to these crystals, they become temporarily untwisted and block the passage of polarized light. This blockage is what produces the dark pixels on an LCD display. The *nematic* part of the description refers to microscopic threadlike bodies that characterize the type of liquid crystals used in these displays. *Also called*: TN display. 一种无源矩阵液晶显示器，其中，密封了向列式液晶的玻璃片以这样一种方式处理：在顶部和底部之间晶体分子扭曲 90°，换句话说，晶体底部的方向与顶部的方向垂直。如果有选择地对这些晶体施加带电电荷，它们就会暂时复原，阻止偏振光的通过，从而在 LCD 显示器上产生黑色像素。"向列"一词是指一些精微的线状体，它们体现了使用在这些显示器中的液晶材料的特性。也称为 TN display。

twisted-pair cable *n.* 双绞线电缆

A cable made of two separately insulated strands of wire twisted together. It is used to reduce signal interference introduced by a strong radio source such as a nearby cable. One of the wires in the pair carries the sensitive signal, and the other wire is grounded. 由两股分别绝缘的导线扭绞而成的电缆。它能减小由于邻近电缆等强无线电信号源引入的信号干扰。其中的一条线用来载送敏感信号，另一条线是地线。

twisted-pair wiring *n.* 双绞配[布]线(法)

Wiring consisting of two insulated strands of copper twisted around one another to form a cable. Twisted-pair wiring comes in two forms, unshielded twisted pair (UTP) and shielded twisted pair (STP), the latter named for an extra protective sheath wrapped around each insulated pair of wires. Twisted-pair wiring can consist of a single pair of wires or, in thicker cables, two, four, or more pairs of wires. Twisted-pair wiring is typical of telephone cabling. *Compare* coaxial cable fiber-optic cable. 将两股钢制绝缘导线扭绞成一条电缆的配线方法。有两种类型的双绞配线，即非屏蔽双绞配线(UTP)和屏蔽双绞配线(STP)，屏蔽双绞配线因为包在每对绝缘导线外部的一层保护膜而命名。双绞配线可以由一对电线或者粗缆组成，也可以是 2 对、3 对、4 对甚至更多对的导线组成。电话线通常采用双绞配线。比较 coaxial cable fiberoptic cable。

two-digit date storage *n.* 两位数字日期存储

A limitation in many computer systems and

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programs that store the year portion of a date as two digits instead of four. This practice in programming dates from the earliest days of computers when space on punch cards and memory in the computer were very limited, and many programmers used a two-digit year in date fields to economize on space or memory requirements. 指许多计算机系统和程序在存储日期的年部分时通常用后两位数字来代替整个的年的 4 位数的局限性。这种数据存储方法最早使用是在计算机早期时代，当时用纸带打孔的方法进行存储数据，并且计算机中存储器资源非常有限，许多程序员在数据域中使用两位数的年表示法以便节省存储空间和存储设备。

two-digit shortcut *n.* 两位数字快捷(表示年份)方式

The practice of using two digits to indicate the year in a program, particularly those written in programming languages or running on systems that have the capability to work with a four-digit year (hence the term shortcut). 在程序中用两位数字来表示年，特别是在写程序时或在系统中运行的程序，这些系统可以处理 4 位数据表示的年份(因此这项就是一种捷径)。

two-dimensional *adj.* 【修】二维

Existing in reference to two measures, such as height and width— for example, a twodimensional model drawn with reference to an *x*-axis and a *y*-axis, or a two-dimensional array of numbers placed in rows and columns. *See also* Cartesian coordinates. 用于修饰或说明跟两个测度(如高度和宽度)基准有关的现存事物，例如根据 *x* 轴和 *y* 轴而画出的一个二维模型，或者以行和列安排的一个二维数字阵列。参阅 Cartesian coordinates。

two-dimensional array *n.* 二维数组

An ordered arrangement of information in which the location of any item is described by two numbers (integers) identifying its position in a particular row and column of a matrix. 信息的一种有序排列，其中任何项的位置是由两个数(整数)描述的，以矩阵中特定的行和列标识其位置。

two-dimensional model *n.* 二维模型

A computer simulation of a physical object in which length and width are real attributes but depth is not; a model with *x*- and *y*- axes. *Compare* three-dimensional model. 一种物理对象的计算机模拟，其中长度和宽度是真属性，而深度不是真属性；或指一个具有 *x* 轴和 *y* 轴的模型。比较 three-dimensional model。

two-nines availability *n.* 两个 9 的可用性

The availability of a system 99% of the time. Two nines availability equates to approximately 87.6 hours of downtime in a standard 365-day year. *See also* high availability. 某个系统 99% 的时间的可用性，两个 9 的可用性大约等于在标准的一年(即 365 天)中 87.6 个小时的停机时间。参阅 high availability。

two-out-of-five code *n.* 五中取二码

An error-sensitive code for data transmission that stores each of the ten decimal digits (0 through 9) as a set of five binary digits; either two of the digits are 1s and the other three digits are 0s or two of the digits are 0s and the other three digits are 1s. 一种用于数据传输的错误敏感编码，它将每个十进制数字(0 到 9)用一组五位二进制数存放。该数(由 5 个二进制数字组成的)要么是两个 1 三个 0，要么是三个 1 两个 0。

two's complement *n.* 2 的补码

A number in the base-2 system (binary system) that is the true complement of another number. A two's complement is usually derived by reversing the digits in a binary number (changing 1s to 0s and 0s to 1s) and adding 1 to the result. When two's complements are used to represent negative numbers, the most significant (leftmost) digit is always 1. *See also* complement. 在基数为 2 的系统(二进制系统)中的一个数，它是另一个数的真补码。2 的补码通常是对二进制数求反(将 1 变成 0，0 变成 1)，再在结果上加 1 而导出的。当 2 的补码用来表示负数时，最高有效位总是 1。参阅 complement。

two-tier client/server *n.* 两层客户机服务器[系统]

A client/business logic layer and the database layer. Fourth-generation languages (4GL) have helped to popularize the two-tier client/server architecture. *Compare* three-tier client/server. 客户机与业务逻辑层和数据库层。第四代语言

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(4GL)已经促进普及了这种体系结构。比较 three-tier client/server。

two-way trust *n.* 双向信任

A type of trust relationship in which both of the domains in the relationship trust each other. In a two-way trust relationship, each domain has established a one-way trust with the other domain. For example, domain A trusts domain B and domain B trusts domain A. Two-way trusts can be transitive or nontransitive. All twoway trusts between Windows domains in the same domain tree or forest are transitive. *See also* domain forest oneway trust transitive trust. 一种信任关系类型,在这种关系中,域中的双方互相信任。在双向信任关系中,每一个域与其他域都建立了单向信任关系。比如,域 A 信任域 B,并且域 B 也信任域 A。双向信任可以是传递性的也可能不是传递的。在同一个域树或域林中的 Windows 域,所有的双向信任是可传递的。参阅 domain forest oneway trust transitive trust。

TXD *n.* 发送数据(线)

Short for Transmit (tx) Data. A line used to carry transmitted data from one device to another, as from computer to modem; in RS-232-C connections, pin 2. *See also* RS-232-C standard. *Compare* RXD. 为 Transmit (tx) Data 的缩写。通信接口中的一条线,用来载送从一台设备发送到另一台设备(例如从计算机到调制解调器)的数据;在 RS-232-C 标准的连接中为第 2 号引脚。参阅 RS-232-C standard。比较 RXD。

.txt *n.* .txt 文件扩展名

A file extension that identifies ASCII text files. In most cases, a document with a .txt extension does not include any formatting commands, so it is readable in any text editor or word processing program. *See also* ASCII. 标识 ASCII 文本文件的文件扩展名。在大多数情况下,带有.txt 扩展名的文档中不包含任何格式命令,因而可被任何文本编辑程序或字处理程序读取。参阅 ASCII。

Tymnet *n.* Tymnet 网络

A public data network available in over 100 countries, with links to some online services and Internet service providers. 一种公共数据网络,已用于 100 多个国家,与一些联机服务和因特网服务商之间有链接。

type[1] *n.* 类型;字库[型,体]

1. In programming, the nature of a variable for example, integer, real number, text character, or floatingpoint number. Data types in programs are declared by the programmer and determine the range of values a variable can take as well as the operations that can be performed on it. *See also* data type. 在编程中,指变量的性质,例如整型数、实型数、文本字符或者浮点数。程序中的数据类型由程序员说明,并确定变量的有效取值范围,以及可对其执行何种操作。参阅 data type。

2. In printing, the characters that make up printed text, the design of a set of characters (typeface), or, more loosely, the complete set of characters in a given size and style (font). *See also* font typeface. 在打印技术中,指构成打印文本的各种字符,字符集(字型)的设计,或粗略地指给定大小和样式(字型)的该整套字符集。参阅 font typeface。

type[2] *vb.* [动]键入

To enter information by means of the keyboard. 通过键盘操作输入信息。

Type 1 PC Card *n.* (第)1 类 PC 卡

See(见) PC Card.

Type II PC Card *n.* (第)2 类 PC 卡

See(见) PC Card.

Type III PC Card *n.* (第)3 类 PC 卡

See(见) PC Card.

type-ahead buffer *n.* (超前)击键缓冲区

See(见) keyboard buffer.

type-ahead capability *n.* 击键缓冲能力

The ability of a computer program to gather incoming keystrokes in a temporary memory reservoir (buffer) before displaying them on the screen. This capability ensures that keystrokes are not lost if they are typed faster than the program can display them. 计算机程序在击键输入信息显示到屏幕之前,将其收集到临时存储池(缓冲区)中的能力。这种能力保证了当击键速度快于程序显示它们的速度时键入的字符不会丢失。

type ball *n.* 打印球

A small ball mounted on the print head of a printer or a typewriter (for example, the IBM Selectric)

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that bears all the characters in the character set on its surface. The ball rotates to align the correct character with the paper and with an inked or carbon ribbon before striking against the paper. See the illustration. 安装在打印机或打字机(例如IBM公司 Selectric)的打印头上的一种小球,在它的表面刻有字符集中的所有字符。打印球旋转,并在对准打印纸撞击之前,使正确的字符对准打印纸和一条带油墨或碳粉的色带。参阅本条目的图例。



Type ball

type checking *n.* 类型检查(法)

The process performed by a compiler or interpreter to make sure that when a variable is used, it is treated as having the same data type as it was declared to have. *See also* compiler (definition 2) data type interpreter. 由编译程序或解释程序执行的一个过程,当使用一个变量时,类型检查确保使用该变量时的类型与声明它的类型一致。参阅 compiler (第2个释义) data type interpreter。

type declaration *n.* 类型声明

A declaration in a program that specifies the characteristics of a new data type, usually by combining more primitive existing data types. 一种程序中的说明,描述了新数据类型的特性,通常是用现有数据类型组合而成的。

typeface *n.* 字体[样,面]

A specific, named design of a set of printed characters, such as Helvetica Bold Oblique, that has a specified obliqueness (degree of slant) and stroke weight (thickness of line). A typeface is not the same as a *font*, which is a specific size of a specific typeface, such as 12- point Helvetica Bold Oblique. Nor is a typeface the same as a *typeface family*, which is a group of related typefaces, such as the Helvetica family including Helvetica, Helvetica Bold, Helvetica Oblique, and Helvetica Bold Oblique. *See also* font. 对于一组印刷字符的一种特定的、带名称的设计,具有指定的倾斜程度和笔划粗细,例如粗斜体 Helvetica 字体。字体与字型不同,字型是一种特定尺寸的特定字体,例如 12 点粗斜体 Helvetica。字体也不同于字系,字系是一组相关的字体,例如 Helvetica 字体中包括粗体 Helvetica 字体、斜体 Helvetica 字体和粗斜体 Helvetica 字体。参阅 font。

type font *n.* 字型[体]

See(见) font.

typematic *adj.* 【修】连发,自动键入

The keyboard feature that repeats a keystroke when a key is held down longer than usual. *Also called*: auto-key, auto-repeat. *See also* repeat key Repeat-Keys. 键盘的一个特性,若一个键按下超过正常时间,就会重复输入键符。也称为 auto-key、auto-repeat。参阅 repeat key Repeat-Keys。

typeover mode *n.* 改写模式

See(见) overwrite mode.

type size *n.* 字号

The size of printed characters, usually measured in points (a point is approximately 1/72 inch). *See also* point[1] (definition 1). 打印字符的大小,通常以点数来量度,一个点大约相当于 1/72 英寸。参阅 point[1](第1个释义)。

type style *n.* 字形

1. The obliqueness, or degree of slant, of a typeface. 字体的倾斜程度。

2. Loosely, the overall design of a typeface or a typeface family. 粗略地讲,指一个字体或字系的全面设计。

3. One of the variant forms of a type character, including roman, bold, italic, and bold italic. 打印字符的若干种变化形式之一,包括罗马体、加粗体、正斜体或粗斜体。

typography *n.* 排版技术;(凸版)印刷术,排印

1. The art of font design and typesetting. *See also* computer typesetting font. 字型设计与排版的技巧。参阅 computer typesetting font。

2. The conversion of unformatted text into camera-ready type, suitable for printing. *See also*

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camera-ready. 将未格式化文本变换成可照相制版的形式，以适合印刷的需要。参阅 camera-ready。

typosquatter *n.* 打字查错程序

A form of cybersquatter that takes advantage of typographical errors to snare Web surfers. The typosquatter registers variations of popular trademarked domain names that contain the most likely spelling errors (for example: JCPenny). A user who makes a mistake typing in a Web site address will be taken to the typosquatter's site, which typically is loaded with banner and pop-up ads. The typosquatter is paid by the number of users who see the ads. *See also* cybersquatter. 计算机或网上查错程序的一种形式，它利用打字错误捕获 Web 冲浪者。打字查错程序注册了许多流行的注册域名以及这些域名可能被拼错的写法（比如，JCPenny）。当用户在输入网站地址时拼写错误的话，它就将用户带入打字查错程序的站点，它通常显示横幅和弹出式广告。打字查错程序根据看到广告的用户数目付费。参阅 cybersquatter。

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u- *prefix* **【前缀】微，10^{-6}**

A letter sometimes substituted for the Greek letter μ(mu), meaning micro, used as a prefix in measurements denoting one millionth, or 10^{-6}. *See also* micro- (definition 2). 英文字母，有时用该字母代替希腊字母中的μ，意为"微(micro)"，用于计量中的前缀，表示百万分之一或 10^{-6}。参阅 micro-(第2个释义)。

UA *n.* **用户代理**

See(见) user agent.

UART *n.* **通用异步收发机**

Acronym for universal asynchronous receivertransmitter. A module, usually composed of a single integrated circuit, that contains both the receiving and transmitting circuits required for asynchronous serial communication. A UART is the most common type of circuit used in personal computer modems. *Compare* USRT. 为 universal asynchronous receivertransmitter 的缩略语。一种通常是由单个集成电路构成的模块，包含有异步串行通信所需要的接收电路和发送电路。UART是个人计算机调制解调器中所使用的最普通的电路类型。比较 USRT。

ubiquitous computing *n.* **无处不用的计算**

A term coined by Mark Wieser (1988) at the Xerox PARC Computer Science Lab to describe a computing environment so pervasive in daily life that it's invisible to the user. Household appliances such as VCRs and microwave ovens are contemporary low-level examples of ubiquitous computing. In the future, prognosticators say, computers will be so embedded in all facets of life-so ubiquitous-that their presence will fade into the background. Ubiquitous computing is considered to be the third stage in the evolution of computing technology, after the mainframe and the personal computer. *Acronym*: UC. 由 Mark Wieser 于1998年在施乐公司的 PARC 计算机科学实验室编纂的一个术语，形容计算环境在日常生活中如此用途广泛，对用户来说又是不可见的。录像机和微波炉这类家用电器，是现代的无处不用的计算的低水平的例子。预言家认为，在将来计算机将深入生活的方方面面。它们无处不用，以至它们会渐渐隐入后台而存在。无处不用的计算被认为是继大型机和个人计算机之后的计算技术革命的第三阶段。缩略为 UC。

UC *n.* **无处不用的计算**

See(见) ubiquitous computing.

UCAID *n.* **大学高级因特网研发联盟**

Acronym for University Corporation for Advanced Internet Development. An organization created to provide guidance in advanced networking development within the university community. UCAID is responsible for the development of the Abilene fiber-optic backbone network that will interconnect over 150 universities into the Internet2 project. 为 University Corporation for Advanced Internet Development 的缩略语。一个推动大学社区内网络发展提供指南而创建的组织。UCAID 负责发展 Abilene 光纤骨干网，将150多所大学互连成第2代因特网的项目。

UCE *n.* **未请求商务电子邮件**

Acronym for unsolicited commercial e-mail. *See* spam. 为 unsolicited commercial e-mail 的缩略语。见 spam。

UCITA *n.* **统一计算机信息交易法**

Acronym for Uniform Computer Information Transactions Act. Legislation proposed or enacted

in several states that will set legal standards and control systems for dealing with computer information. UCITA is a model law intended as an amendment to the Uniform Commercial Code to cover new technology-related issues. One of UCITA's main provisions is a standard for mass market software shrinkwrap and clickwrap agreements. *See also* clickwrap agreement shrinkwrap agreement. 为 Uniform Computer Information Transactions Act 的缩略语。许多州正提议或已经颁布法律将建立法定标准和控制系统来处理计算机信息。UCITA 将会作为一个样板法律对 Uniform Commercial Code 的一个修正以覆盖与新技术有关的问题。UCITA 的主要条款是大量的市场软件的 shrinkwrap 和 clickwrap 协议的一个标准。参阅 clickwrap agreement shrinkwrap agreement。

UCSD p-system *n.* **UCSD 伪[P]系统**

A portable operating system and development environment that was developed by Kenneth Bowles at the University of California at San Diego. The system was based on a simulated, 16-bit, stack-oriented "pseudomachine." The development environment included a text editor and compilers for several languages, such as FORTRAN and Pascal. Programs written for a p-system were more portable than programs compiled to machine language. *See also* bytecode pseudomachine p-system virtual machine. 由 Kenneth Bowles 在圣地亚哥加利福尼亚大学开发的一种可移植操作系统和开发环境。该系统是基于一台模拟的、16 位、面向堆栈的"伪机器"。开发环境包括有正文编辑程序和几种语言(如 FORTRAN 和 Pascal)的编译程序。为 P 系统书写的程序比编译成机器语言的程序易于移植。参阅 bytecode pseudomachine p-system virtual machine。

UDDI *n.* **通用描述、发现与集成(框架)**

Acronym for Universal Description, Discovery, and Integration. A platform-independent framework functioning like a directory (similar to a telephone book) that provides a way to locate and register Web services on the Internet. The UDDI specification calls for three elements: white pages, which provide business contact information; yellow pages, which organize Web services into categories (for example, credit card authorization services); and green pages, which provide detailed technical information about individual services. The UDDI also contains an operational registry, which is available today. 为 Universal Description, Discovery, and Integration 的缩略语。一种独立于平台的结构,其功能就像一个目录(与电话号码簿相似),为在因特网上定位和注册 Web 服务提供支持。UDDI 规范要求三个要素:提供商业联系的信息白页、为 web 服务分类(如,信用卡鉴别服务)的黄页、为个人服务提供详细技术信息的绿页。UDDI 也包括操作的注册,现在就可以使用。

UDP *n.* **用户数据报协议**

Acronym for User Datagram Protocol. The connectionless protocol within TCP/IP that corresponds to the transport layer in the ISO/OSI reference model. UDP converts data messages generated by an application into packets to be sent via IP, but it is "unreliable" because it does not establish a path between sender and receiver before transmitting and does not verify that messages have been delivered correctly. UDP is more efficient than TCP, so it is used for various purposes, including SNMP; the reliability depends on the application that generates the message. *See also* communications protocol ISO/OSI reference model packet SNMP TCP/IP. *Compare* IP TCP. 为 User Datagram Protocol 的缩略语。TCP/IP 协议簇中,与 ISO/OSI 模型中的传输层相对应的无连接协议。UDP 将由应用程序产生的数据报文转换成包的形式,并通过 IP 进行传送,但它是"不可靠"的,因为它没有在传送之前在发送者和接收者之间建立通路,也不验证这些报文是否正确地传送。UDP 比 TCP 更有效,因此它用于多种目的,包括 SNMP 协议;其可靠性依赖于产生这些报文的应用程序。参阅 communications protocol ISO/OSI reference model packet SNMP TCP/IP。比较 IP TCP。

UDT *n.* **统一数据传输**

Acronym for uniform data transfer. The service used in the OLE extensions to Windows that allows two applications to exchange data without

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either program knowing the internal structure of the other. 为 uniform data transfer 的缩略语。微软 Windows OLE 扩展系统中使用的一种服务程序，允许两个应用程序无需互相了解内部结构就可以进行数据交换。

UI *n.* 用户接口[界面]

See(见) user interface.

UKnet *n.* 肯塔基校园网；一家英国的因特网服务商

1. The University of Kentucky's campus network. 肯塔基大学校园网。

2. In the United Kingdom, an Internet service provider (ISP) based at the University of Kent. *See also* ISP. 在英国，以肯特大学为基础的因特网服务提供商。参阅 ISP。

ULSI *n.* 超大规模集成度

See(见) ultra-large-scale integration.

UltimateTV *n.* 终端电视(技术)

A television digital recording technology developed by Microsoft. UltimateTV can record up to 35 hours of DIRECTV broadcasts. Because the television signal is recording on UltimateTV's hard drive, viewers can pause a live show, rewind scenes, and watch previously shown parts of the show in slow or fast motion while UltimateTV records the remainder of the show live. 微软公司研发的一项电视数字录像技术。终端电视可以录制高达 35 个小时的有线电视节目。由于电视信号被录制在终端电视的硬盘上，观众可以中途停止现场直播、倒带、可以慢速或快速观看节目以前放映过的部分，同时终端电视可以录下直播节目的其余部分。

Ultra DMA/33 *n.* 超 DMA/33(数据传输)协议

A data transfer protocol, based on direct memory access, for transferring data between a hard drive and a computer's RAM. Ultra DMA/33 improves ATA/IDE performance, doubles burst transfer rates to 33 megabytes per second, and increases data transfer integrity. *See also* ATA direct memory access IDE (definition 1). 基于直接存储器存取技术的数据传输协议，用于在硬驱动器和计算机的 RAM 之间传输数据。超 DMA/33 协议提高了使用 ATA/IDE 的性能，将突发传输速率提高了两倍，达到 33 兆位每秒，同时也增强了数据传输的完整性。参阅 ATA direct memory access IDE（第 1 个释义）。

ultrafiche *n.* 超缩微胶片

Microfiche with very high density. The image in ultrafiche is reduced at least 90 times from its original size. *See also* microfiche. 具有极高密度的缩微胶片。在这种超缩微胶片中的图像大小比原图像至少缩小 90 倍。参阅 microfiche。

ultra-large-scale integration *n.* 超大规模集成度

The highest currently possible density at which components (transistors and other elements) are packed onto an integrated circuit. "Ultra-large-scale" is generally applied to component densities of 1,000,000 or greater. *Acronym*: ULSI. *See also* integrated circuit. *Compare* large-scale integration, medium-scale integration, small-scale integration, superlarge-scale integration, very-large-scale integration. 当前技术下，将元器件(晶体管和其他元器件)封装到一个集成电路中时所能达到的最高密度。"超大规模集成度"通常适用于 1 000 000 个或更高的器件密度。缩略为 ULSI。参阅 integrated circuit。比较 large-scale integration, medium-scale integration, small-scale integration, superlarge- scale integration, very-large-scale integration。

ultralight computer *n.* 超轻计算机

See(见) portable computer.

UltraSCSI *n.* 超 SCSI 标准

An extension of the SCSI-2 standard that doubles the transfer speed of Fast-SCSI to allow a transfer rate of 20 megabytes per second (MBps) on an 8-bit connection and 40 MBps on a 16-bit connection. *See also* SCSI SCSI-2. 第 2 代小计算机系统接口(SCSI)标准的一种扩展，将快速 SCSI 的传输速率提高为原来的 2 倍，在 8 比特的连接上达到 20MBps，在 16 比特的连接上达到 40MBps。参阅 SCSI SCSI-2。

Ultra Wide SCSI *n.* 超宽 SCSI

See(见) UltraSCSI.

UMA *n.* 上位[高端]内存区；统一内存体系结构

1. Acronym for upper memory area. The portion of DOS memory between the first 640K and 1MB. *Compare* high memory area. 为 upper memory area 的缩略语。DOS 内存中位于最初 640 千字节

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和 1 兆字节之间的内存区域。比较 high memory area。

2. Acronym for Uniform Memory Architecture. *See* SMP. 为 Uniform Memory Architecture 的缩略语。见 SMP。

UMB *n.* 上位[高端]内存块

Acronym for **u**pper **m**emory **b**lock. A block of memory in the UMA (upper memory area) that can be used for device drivers or TSRs. A UMB is allocated and managed by special memory manager programs such as EMM386.EXE. *See also* device driver TSR UMA (definition 1). 为 upper memory block 的缩略语。上位内存区(UMA)中的一段内存空间。通常用于设备驱动程序或 TSR 程序。UMB 由特殊的内存管理程序(例如 EMM386.EXE)进行分配和管理。参阅 device driver TSR UMA(第 1 个释义)。

UML *n.* 统一建模语言

Acronym for Unified Modeling Language. A language developed by Grady Booch, Ivar Jacobson, and Jim Rumbaugh of Rational Software that can be used for specifying, building, and documenting software and non-software systems, such as business models. UML notation provides a common foundation for object-oriented design by providing descriptions of modeling concepts including object class, associations, interface, and responsibility. The UML standard is supported by software developers and vendors and overseen by the Object Management Group (OMG). 为 Unified Modeling Language 的缩略语。一种由 Rational Software 的 Grady Booch、Ivar Jacobson 和 Jim Rumbaugh 开发的一种语言,可用来指定、建立和记录软件和非软件系统,如业务模型。统一建模语言的表示法提供一种通用的基础,通过提供模型概念的描述,包括对象类、关联、接口和依赖性,用于面向对象的设计。统一建模语言标准是由软件开发员和厂商支持,并由对象管理组(OMG)来监管的。

UMTS *n.* 全球移动通信系统

Acronym for Universal Mobile Telecommunications System. Third-generation wireless communications standard developed to provide a consistent set of packet-based voice, text, video, and multimedia capabilities to users in any communications environment worldwide. When UMTS reaches full implementation, users will be able maintain computer and phone Internet connections from anywhere in the world. 为 Universal Mobile Telecommunications System 的缩略语。第三代无线通信标准,研发这个标准是为了向用户在全球任何一个地方通信提供一套一致的基于数据包的语音、文本和多媒体技术。当 UMTS 完全实现以后,用户可在全球任一个角落保持计算机和电话的网络互联。

unary *adj.* 【修】一元,一目

Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of a mathematical operation with a single operand (object); monadic. *Compare* dyadic. Monadic 的同义词,用于修饰或说明具有一个操作数(对象)的数学运算。比较 dyadic。

unary operator *n.* 一元操作符,一目运算符

An operator that takes only one operand —for example, unary minus (as in −2.5). *See also* operator. *Compare* binary operator. 一种只对一个操作数起作用的操作符,例如,一目减算符(−2.5)。参阅 operator。比较 binary operator。

unbuffered *adj.* 【修】无缓冲

Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of something that does not store data characters in memory but instead processes them as they are received. *See also* buffer[2]. 用于修饰或说明那些不在内存中存储数据(字符),而是当接收到它们时直接进行处理的设备或过程等。参阅 buffer[2]。

unbundle *vb.* 【动】拆包,分销

To separate the items of a composite sales package; for example, to sell components of a software package separately rather than as a package. *Compare* bundle. 从一件销售包中分出其中的一部分(若干有关的项目),例如分开销售某一包软件中的各部分,而不是销售整个软件包。比较 bundle。

unbundled *adj.* 【修】非附随,没包装进,分售

Not included as part of a complete hardware/software package; the term particularly applies to a product that was previously bundled, as opposed to one that has always been sold separately. 用于修饰或说明不作为一整套计算机软硬件的一部

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分的产品。相对于总是分别出售的情况而言，该术语特别指一个产品以前是与计算机系统一起作价出售的。

UNC *n.* 通用[统一]命名约定

Acronym for Universal Naming Convention or, sometimes, Uniform Naming Convention. The system of naming files among computers on a network so that a file on a given computer will have the same pathname when accessed from any of the other computers on the network. For example, if the directory *c*:*path*1*path*2\... *pathn*on computer *servern*is shared under the name *pathdirs*, a user on another computer would open *servern**pathdirs**filename.ext* to access the file *c*:*path*1*path*2\... *pathn**filename.ext* on *servern*. *See also* URL virtual path. 为 Universal Naming Convention 或(有时是)Uniform Naming Convention 的缩略语。网络上计算机间的命名文件系统，因此无论从网络上的哪一台计算机访问，在一个给定的计算机中的文件将具有相同的路径名。例如，计算机 servern 的 c:\path1\path2\... pathn 目录在 pathdirs 的名下被共享，另一台计算机的用户可以通过打开\\servern\pathdirs\filename.ext 来访问 servern 上的 c:\path1\path2\... pathn\filename.ext 文件。参阅 URL virtual path。

uncompress *vb.* 【动】解压(缩)

To restore the contents of a compressed file to its original form. *Also called*: decompress. *Compare* compress[2]. 将压缩文件的内容恢复为压缩之前的原始形态。也称为 decompress。比较 compress[2]

unconditional branch *n.* 无条件转移

A transfer of execution to another line of code in a program without a check for some condition being true or false. The transfer always takes place whenever such an instruction is encountered. *See also* branch (definition 2). *Compare* conditional branch. 一种程序执行的转移，并不检查某些条件是否成立就转移到程序中的其他代码行上。在程序中，只要遇到这样的指令，就会发生这种转移。参阅 branch (第 2 个释义)。比较 conditional branch。

undelete[1] *n.* 恢复删除

The act of restoring deleted information. An undelete is comparable to (and usually included as part of) an undo command; it is more restricted, however, in that "undo" reverses any previous act, but *undelete* reverses only a deletion. *Undelete* generally refers only to excised text or deleted files. *See also* undo. 指恢复被删除信息的动作或过程。undelete 与 undo 命令类似(一般是 undo 命令的一部分)，只是功能更有限。undo 命令把所有先前的动作反转过来，而 undelete 只是使"删除"反转。undelete 一般只涉及被删除的正文或文件。参阅 undo。

undelete[2] *vb.* 【动】取消删除

1. To restore deleted information, usually the last item deleted. 恢复被删除信息，通常是最后删除的项。

2. In file storage, to restore a file's storage information so that a deleted file becomes available for access again. *Also called*: unerase. *See also* file recovery. 在文件存储过程中，恢复文件的存储信息，以使被删除的文件仍能被访问。也称为 unerase。参阅 file recovery。

undeliverable *adj.* 【修】不可投递[送]，无法送达

Not able to be delivered to an intended recipient. If an e-mail message is undeliverable, it is returned to the sender with information added by the mail server explaining the problem; for example, the e-mail address may be incorrect, or the recipient's mailbox may be full. 指不能投递给指定接收方。如果一个电子邮件是不可投递的，由邮件服务系统加入用于说明相应的问题的信息并将它回传至该邮件的发送者。例如，电子邮件地址可能不正确或者接收方邮箱满。

undercolor separation *n.* 混色分离法

In the CMYK color model, the process of converting equal quantities of cyan, magenta, and yellow to equivalent gray levels, which are then printed in black ink. This produces grays that are clearer and sharper than those produced by mixing colored inks. *See also* CMY CMYK color model. 在青、品红、黄、黑(CMYK)色彩模型中，将青、品红、黄色的相同分量转换为相应的灰度值，然后再用黑色墨水打印出来的工艺过程或方法。该过程中产生的灰度比用混合色彩的墨水产生的灰度要清晰

且轮廓分明。参阅 CMY CMYK color model。

underflow *n.* 溢出,下溢

A condition in which a mathematical calculation produces a result too near to zero to be represented by the range of binary digits available to the computer for holding that value in the specified precision. *See also* precision (definition 2) single-precision. 在数学计算过程中产生的一种状况,计算结果非常接近零,以至于在该计算机可达的二进制位数范围内不能按指定的精度来表示。参阅 precision (第 2 个释义) single-precision。

underline *vb.* 【动】标记下划线

To format a selection of text so that the text is printed with a line slightly below it. 格式化选中的一段正文,使得该段正文的下方显示或打印一条线。

Undernet *n.* Undernet 网

An international network of Internet Relay Chat (IRC) servers created in 1992 as an alternative to the larger and more chaotic main IRC network. For information about connecting to Undernet, see http://www.undernet.org. *See also* IRC.

一种因特网聊天(IRC)服务系统的国际网络,建于 1992 年,作为更大、更混乱的主 IRC 网络的一个可选[备用]网。若想连接该网,请参见 http://www.undernet.org 的网址。参阅 IRC。

underscore *n.* 下划线(字符)

An underline character often used to emphasize a letter or a word; on nongraphics displays, generally used to indicate italic characters. 一种经常用来强调一个字母或一个单词的下划线字符。在非图形显示时,一般用它来表示斜体字符。

undo *vb.* 【动】还原,撤消

To reverse the last action- for example, to undo a deletion, thus restoring deleted text to a document. Many application programs enable the user both to undo and to redo an action. *See also* undelete (definition 1). 逆转最后一个动作。例如,撤消一次删除动作,就可以在文档中恢复被删除了的正文。许多应用程序允许用户撤消或重复一次动作。参阅 undelete (第 1 个释义)。

undock *vb.* 【动】离港[坞];移开

1. To detach a laptop or other portable computer from a docking station. *See also* docking station laptop. 便携计算机或膝上计算机从接驳点断开。参阅 docking station laptop。

2. To move a toolbar from the edge of a window so that the toolbar becomes its own free-floating window. *See also* toolbar. 把工具条从视窗边缘移开,以使该工具条成为一个自由浮动的视窗。参阅 toolbar。

unerase *n.* 恢复删除

See(见) undelete[1].

unfold *adj.* 【修】展开,直插式

See(见) inline (第 1 个释义).

unhandled exception *n.* 未处理的意外情况

An error condition that an application does not internally resolve. When an unhandled exception occurs, the operating system terminates the application that caused the error. 应用程序内部不能解决的一种出错情形。当出现未处理意外情况时,操作系统将停止运行引起该错误的应用程序。

Unibus *n.* 单总线

A bus architecture introduced by Digital Equipment Corporation in 1970. DEC 公司在 1970 年引入的一种总线体系结构。

unicast *vb.* 【动】单路传送

To transmit between a single sender and a single receiver over a network. A two-way, point-to-point transmission, unicast is typical of network communications. *Compare* anycasting narrowcast.

网络中在单一发送者和单一接收者之间进行传送。作为一种双向、点对点的传输,单路传送是网络通信的典型。比较 anycasting narrowcast。

Unicode *n.* Unicode[统一码]标准[字符集]

A 16-bit character encoding standard developed by the Unicode Consortium between 1988 and 1991. By using 2 bytes to represent each character, Unicode enables almost all the written languages of the world to be represented using a single character set. (By contrast, 8-bit ASCII is not capable of representing all the combinations of letters and diacritical marks that are used just with the Roman alphabet.) Approximately 39,000 of the 65,536 possible Unicode character codes have been assigned to date, 21,000 of them being used for Chinese ideographs. The remaining combinations are open for expansion. *Compare* ASCII.

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由统一编码组织在 1988 年到 1991 年间开发的一种 16 位字符编码标准，以两个字节表示每一个字符。统一编码允许世界上几乎所有书面语言都能够用单一的字符集表示(相比较来说，8 位 ASCII 代码不能表示所有字母的组合和只与罗马字母配合使用的区别音符)。到目前为止，65 536 个可能的 Unicode 字符代码中的 39 000 个字符已经作了规定，其中 21 000 个用于表示中国汉字，其余的组合留待扩充时用。比较 ASCII。

unified messaging *n.* 统一制式消息

The integration of various communications technologies such as voicemail, fax, and e-mail into a single service. Unified messaging is designed to be a time-saving tool to provide users with a single package with which they can receive, organize, and respond to messages in a variety of media.
将语音邮件、传真和电子邮件等不同的通信方式整合成一种单一的服务形式。统一制式消息被设计成一种节省时间的工具，它为用户提供一个单一的数据包，通过这个数据包，用户可以接收、组织和对不同媒体形式的信息作出反应。

Unified Modeling Language *n.* 统一建模语言

See(见) UML.

Uniform Computer Information Transactions Act *n.* 统一计算机信息交易法

See(见) UCITA.

Uniform Data Transfer *n.* 统一数据传输

See(见) UDT.

Uniform Memory Access *n.* 均匀存储器访问

See(见) SMP.

Uniform Naming Convention *n.* 统一命名约定

See(见) UNC.

Uniform Resource Citation *n.* 统一资源引用

A description of an object on the World Wide Web, consisting of pairs of attributes and their values, such as the Uniform Resource Identifiers (URIs) of associated resources, author names, publisher names, dates, and prices. *Acronym*: URC. 一种对万维网上的某个对象的描述，由属性及其值对所组成，如统一资源标识符(URI)标明了相关资源、作者名、出版者名、日期和价格。缩略为 URC。

Uniform Resource Identifier *n.* 统一资源标识符

A character string used to identify a resource (such as a file) from anywhere on the Internet by type and location. The set of Uniform Resource Identifiers includes Uniform Resource Names (URNs) and Uniform Resource Locators (URLs). *Acronym*: URI. *See also* relative URL Uniform Resource Name URL. 一种用于按类型和位置标明因特网上某处的某个资源(如文件)的字符串。统一资源标识符(组中)包括统一资源名(URN)、统一资源位置[定位符](URL)。缩略为 URI。参阅 relative URL Uniform Resource Name URL。

Uniform Resource Locator *n.* 统一资源位置[定位符]

See(见) URL.

Uniform Resource Name *n.* 统一资源名

A scheme for uniquely identifying resources that might be available on the Internet by name, without regard to where they are located. The specifications for the format of Uniform Resource Names are still under development by the Internet Engineering Task Force (IETF). They include all Uniform Resource Identifiers (URIs) having the schemes urn:, fpi:, and path:; that is, those that are not Uniform Resource Locators (URLs). *Acronym*: URN. *See also* IETF Uniform Resource Identifier URL. 一种以名字的方式唯一地标明因特网资源的方案，而无需考虑该资源位于哪个地方。统一资源名的格式规范仍在由因特网工程任务小组(IETF)制订中，它们包括那些由 urn:、fpi:和 path:方法表示的所有的统一资源标识符，即那些不是统一资源位置[定位符]。缩略为 URN。参阅 IETF Uniform Resource Identifier URL。

UniForum *n.* UNIX 论坛，开放系统专业人员国际协会；UNIX 交易展示会

1. The International Association of Open System Professionals, an organization of UNIX users and administrators. 开放系统专家国际联合会，一种由 UNIX 用户和管理员组成的组织机构。

2. A series of UNIX trade shows sponsored by UniForum and managed by Softbank COMDEX, Inc. *See also* COMDEX. 由 UniForum 主持并由"Softbank COMDEX(计算机代理分销业展览会)公司"管理的 UNIX 系列产品贸易演示(会)。

参阅 COMDEX。

Unimodem *n.* 通用调制解调器

1. The universal modem driver, provided with Windows CE, that translates Telephony Service Provider Interface (TSPI) calls into AT commands and sends the commands to a virtual device driver that talks to the modem. 由 Windows CE 提供的通用调制解调器驱动程序，它将电话服务提供商接口(TSPI)的调用转换成 AT 指令，并且发送这些指令到与调制解调器进行对话的虚拟设备驱动器上。

2. A universal modem that supports standard modem AT commands. Windows CE currently supports only PCMCIA modems. 一种支持标准调制解调器 AT 指令的通用调制解调器。Windows CE 目前只支持 PCMCIA 调制解调器。

uninstall *vb.* 【动】卸载

To remove software completely from a system, including the elimination of files and components residing in system locations such as the registry in Windows 9x, Windows NT, or Windows 2000. Some applications have built-in uninstall utilities, and in other cases a separate uninstall program can be used. *Also called*: deinstall. 从某个系统中完全移走一个软件，包括移走所有的文件以及驻留在系统某处的部件，例如 Window 9x、Windows NT 或 Windows 2000 系统中的注册表。有些应用程序自带卸载工具(即公用程序)，而在其他情况下，可以使用单独的卸载程序。也称为 deinstall。

uninterruptible power supply *n.* 不间断电源，UPS

See(见) UPS.

union *n.* 并集；"或"；共用数据类型；联合

1. In set theory, the smallest combination of two sets that contains all elements of both sets. 在集合论中，包含两个集合中所有元素的最小组合。

2. In logic, an inclusive OR operation—that is, the result, C, of any union of A and B is true (1) except when A and B are both false (0). See the table. 在逻辑学中，指"或"(OR)运算。除非 A 与 B 都为假(0)，否则 A 与 B 求"或"的结果 C 为真(1)。参阅本条目的表。

Table U.1 A Truth Table Showing the Results of Unions

表 U.1 显示并集运算结果的真值表

A	OR(或)	B	=	C
1		1		1
1		0		1
0		1		1
0		0		0

3. In programming, a structure that can be used to store different types of variables (such as integer, character, or Boolean). 在程序设计中，一种可用于存放不同类型变量的数据结构，这些变量的类型可以是整型、字符型或布尔型等。

4. In database management, a relational operator. Given two relations (tables), A and B, that are union-compatible (contain the same number of fields, with corresponding fields containing the same types of values), A UNION B builds a new relation containing those tuples (records) that appear either in A or in B or in both. *Compare* difference intersect. 在数据库管理中，一种关系运算符。给定两个关系(即两张表)A 和 B，并且 A 与 B 是可求并的(两个关系有相同数量的字段，相应字段具有相同的取值类型)，则 A 联合 B 就会生成一个新的关系。该关系既包含 A 与 B 所独有的元组(记录)，同时还包含 A 和 B 所共有的元组。比较 difference intersect。

union-compatible *adj.* 【修】并兼容，可求并

In database management, of, pertaining to, or characteristic of two relations (tables) that are of the same order (have the same number of attributes) and whose corresponding attributes are based on the same domain (the set of acceptable values). 在数据库管理中，用于修饰或说明具有相同的秩(相同数量的属性)的两个关系(即两张表)，且这两张表中的相应的属性基于相同的域(合法的取值范围)。

unipolar *adj.* 【修】单极(性)

Having one state. In electronics, a unipolar device or signal is one in which the same voltage polarity (positive or negative) is used to represent binary states—on/off or true/false. *Compare* bipolar. 只有一个状态。在电子学中，一个单极性器件或信号就是指用相同的电压极性(正或负)来表示二

进制状态(开与关或真与假)。比较 bipolar。

unique user *n.* 唯一用户

An individual visitor to a Web site. Tracking unique users is important in ascertaining the success of a given Web site because it indicates how many different visitors access the site, as opposed to the number of hits—visits by the same or different individuals the site receives. *Also called*: unique visitor. 到万维网站点访问的单个访问者。跟踪唯一用户对于确定万维网站点成功与否是很重要的,因为它表明了有多少不同的访问者访问了该站点。它与站点收到的点击数量(由相同的或不同的个人的访问)相对。也称为 unique visitor。

unique visitor *n.* 唯一访问者

See(见) unique user.

United States of America Standards Institute *n.* 美国标准协会

The former name of the American National Standards Institute. *See also* ANSI. 美国国家标准协会的前称。参阅 ANSI。

unit position *n.* 个位(数位置)

The "one's place" in a multiple-digit number—for example, the 3 in the number 473. 指多位数中个位数的位置,例如 3 是三位数 473 的个位数。

UNIVAC I *n.* UNIVAC I 计算机

Short for **Univ**ersal **A**utomatic **C**alculator **I**. The first commercially available electronic computer, designed by J. Presper Eckert and John Mauchly, also the inventors of ENIAC (generally considered the first fully electronic computer). UNIVAC I was the first computer to handle both numeric and textual information. 为 **Univ**ersal **A**utomatic **C**alculator **I** 的缩写。由 J. Presper Eckert 和 John Mauchly 设计的第一台商用电子计算机。这两人也是第一台全电子式电子计算机 ENIAC 的发明者。UNIVAC I 是第一台既可处理数值又可处理正文信息的计算机。

universal asynchronous receiver-transmitter *n.* 通用异步收发机

See(见) UART.

Universal Description, Discovery, and Integration *n.* 通用描述、发现与集成(框架)

See(见) UDDI.

Universal Mobile Telecommunications System *n.* 全球移动通信系统

See(见) UMTS.

Universal Naming Convention *n.* 通用命名约定

See(见) UNC.

Universal Plug and Play *n.* 通用即插即用(规范)

See(见) UPnP.

Universal Plug and Play Forum *n.* 通用即插即用(技术)论坛

See(见) UPnP Forum.

Universal Plug and Play networking *n.* 通用即插即用联网(技术)

See(见) UPnP networking.

Universal Product Code *n.* 通用产品代码

See(见) UPC.

Universal Resource Locator *n.* 统一资源位置[定位符]

See(见) URL.

universal serial bus *n.* 通用串行总线

See(见) USB.

Universal Server *n.* 通用服务器[系统]

1. Software from Oracle Corporation that supplies information from its database in a variety of forms, such as text, sound, and video, in response to HTTP requests. Oracle 公司的一种运行在服务器上的软件,可以以文本、声音、视频等多种方式提供存储在数据库中的信息,以响应 HTTP 请求。

2. Database software from Informix that works with snap-in software modules to handle user needs for specific data types and ways of processing. Informix(英孚美)公司的一种数据库软件,与 snap-in 软件模块一起工作,可以处理用户对特定数据类型和处理方法的要求。

universal synchronous receiver-transmitter *n.* 通用同步收发机

See(见) USRT.

Universal Time Coordinate *n.* 通用时间坐标

For all practical purposes, the same as Greenwich Mean Time, which is used for the synchronization of computers on the Internet. *Acronym*: UTC. *Also called*: coordinated universal time format. 对于所有的实际用途而言,用于同步因特网上计算机(的时间),其作用同格林威治标准时间。缩

略为 UTC，也称为 coordinated universal time format。

University Corporation for Advanced Internet Development *n.* **大学高级因特网研发联盟**

See(见) UCAID.

UNIX *n.* **UNIX 操作系统**

A multiuser, multitasking operating system. Originally developed by Ken Thompson and Dennis Ritchie at AT&T Bell Laboratories from 1969 through 1973 for use on minicomputers. UNIX has evolved into a complex, powerful operating system that, because it is written in the C language, is more portable-that is, less machine-specific-than many other operating systems. UNIX has been released in a wide variety of versions, or flavors, including System V (developed by AT&T for commercial release; many current flavors on based on it), BSD UNIX (freeware developed at the University of California Berkeley, which has spun off many related flavors), AIX (a version of System V adapted by IBM to run on RISC-based workstations), A/UX (a graphical version for the Macintosh), Linux (a newer version that runs on the Intel chip), and SunOS (based on BSD UNIX and available on Sun workstations). Many flavors of UNIX are available free. With some flavors, the source code is also free, making it an instrumental part of the open source movement. UNIX is widely used as a network operating system, especially in conjunction with the Internet. *See also* BSD UNIX Linux open source System V. 一种多用户多任务操作系统。最初是由 Ken Thompson 和 Dennis Ritchie 于 1969 年至 1973 年在 AT&T 贝尔实验室开发的用于小型机上的系统，现已发展成为复杂、功能强大的操作系统。由于该系统用 C 语言写成，比起其他操作系统来说，它较少地受机器的限制，可移植性较好。UNIX 已经发布了多种版本，包括系统 V 版(由 AT&T 公司开发的商业版本，是许多当前版本的基础)、BSD UNIX 版(由加州大学伯克利分校开发的免费软件，它还有许多相关的附带产品)、AIX 版(IBM 公司采用的运行在 RISC 工作站上的一种系统 V 版本)、A/UX 版(一种 Apple 公司 Macintosh 机上的图形化版本)、Linux 版(一种运行在 Intel 芯片上的较新版本)以及 SunOS 版(基于 BSD UNIX 版本并且可在太阳微电子公司的工作站上使用)。许多 UNIX 的版本可以免费得到。有些版本源代码也是免费的，成为开放源代码运动的有用组成部分。UNIX 作为网络操作系统，特别是与因特网一起得到广泛的应用。参阅 BSD UNIX Linux open source System V。

UNIX shell account *n.* **UNIX 命令使用账号**

A shell account providing command-line access to a UNIX system. *See also* shell account. 一种提供以命令行的方式访问 UNIX 系统的命令解释程序账号。参阅 shell account。

UNIX shell scripts *n.* **UNIX 命令过程**

Sequences of UNIX commands stored as files that can be run as programs. In MS-DOS, batch (.bat) files provide similar capabilities. *See also* batch file shell[1] shell script. 一种由 UNIX 命令组成并以文件的形式存储的、可以当作程序运行的命令序列。在 MS-DOS 中批处理(.bat)文件提供类似的功能。参阅 batch file shell[1] shell script。

UNIX-to-UNIX Copy *n.* **UNIX 到 UNIX 的(文件)复制程序**

See(见) UUCP.

UNIX wizard *n.* **UNIX 向导**

A particularly expert and helpful UNIX programmer. Some companies actually use this phrase as a job title. The newsgroup comp.unix.wizards provides answers to many user questions. 一种特别精通 UNIX 系统并能帮助用户解决 UNIX 问题的程序员，一些公司实际上用这个术语作为业务标题，名为 comp.unix.wizards 的新闻组可以对许多用户的问题提供回答。

unknown host *n.* **未知主机**

A response to a request for a connection to a server that indicates that the network is unable to find the specified address. *See also* server (definition 1). 一种对连接至一台服务器的请求的响应，表明在本网络上不能找到所指定的地址。参阅 server (第 1 个释义)。

unknown recipients *n.* **未知接收方**

A response to an e-mail message that indicates that the mail server is unable to identify one or more of the destination addresses. 一种对电子

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邮件报文的响应，表明本邮件服务器不能辨识一个或多个报文的目的地址。

unload *vb.* 【动】卸下，卸除；转储，(信息)转存

1. To remove a storage medium, such as a tape or disk, from its drive. 把存储介质(如一块磁盘或一盘磁带)从驱动器中取走。

2. To remove software from system memory. *See also* memory. 从系统内存中移走软件。参阅 memory。

unmanaged code *n.* 不受控代码

Code that is executed directly by the operating system, outside of the common language runtime environment. Unmanaged code must provide its own garbage collection, type checking, security support, and so on, unlike managed code, which receives these services from the common language runtime. *See also* managed code. 操作系统直接执行的代码，处于普通语言运行期环境之外。不受控代码必须提供自己的垃圾收回、类型检查、安全支持等等，它与从普通语言运行期接受这些服务的受控代码不同。参阅 managed code。

unmoderated *adj.* 【修】不限制

Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of a newsgroup or mailing list in which all articles or messages received by the server are automatically available or distributed to all subscribers. *Compare* moderated. 用于修饰或说明一个新闻组或邮件列表，其中的所有报文或文章能够自动被本服务器接收或分发给所有用户。比较 moderated。

unmount *vb.* 【动】卸下，拆卸

To remove a disk or tape from active use. *Compare* mount. 将正在使用的磁盘或磁带取走。比较 mount。

unpack *vb.* 【动】拆包，拆开

To restore packed data to its original format. *Compare* pack. 将封装好的数据包恢复成原来的格式。比较 pack。

unpopulated board *n.* 空插孔的电路板

A circuit board whose sockets are empty. *Compare* fully populated board. 一种电路板，其中的插孔都是空的，没有插入元器件。比较 fully populated board。

unread *adj.* 【修】未读，未打开

1. Of, pertaining to, or being an article in a newsgroup that a user has not yet received. Newsreader client programs distinguish between "read" and "unread" articles for each user and download only unread articles from the server. 用于修饰或说明新闻组中的用户尚未接收到某篇文章。新闻阅读者客户端应用程序能够为每个用户区别"已读"和"未读"文章，并且只为用户从服务器下载未读过的文章。

2. Of, pertaining to, or being an e-mail message that a user has received but has not yet opened in an e-mail program. 用于修饰或说明在电子邮件程序中，用户已经接收到但尚未打开(阅读)的邮件。

unrecoverable error *n.* 不可恢复错误

A fatal error--one that a program is unable to recover from without the use of external recovery techniques. *Compare* recoverable error. 一种严重的错误，若不借助或使用另外的错误恢复技巧，程序自身不能恢复。比较 recoverable error。

unreliable protocol *n.* 不可靠协议

A communications protocol that makes a "best effort" attempt to deliver a transmission but does not provide for verifying that the transmission arrives without error. 一种通信协议，它尽"最大努力"试图投递传输信息，但却不提供验证传输信息无错误地到达的方法。

unroll *adj.* 【修】展开

See(见) inline (第 1 个释义).

unset *vb.* 【动】复位，置"0"

To make the value of a bit position equal to 0. *Compare* set (definition 1). 将某个位上的值置成"0"(零)。比较 set (第 1 个释义)。

unshielded cable *n.* 非屏蔽电缆

Cable that is not surrounded with a metal shield. If the wires in an unshielded cable are not at least twisted around each other in pairs, the signals they carry have no protection from interference by external electromagnetic fields. Consequently, unshielded cable should be used only over very short distances. *Compare* coaxial cable ribbon cable twisted-pair cable UTP. 一种没有金属外套的电缆。如果非屏蔽电缆中的两根电线甚至没有成对地缠绕在一起，则该电缆所传递的信号对来自外部的电磁场的干扰受不到丝毫的保护。所以，

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非屏蔽电缆应该只用于非常短的距离。比较 coaxial cable ribbon cable twisted-pair cable UTP。

unshielded twisted pair *n.* 非屏蔽双绞线

See(见) UTP.

unshielded twisted-pair wiring *n.* 非屏蔽双绞线

See(见) UTP.

unsolicited commercial e-mail *n.* 未请求商务电子邮件

See(见) spam.

unsubscribe *vb.* 【动】取消(订户)

1. In a newsreader client program, to remove a newsgroup from the list of newsgroups to which one subscribes. *See also* newsgroup. 在客户端新闻阅读程序中,从已订阅的新闻组列表中取消一个新闻组。参阅 newsgroup

2. To remove oneself as a recipient on a mailing list. *See also* mailing list. 从邮件列表中取消一个接收方。参阅 mailing list。

untar[1] *n.* 解取工具,分档(程序)

A utility, available for systems in addition to UNIX, for separating the individual files out of an archive assembled using the UNIX *tar*program. *Compare* tar[1]. 从 UNIX 系统的附加程序中可获得的一种公用程序,即软件工具,该工具可以从使用 UNIX 程序 tar 命令汇编而成的文档中分离出一个一个的单独文件。比较 tar[1]。

untar[2] *vb.* 【动】解取,分档

To separate the individual files out of an archive assembled with the UNIX *tar*program. *Compare* tar2. 从使用 UNIX 程序 tar 命令汇编而成的文档中分离(即取出)若干个单独文件。比较 tar[2]。

unzip *vb.* 【动】解压缩

To uncompress an archive file that has been compressed by a program such as compress, gzip, or PKZIP. 将通过某个程序(例如 gzip、compress、PKZIP 等)压缩而成的归档文件进行解压缩。

up *adj.* 【修】启动,就绪

Functioning and available for use; used in describing computers, printers, communications lines on networks, and other such hardware. 用于修饰或说明正在操作或可供使用的状态;用于描述网络上的计算机、打印机、通信线路和其他类似硬件。

UPC *n.* 通用产品代码

Acronym for Universal Product Code. A system of numbering commercial products using bar codes. A UPC consists of 12 digits: a number system character, a five-digit number assigned to the manufacturer, a five-digit product code assigned by the manufacturer, and a modulo 10 check digit. *See also* bar code. 为Universal Product Code 的缩略语。一种使用条形码给商品编号的代码体系。一个 UPC 代码由 12 位数字组成:1 位数字表示系统字符,5 位数字表示产品生产商,5 位数字表示由生产商分配的产品代码,还有 1 位数字是以 10 求余所得的校验数字。参阅 bar code。

update[1] *n.* 更新版本

A new release of an existing software product. A software update usually adds relatively minor new features to a product or corrects errors (bugs) found after the program was released. Updates are generally indicated by small changes in software version numbers, such as *4.0b* from *4.0*. *See also* version number. *Compare* release[1]. 一种现存软件产品的更新版本。一个软件的更新版本通常是将一些相对而言小的新特点追加到该软件产品中或者更正软件发行后发现的错误。一般通过对版本号进行小的改变以表示版本更新,如 4.0b 是 4.0 的更新版本。参阅 version number。比较 release[1]。

update[2] *vb.* 【动】修改

To change a system or a data file to make it more current. 改变某个系统或某个数据文件以使其更符合当前的情况。

update query *n.* 更新查询

A database query that changes a set of records according to search conditions or criteria. 一种按照搜索条件或准则来改变一组记录的数据库查询。

upflow *n.* 上流(阶段)

In the data warehousing process, the stage during which stored information is checked for completeness, summarized, and readied for distribution. *See also* data warehouse[2]. *Compare* downflow, inflow, metaflow. 数据仓库处理中,一种对存储的信息的完整性进行检查、概括并为分发做准备的阶段。参阅 data warehouse[2]。比较 downflow、inflow、metaflow。

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upgrade[1] *n.* 升级版本

The new or enhanced version of a product. 指某个产品的新的或增强型的版本。

upgrade[2] *vb.* 【动】升级，增强

To change to a newer, usually more powerful or sophisticated version. 使一个产品升级到更新(通常是功能更强或更完善)的版本。

uplink *n.* 上行链路，卫星链路

The transmission link from an earth station to a communications satellite. 指地面站到通信卫星的传输链[线]路。

upload[1] *n.* 上传(文件)，上载(文件)

1. In communications, the process of transferring a copy of a file from a local computer to a remote computer by means of a modem or network. 在通信中，借助网络或调制解调器，将一份文件的拷贝从本地计算机传送到远程计算机的过程。

2. The copy of the file that is being or has been transferred. 已经传送或正在传送的这份文件的拷贝。

upload[2] *vb.* 【动】上传，上载

To transfer a copy of a file from a local computer to a remote computer. *Compare* download. 将文件的一个拷贝从本地计算机传输到远程计算机上。

UPnP *n.* 通用即插即用(规范)

Acronym for Universal Plug and Play. A Microsoft initiative which prompted the creation of the UPnP Forum for interconnecting computers, appliances, networks, and services. UPnP extends conventional Plug and Play to include devices connected to networks. It allows peripheral devices to discover and connect to other devices and to enumerate the characteristics of those devices. UPnP is intended to be an element of home networking, in which PCs, appliances, and the services they provide are linked together. 为 Universal Plug and Play 的缩略语。微软公司发起的一个为计算机、外设、网络和服务互联的通用即插即用论坛，它将传统的即插即用概念扩展到与网络连接，它允许周边设备可以发现和连接到其他设备，并且可以列举这些设备的特征。通用即插即用将有意成为家庭网络的基本要素，通过它，计算机、周边设备和其他外设服务互联在一起。

UPnP Device Architecture *n.* 通用即插即用设备体系结构

A specification developed by the Universal Plug and Play (UPnP) Forum that defines the structure of UPnP networking. The UPnP Device Architecture, formerly known as the DCP Framework, provides information about discovery, description, control, eventing, and presentation in a UPnP network. *See also* UPnP networking. 由通用即插即用论坛研发的一种规范，用来定义通用即插即用网络的结构。通用即插即用设备体系结构，即早期众所周知的 DCP 框架，包含了关于发现、描述、控制、事件记录和在通用即插即用网络中表示的信息。参阅 UPnP networking。

UPnP Forum *n.* 通用即插即用(技术)论坛

A consortium of companies and individuals that oversees Universal Plug and Play (UPnP) specifications, protocols, logos, sample implementations, test suites, white papers, and other UPnP-related efforts. *See also* UPnP UPnP Device Architecture UPnP networking. 一种由若干公司和个人组成的联盟，用来审核通用即插即用规范、协议、标志、实现示例、测试集、白页和其他一些有关通用即插即用的成就。参阅 UPnP UPnP Device Architecture UPnP networking。

UPnP networking *n.* 通用即插即用联网(技术)

The peer-to-peer networking of intelligent machines, appliances, wireless devices, computers, and other devices according to the Universal Plug and Play (UPnP) Device Architecture. UPnP networking uses control points, devices, services, and protocols including GENA, SOAP, SSDP, standard TCP/IP, and other Internet protocols. *See also* UPnP Device Architecture. 智能机器、家用电器、无线设备、计算机和其他按照通用即插即用设备体系结构设计的设备的对等联网。通用即插即用联网(技术)使用各种控制点、设备、服务和协议，包括 GENA、SOAP、标准 TCP/IP 和其他因特网协议。参阅 UPnP Device Architecture。

uppercase *adj.* 【修】大写

Of, pertaining to, or characterized by capital letters. *Compare* lowercase. 用于修饰或说明用大

写字母的情形。比较 lowercase。

upper memory area *n.* 上位内存区

See(见) UMA (第 1 个释义).

upper memory block *n.* 上位内存块

See(见) UMB.

UPS *n.* 不间断电源

Acronym for **u**ninterruptible **p**ower **s**upply. A device, connected between a computer (or other electronic equipment) and a power source (usually an outlet receptacle), that ensures that electrical flow to the computer is not interrupted because of a blackout and, in most cases, protects the computer against potentially damaging events, such as power surges and brownouts. All UPS units are equipped with a battery and a loss-of-power sensor; if the sensor detects a loss of power, it switches over to the battery so that the user has time to save his or her work and shut off the computer. *See also* blackout brownout. 为 uninterruptible power supply 的缩略语。连接在电源(通常是电源插座)与计算机(或其他电子设备)之间的一种设备,使流向计算机的电流不至于因为停电等因素而突然中断。在绝大多数的情况下,UPS 使潜在的破坏性情况(例如电涌和掉电等)不会影响计算机的运行。所有的 UPS 设备都是由电压降低传感器和电池组成。当传感器发现电源不足时,它就自动启动电池供电,以使用户有足够的时间去保存其工作并安全关机。参阅 blackout brownout。

upstream[1] *n.* 逆流,上行

The direction in which information is delivered from a client to a (Web) server. *Compare* downstream[1]. 信息从客户端向(万维网)服务器传输的方向。比较 downstream。

upstream[2] *adj.* 【修】上游;上行

1. The location of a server in relation to another server. *Compare* downstream[2] (definition 1). 一个服务器相对于另一个服务器的位置。比较 downstream[2](第 1 个释义)

2. The direction in which data moves *from*an individual computer *to*the remote network. With certain communications technologies, such as ADSL, cable modems, and high-speed 56-Kbps modems, data flows upstream more slowly than downstream. For example, a 56-Kbps modem can deliver data at a 56-Kbps maximum only downstream; upstream, it delivers data at either 28.8 or 33.6 Kbps. *Compare* downstream[2] (definition 2). 数据从个别计算机流向远程网络的方向。使用某些通信技术(如 ADSL、有线调制解调器以及高速 56 Kbps 调制解调器等),数据上行传输比下行传输慢。例如,56 Kbps 调制解调器只有在下行传输时的最大速度为 56 Kbps,上行传输时,它则以 28.8 Kbps 或 33.6 Kbps 的速度传输。比较 downstream[2](第 2 个释义)。

uptime *n.* 正常运行[工作]时间,可用时间

The amount or percentage of time a computer system or associated hardware is functioning and available for use. *Compare* downtime. 指计算机系统或有关的硬件有效运行(正在操作和可供使用)的一段时间或所占的百分比。比较 downtime。

upward-compatible *adj.* 【修】向上兼容

Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of a computer product, especially software, designed to perform adequately with other products that are expected to become widely used in the foreseeable future. The use of standards and conventions makes upward compatibility easier to achieve. 用于修饰或说明计算机产品,特别是软件产品,被设计成能与其他在可以预见将来应用的软件一起工作的特性。使用产业界的标准和约定可以较容易实现向上兼容性。

urban legend *n.* 都市传奇,民间传说

A widely distributed story that remains in circulation in spite of the fact that it is not true. Many urban legends have been floating around the Internet and other online services for years, including the request for cards for the sick boy in England (he's long since recovered and grown up), the cookie or cake recipe that cost $250 (it's a myth), and the Good Times or Penpal Greetings virus, which will infect your computer when you read an e-mail message (it does not exist). *See also* Good Times virus. 一种尽管事实并非如此、但仍广为传播的故事。许多都市传奇已经在因特网和其他在线服务系统上流行多年,包括为英国生病的男孩征集贺卡(孩子早已康复并长大了)、价

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值 250 美元用于制作饼干或蛋糕的秘方(这是个骗人的鬼话)以及 Good Times 或 Penpal Greetings 病毒,据说当用户阅读电子邮件时,这些病毒会感染用户的计算机(其实,这并不存在)。参阅 Good Times virus。

URC *n.* **统一资源引用**

See(见) Uniform Resource Citation.

URI *n.* **统一资源标识符**

See(见) Uniform Resource Identifier.

URL *n.* **统一资源位置[定位符]**

Acronym for Uniform Resource Locator. An address for a resource on the Internet. URLs are used by Web browsers to locate Internet resources. A URL specifies the protocol to be used in accessing the resource (such as http: for a World Wide Web page or ftp: for an FTP site), the name of the server on which the resource resides (such as //www. whitehouse. gov), and, optionally, the path to a resource (such as an HTML document or a file on that server). *See also* FTP[1] (definition 1) HTMI. HTTP path (definition 1) server (definition 2) virtual path (definition 1) Web browser. 为 Uniform Resource Locator 的缩略语。一种表示因特网上资源的地址。URL 被 Web 浏览器用于定位因特网中的资源,一个 URL 地址指明使用何种协议访问该资源(如查找万维网的页面则使用 http 协议,或查找 FTP 站点则使用 ftp 协议)、资源所驻留的服务器的名称(如//www. whitehouse. gov),有时还指明资源的路径(如 HTML 文档或服务系统中的一个文件)。参阅 FTP[1](第 1 个释义) HTML HTTP path (第 1 个释义) server (第 2 个释义) virtual path (definition 1) Web browser。

URN *n.* **统一资源名**

See(见) Uniform Resource Name.

usable *adj.* **【修】可用**

Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of the ease and adaptability with which a product can be applied to the performance of the work for which it is designed. A high degree of usability implies ease of learning, flexibility, freedom from bugs, and good design that does not involve unnecessarily complicated procedures. 用于说明或修饰某个软件产品的易用程度和适应性,使用带这些特性的产品可以实现它所设计的任务或工作。高可用性指易学、灵活、无错误且设计良好,也没有不必要的复杂过程。

usage analysis *n.* **用法分析**

Data collected to evaluate how a Web site is being used, such as visitor user names, how often each page was visited, and the types of Web browsers used. 用于评估万维网站使用情况的数据收集,例如访问者的用户名、每个网页被访问的频度以及所用万维网浏览器的类型。

USB *n.* **通用串行总线**

Acronym for universal serial bus. A serial bus with a data transfer rate of 12 megabits per second (Mbps) for connecting peripherals to a microcomputer. USB can connect up to 127 peripherals, such as external CD-ROM drives, printers, modems, mice, and keyboards, to the system through a single, general-purpose port. This is accomplished by daisy chaining peripherals together. USB is designed to support the ability to automatically add and configure new devices and the ability to add such devices without having to shut down and restart the system (hot plugging). USB was developed by Intel, Compaq, DEC, IBM, Microsoft, NEC, and Northern Telecom. It competes with DEC's ACCESS. bus for lower-speed applications. *See also* bus daisy chain hot plugging input/output port peripheral. *Compare* ACCESS. bus. 为 universal serial bus 的缩略语。一种用于把外部设备连接到微型计算机上的串行总线,数据传输速率达到 12Mbps。USB 总线最多能连接 127 个外围设备,例如,外接光盘驱动器、打印机、调制解调器、鼠标和键盘,所有这些 127 个设备通过单一的通用端口连接到系统上。连接时,使用菊花链接法将所有的外部设备连接在一起。USB 是为自动添加和配置新的设备以及不必关闭和重新启动系统(热插)就能添加这类设备的功能而设计的。USB 是 Intel、Compaq、DEC、IBM、Microsoft、NEC 和 Northern Telecom 公司开发的。与 DEC 公司的用于较低速的应用程序领域的 ACCESS 总线进行竞争。参阅 bus daisy chain hot plugging input/output port peripheral。比较 ACCESS. bus。

U.S. Department of Defense *n.* **美国国防部**

The military branch of the United States government. The Department of Defense developed ARPANET, the origin of today's Internet and MILNET, through its Advanced Research Projects Agency (ARPA). *See also* ARPANET Internet MILNET. 美国政府的军事机构。国防部通过其所属的高级研究工程署开发了 ARPANET 网络，这是今天的因特网和军事网(MILNET)的雏形。参阅 ARPANET Internet MILNET。

Usenet 或 UseNet 或 USENET *n.* 友思网

A worldwide network of UNIX systems that has a decentralized administration and is used as a bulletin board system by special-interest discussion groups. Usenet, which is considered part of the Internet (although Usenet predates it), is comprised of thousands of newsgroups, each devoted to a particular topic. Users can post messages and read messages from others in these newsgroups in a manner similar to users on dial-in BBSs. Usenet was originally implemented using UUCP (UNIX-to-UNIX Copy) software and telephone connections; that method remains important, although more modern methods, such as NNTP and network connections, are more commonly used. *See also* BBS (definition 1) newsgroup newsreader NNTP UUCP. 一种基于 UNIX 系统的世界范围的网络，采用分散管理的方式，用作特殊兴趣讨论小组的电子公告牌。尽管友思网的出现先于因特网，但人们一般把友思网看做因特网的一部分。友思网由成千上万个新闻组组成，每个新闻组有自己特定的主题。用户通过类似于拨号 BBS 的方式邮寄和阅读新闻组中的报文(或消息)。Usenet 最初使用 UUCP(从 UNIX 系统到 UNIX 系统的(文件)复制程序)软件和电话线连接的方式实现。尽管目前有更现代化的通信方式(如 NNTP 和网络连接等方式)被广泛使用，但 UUCP 方式仍起着重要作用。参阅 BBS (第 1 个释义) newsgroup newsreader NNTP UUCP。

Usenet User List *n.* 友思网用户列表[名单]

A list maintained by the Massachusetts Institute of Technology that contains the name and e-mail address of everyone who has posted to the Usenet. *See also* Usenet. 一种由麻省理工学院维护的用户名单，其中包括已经向友思网发送过邮件的用户名和该用户的电子邮件地址。参阅 Usenet。

user account *n.* 用户账[登录]号

On a secure or multiuser computer system, an established means for an individual to gain access to the system and its resources. Usually created by the system's administrator, a user account consists of information about the user, such as password, rights, and permissions. *See also* group1 logon user profile. 在安全或多用户计算机系统中，一种确认某个人是否有权访问系统及其资源的方法。通常由系统管理员建立用户账号，其中包含有关该用户的信息，例如，用户(用来在系统注册的)口令、权限以及许可程度。参阅 group1 logon user profile。

user agent *n.* 用户代理

In the terminology established by the ISO/OSI reference model for LANs (local area networks), a program that helps a client connect with a server. *Acronym*: UA. *See also* agent (definition 3) ISO/OSI reference model LAN. 在 ISO/OSI 局域网模型中使用的术语里，一种可以帮助客户系统连接到服务器上去的(应用)程序。缩写为 UA。缩略为 UA。参阅 agent (第 3 个释义) ISO/OSI reference model LAN。

user control *n.* 用户控件

In ASP.NET: A server control that is authored declaratively using the same syntax as an ASP.NET page and is saved as a text file with an .ascx extension. User controls allow page functionality to be partitioned and reused. Upon first request, the page framework parses a user control into a class that derives from System.Web.UI.UserControl and compiles that class into an assembly, which it reuses on subsequent requests. User controls are easy to develop due to their page-style authoring and deployment without prior compilation. In Windows Forms: A composite control that provides consistent behavior and user interface within or across applications. The user control can be local to one application or added to a library and compiled into a DLL for use by multiple applications. 在 ASP.NET 中：一种服务器控件，它使用与 ASP.NET 页同样的语法，并且被保存为文本文件，后缀为.ascx。用户控件允许页功能被分

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割和重用。在第一个请求时，页框架将用户控件解析到一个类中（来自 System. Web. UI. UserControl）并且将这个类编译成汇编语言，以便在后来的请求中重用。由于页类型的编写和执行不要求预编译，用户控件很容易开发。在 Windows 窗体中：一个合成的控件可以跨应用程序提供一致的行为和接口。用户控件可以是一个本地应用程序，也可以加入到库中并将其编译成可被许多程序调用的动态链接库。

User Datagram Protocol *n.* 用户数据报协议

See（见）UDP.

user-defined data type *n.* 用户自定义数据类型

A data type defined in a program. User-defined data types are usually combinations of data types defined by the programming language being used and are often used to create data structures. *See also* data structure data type. 在程序中定义的一种数据类型。用户自定义数据类型一般是所使用的编程语言中规定好了的数据类型的组合，并经常用来生成数据结构。参阅 data structure data type。

user-defined function key *n.* 用户自定义操作键

See（见）keyboard enhancer programmable function key.

user-friendly *adj.* 【修】用户友好，方便用户

Easy to learn and easy to use. 指容易学习和便于使用。

user group *n.* 用户组，用户群

A group of people drawn together by interest in the same computer system or software. User groups, some of which are large and influential organizations, provide support for newcomers and a forum where members can exchange ideas and information. 在同一个计算机系统或软件中，因共同的兴趣而组织在一起的一组人员。用户组，其中不乏较大和较有影响的组织，对新成员提供支持并给组内成员提供一个交换想法和信息的场所（也称论坛）。

user-initiated update *n.* 由用户发起的更新

An operating system update mechanism, provided by the dial-up boot loader, which is designed to be used by remote users and field technicians. The operating system image is downloaded using a modem connection. *See also* automatic update factory update. 一种由拨号启动装入程序（供远程用户和野外技术人员）提供的操作系统更新机制。利用调制解调器连接线将操作系统的映像下载下来。参阅 automatic update factory update。

user interface *n.* 用户[接口界面]

The portion of a program with which a user interacts. Types of user interfaces, or UIs, include command-line interfaces, menu-driven interfaces, and graphical user interfaces. *Acronym*: UI. 指借以与程序进行交互作用的那一部分程序。用户界面有如下三种类型：命令行界面、选单驱动界面、图形用户界面。缩略为 UI。

User Interface Toolbox *n.* 用户界面工具箱

See（见）Toolbox.

username *n.* 用户名

The name by which a user is identified to a computer system or network. During the logon process, the user must enter the username and the correct password. If the system or network is connected to the Internet, the username generally corresponds to the leftmost part of the user's e-mail address (the portion preceding the @ sign, as in username@company.com). *See also* e-mail address logon. 网络或计算机系统用于标识用户的名字。在进入系统的过程中，用户必须输入用户名和正确的密码。如果该系统或网络连接到因特网上，用户名通常与该用户的电子邮件地址的@左边的字符串（@符号的前面部分，如 username@company.com）一致。参阅 e-mail address logon。

user name *n.* 用户名

The name by which a person is known and addressed on a communications network. *See also* alias (definition 2). 通信网上用于标识和定位某个用户的名称。参阅 alias（第 2 个释义）。

user profile *n.* 用户配置文件，用户概述

A computer-based record maintained about an authorized user of a multiuser computer system. A user profile is needed for security and other reasons; it can contain such information as the person's access restrictions, mailbox location, type of terminal, and so on. *See also* user account. 为多用户计算机系统中的每一个合法的用户保留的一个基于计算机的记录。出于保密和其他原

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因，一个用户配置文件是必需的，其中可能存储诸如该用户的存取权限、邮箱位置、终端类型等信息。参阅 user account。

user state *n.* 用户状态

The least privileged of the modes in which a Motorola 680x0 microprocessor can operate. This is the mode in which application programs are run. *See also* 68000. *Compare* supervisor state. 指摩托罗拉 680x0 微处理器可能运行的最小特权模式。这是应用程序可以运行的模式。参阅 68000。比较 supervisor state。

USnail *n.* 美国邮政系统；邮件

1. Slang for the United States Postal Service. USnail, a term used on the Internet, is a reference to how slow the postal service is in comparison to e-mail. 美国邮政系统的俚称。该词用于因特网上，意指相对于电子邮件来说，邮政系统的邮递速度像蜗牛爬行一样慢。

2. Mail delivered by the United States Postal Service. *See also* snail mail. 指通过美国邮政系统投递的邮件。参阅 snail mail。

/usr *n.* 用户目录，/usr 目录

A directory in a computer system that contains subdirectories owned or maintained by individual users of the computer system. These subdirectories can contain files and additional subdirectories. Typically, /usr directories are used in UNIX systems and can be found on many FTP sites. *See also* FTP site. 计算机系统中的一个目录，其中包含该计算机系统中每一个独立用户所维持或拥有的各种各样的子目录。这些子目录可以包括文件和下一级子目录。这种目录一般用在 UNIX 系统中，在许多 FTP 站点上都可以发现 /usr 目录。参阅 FTP site。

USRT *n.* 通用同步收发机

Acronym for universal synchronous receiver-transmitter. A module, usually composed of a single integrated circuit, that contains both the receiving and transmitting circuits required for synchronous serial communication. *Compare* UART. 为 universal synchronous receiver-transmitter 的缩略语。一般是一种单块集成电路组成的模块，其中同时包括同步串行通信所需的接收电路和发送电路。比较 UART。

UTC *n.* 通用时间坐标

See(见) Universal Time Coordinate.

UTF-8 *n.* UCS 转换格式 8

Acronym for UCS Transformation Format 8. A character set for protocols evolving beyond the use of ASCII. The UTF-8 protocol provides for support of extended ASCII characters and translation of UCS-2, an international 16-bit Unicode character set. UTF-8 enables a far greater range of names than can be achieved using ASCII or extended ASCII encoding for character data. *See also* ASCII Unicode. 为 UCS Transformation Format 8 的缩略语。由 ASCII 演化来并代替 ASCII 使用的协议字符。UTF-8 协议支持扩展的 ASCII 字符和一种国际 16 位 Unicode 字符集(即 UCS-2 的翻译集)。UFT-8 比 ASCII 编码或扩展 ASCII 编码的命名范围扩大了。参阅 ASCII Unicode。

utility *n.* 实[应，公]用程序

A program designed to perform a particular function; the term usually refers to software that solves narrowly focused problems or those related to computer system management. *See also* application. 一种为执行专门操作而设计的程序。实用程序这个词一般指解决范围较窄的问题的软件或与计算机系统管理有关的软件。参阅 application。

utility program *n.* 实用程序

A program designed to perform maintenance work on the system or on system components (for example, a storage backup program, disk and file recovery program, or resource editor). 一种专门设计用于对计算机系统或系统中的部件(如存储备份程序、磁盘和文件的恢复程序或资源编辑程序)进行维护的程序。

UTP *n.* 非屏蔽双绞线

Acronym for unshielded twisted pair. A cable containing one or more twisted pairs of wires without additional shielding. UTP is more flexible and takes up less space than shielded twisted-pair (STP) cable but has less bandwidth. See the illustration. *See also* twisted-pair cable. *Compare* STP. 为 unshielded twisted pair 的缩略语。一种由一组或多组电线对缠绕在一起、而没有附加的屏蔽设施的电缆。非屏蔽双绞线(UTP)比屏蔽

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双绞线(STP)更灵活，占用空间更少，但是带宽也相对较窄。参阅本条目的图例。参阅 twisted-pair cable。比较 STP。



UTP

.uu *n.* **.uu 文件扩展名**

The file extension for a binary file that has been translated into ASCII format using uuencode. *Also called*: .uud. *See also* ASCII binary file uuencode[1]. *Compare*. uue. 一种二进制文件的文件扩展名，该文件中的内容已使用 uuencode 工具转换成 ASCII 格式。也称为. uud。参阅 ASCII binary file uuencode[1]。比较. uue

UUCP *n.* **UNIX 到 UNIX 的(文件)复制程序**

Acronym for UNIX-to-UNIX Copy. A set of software programs that facilitates transmission of information between UNIX systems using serial data connections, primarily the public switched telephone network. *See also* uupc. 为 UNIX to-UNIX Copy 的缩略语。指一组软件程序，它们利用串行数据连接电路(主要是公共电话交换网络)来促进(方便地进行)各 UNIX 系统之间的信息传送。参阅 uupc。

.uud *n.* **.uud 文件扩展名**

See(见) *.uu.*

uudecode[1] *n.* **uudecode 工具**

A UNIX program that converts a uuencoded file back into its original binary format. This program (along with uuencode) allows binary data, such as images or executable code, to be disseminated through e-mail or newsgroups. *Compare* uuencode[1]. 一种 UNIX 系统的(应用)程序，可以将使用 uuencode 程序所产生的文件转换回其原来的二进制格式，该应用程序(和 uuencode 程序一起)允许二进制数据(如图像或可执行代码等)通过电子邮件或新闻组的方式进行传播。比较 uuencode。

uudecode[2] *vb.* **【动】编码转换，uu 解码**

To transform a uuencoded file back into its binary original using the uudecode program. *Compare* uuencode[2]. 使用(UNIX 系统的应用)程序 uudecode 把由 uuencode 格式化过的文件转换回其原先的二进制格式。比较 uuencode[2]。

.uue *n.* **.uue 文件扩展名**

The file extension for a file that has been decoded from ASCII format back into binary format using uudecode. *See also* ASCII binary file uudecode[1]. 一种文件的文件扩展名，具有该文件扩展名的文件是使用 uudecode 工具从 ASCII 格式转换-解码出来的二进制格式文件。参阅 ASCII binary file uudecode。

uuencode[1] *n.* **uuencode 工具，uu 编码**

A UNIX program that converts a binary file, in which all 8 bits of every byte are significant, into printable 7-bit ASCII characters without loss of information. This program (along with uudecode) allows binary data, such as images or executable code, to be disseminated through e-mail or newsgroups. A file thus encoded is one-third again as long as the original. *Compare* uudecode1. 一种 UNIX(应用)程序，用以将原来的二进制文件转换成可打印的 7 位 ASCII 字符，而原来的二进制文件其每个字节中的所有 8 位都是有意义的，这种转换过程没有信息丢失。该程序和 uudecode 一起，允许二进制数据(如图像、可执行代码等)通过电子邮件和新闻组的方式传播。使用 uuencode 编码后的文件长度是原来的文件长度的 1/3。比较 uudecode[3]。

uuencode[2] *vb.* **【动】格式转换**

To transform a binary file into printable 7-bit ASCII text using the uuencode program. *Compare* uudecode2. 用 uuencode 应用程序将二进制文件转换成 7 位 ASCII 可打印的文本格式文件。比较 uudecode[2]。

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UUID *n.* **通用唯一标识符**

Acronym for **u**niversally **u**nique **id**entifier. A 128-bit value that uniquely identifies objects such as OLE servers, interfaces, manager entry-point vectors, and client objects. Universally unique identifiers are used in crossprocess communication, such as remote procedure calling (RPC) and OLE. *Also called*: GUID. 为 **u**niversally **u**nique **id**entifier 的缩略语。一个由 128 个二进制位表示的数值，是对象(比如各种 OLE 服务器、接口、管理程序入口点向量和客户机对象)的唯一标识。通用唯一标识符用在跨进程通信中，比如远程过程调用(RPC)和 OLE。也称为 GUID。

uupc *n.* **UUCP 的 PC 版本，PC 版 uupc**

The version of UUCP for IBM PCs and PCcompatibles running DOS, Windows, or OS/2. This version is a collection of programs for copying files to, logging in to, and running programs on remote networked computers. *See also* UUCP. 供运行 DOS、Windows、OS/2 等操作系统的 IBM PC 机和 PC 兼容机使用的 UUCP 版本。该版本是若干程序的集合，用于把文件拷贝到或进入远程的网络计算机以及在远程的网络计算机上运行程序。参阅 UUCP。

V

V.120 *n.* **V.120 标准**

The ITU-T (formerly CCITT) standard that governs serial communications over ISDN lines. Data is encapsulated using a protocol similar to the Lightweight Directory Access Protocol (LDAP), and more than one connection may be multiplexed on a communications channel. *See also* communications channel communications protocol International Telecommunications Union ISDN Lightweight Directory Access Protocol multiplexing standard (definition 1) V series. 国际电信联盟(ITU-T,前称为 CCITT)关于管理 ISDN 线路上串行通信的标准。数据按照与轻加权目录访问协议(LDAP)相似的协议封装,并且有可能在一个信道上实现多路连接。参阅 communications channel communications protocol International Telecommunications Union ISDN Lightweight Directory Access Protocol multiplexing standard (第 1 个释义) V series。

V20, V30 *n.* **V20 和 V30 型微处理器**

NEC microprocessors that were slight improvements on Intel's 8088 and 8086, using the same command sets but different microcode. NEC 公司生产的微处理器,它们分别在 Intel 公司 8088 型和 8086 型芯片的基础上略作改进,使用相同的命令集,但微代码不同。

V.2x, V.3x, V.4x, V.5x series *n.* **V.2x、V.3x、V.4x 和 V.5x 系列标准**

See(见) Vseries.

V.32terbo *n.* **V.32terbo 标准**

A modem protocol developed by AT&T for 19,200-bps modems, with fallback to the speeds supported by the ITU-T (formerly CCITT) V.32 standard. This protocol is proprietary to AT&T and was not adopted by CCITT or ITU-T. In the V series, V.34 takes the place of V.32terbo. *See also* International Telecommunications Union V series. AT&T 公司为 19 200 bps 调制解调器研制的一种调制解调器协议,并可回退到国际电信联盟(ITU-T,前称为 CCITT)V.32 标准支持的速度。本协议是 AT&T 公司专用的,未被 CCITT 或国际电信联盟采纳。在 ITU-T V 系列中,V.34 取代了 V.32terbo。参阅 International Telecommunications Union V series。

V.34 *n.* **V.34 数据传输标准**

Data transmission standard that provides for up to 28,800 bits per second (bps) communications over telephone lines. It defines a full-duplex (two-way) modulation technique and includes error-correcting and negotiation. *See also* bits per second full-duplex modulation standards V.90. 一种数据传输标准,通过电话线提供高达 28 800 比特每秒(bps)的通信速率。它定义了一种双工的有错误纠正和协商技术的调制技术。参阅 bits per second full-duplex modulation standards V.90。

V.42 *n.* **V.42 标准**

The ITU-T (formerly CCITT) recommendation specifying procedures for error correction in data communications equipment (DCEs) designed for asynchronousto- synchronous conversion. *See also* V series. 国际电信联盟(前称为 CCITT)推荐使用的一种标准,它针对数据通信设备(DCE)定义了错误修正过程,用于异步-同步的转换。参阅 V series。

V.42bis *n.* **V.42bis 标准**

The ITU-T (formerly CCITT) recommendation specifying procedures for data compression in datacircuit terminating equipment utilizing

error-correction operations. *See also* V series.
国际电信联盟(前称为 CCITT)推荐使用的一种标准,它针对使用错误修正操作的数据电路终端设备定义了数据压缩过程。参阅 V series

V86 mode *n.* **V86 模式**
See(见) virtual real mode.

V.90 *n.* **V.90 数据传输标准**
Data transmission standard that provides for up to 56,000 bits per second (bps) communications over telephone lines. The transmission speed from the client-side modem for uploads is 33,600 bps. The transmission speed for downloads from the host-side modem such as an Internet service provider (ISP) or a corporate network is up to 56,000 bps, with an average speed of 40,000 to 50,000 bps. When the host-side modem does not support this standard, the alternative is V. 34. *See also* bits per second client host ISP modem modulation standards V. 34. 一种数据传输标准,通过电话线提供高达 56 000 比特每秒(bps)的通信速率。从客户端调制解调器上载的传输速率是 33 600bps。从主机端调制解调器(比如因特网服务提供商(ISP)或公司网络)下载的传输速率高达 56 000bps,平均传输速率是 4 000 到 50 000bps。如果主机端调制解调器不支持这种标准,则可以选择 V. 34。参阅 bits per second client host ISP modem modulation standards V. 34。

VAB *n.* **语音应答**
See(见) voice answer back.

VAC *n.* **交流电压**
See(见) volts alternating current.

vacuum tube *n.* **真空管**
A set of metal electrodes and intervening metal grids, contained in a glass or metal tube from which all gas has been removed. Voltages on the grids control electrical currents between the electrodes. Formerly used for amplification and switching in electronic circuits, vacuum tubes are now used in applications such as cathoderay tubes and those requiring very high power levels. A vacuum tube is known as a *valve*in Great Britain. 将金属电极和插入的金属栅网装在抽去空气的玻璃管或金属管内形成的一种器件。栅极电压控制电极间的电子流动。以前的真空管曾在电子电路中用于放大和开关,如今则主要用在阴极射线管和要求特别大功率的场合。真空管在英国称为 valve。

validation server controls *n.* **确认服务器控件**
A set of server controls, included with ASP. NET, that verify user input. The input is checked as it comes from HTML server controls and Web server controls (for example, a Web page form) against programmer-defined requirements. Validation controls perform input checking in server code. If the user is working with a browser that supports DHTML, the validation controls can also perform validation using client script. *See also* ASP. NET server control HTML server control Web server control. 一组服务器控件,包括 ASP. NET,用来核实用户的输入。按照程序员定义的要求,检查来自 HTML 服务器控件和 Web 服务器控件(如一个 Web 页表格)的输入,确认控件对用户输入的检查是在服务器端执行的。如果用户使用支持 DHTML 的浏览器,确认服务器控件也可以通过用客户机执行脚本来进行检查。参阅 ASP. NET server control HTML server control Web server control。

validation suite *n.* **确认[验证]测试组**
A set of tests that measures compliance with a standard, especially a standard definition of a programming language. *See also* standard (definition 1). 为衡量对某个标准,特别是对某种程序设计语言的标准定义的符合程度,而进行的一组测试。参阅 standard(第 1 个释义)。

valid date interval *n.* **合法[有效]日期**
A span of time during which a computer will maintain the correct date. For many PCs, the valid date interval is 1980 forward. 一种时间的跨度,在这个跨度期间计算机会维持正确的日期。对于许多 PC 机而言,合法日期是从 1980 年开始到现在。

validity check *n.* **有效性检验**
The process of analyzing data to determine whether it conforms to predetermined completeness and consistency parameters. 分析数据,以确定它是否符合预先定义的完整性和一致性参数的过程。

value *n.* **值**
A quantity assigned to an element such as a variable, symbol, or label. *See*tone (definition 1).

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赋予某个元素(如变量、符号或标号)的量值。参阅 tone(第1个释义)。

value-added network *n.* 增值网

A communications network that offers additional services, such as message routing, resource management, and conversion facilities, for computers communicating at different speeds or using different protocols. *Acronym*: VAN. 一种提供了附加服务的通信网络,附加服务包括消息路由选择、资源管理以及转换设施等。该网络可用于不同速度或使用不同协议的计算机通信。缩略为 VAN。

value-added reseller *n.* 增值转销商

A company that buys hardware and software and resells it to the public with added services, such as user support. *Acronym*: VAR. 购买硬件和软件,并附带外加服务(如用户支持)后再将其转卖出去的公司。缩略为 VAR。

value list *n.* 值列表

A list of values used by some application, such as a database, as a search string or as values for a filtered query. *See also* filter (definition 1) query (definition 1) search string. 在某些应用系统(如数据库)中用到的值的列表,作为搜索串或作为过滤查询值。参阅 filter(第1个释义) query(第1个释义) search string。

value type *n.* 值类型

A data type that is represented by the type's actual value. If a value type is assigned to a variable, that variable is given a fresh copy of the value. (This is in contrast to a reference type, where assignment does not create a copy.) Value types are usually created on a method's stack frame, rather than in the garbage-collected heap. A value type can be boxed, which is a process that creates a corresponding reference type. *See also* reference type. 由某一类型的实际值表示的一种数据类型。如果将值类型指定给一个变量,这个变量就具有了该值的一个新的拷贝(与之相反的是名类型,赋值时并不产生新的拷贝)。值类型通常创建在某个方法的堆栈结构中,而不是在垃圾收回堆中。值类型可封装,这是产生对应的名类型的过程。参阅 reference type。

valve *n.* 电子管

See(见) electron tube vacuum tube.

vampire tap *n.* 刺穿式搭接器

A type of transceiver used on Ethernet networks that is equipped with sharp metal prongs that pierce the insulation on thicknet cable to make contact with the copper core over which signals travel. 用在以太网上的一种收发器,它通过一个锐利的金属钩穿过包在粗缆外面的绝缘层与其中的铜芯连接,进行信号传输。

VAN *n.* 增值网

See(见) value-added network.

vanilla *adj.* 【修】单一功能

See(见) plain vanilla.

vaporware *n.* 雾件

Software that has been announced but not released to customers. The term implies sarcastically that the product exists only in the minds of the marketing department. *Compare* freeware shareware. 已经宣布但未向客户发行的软件。该术语是带有讽刺意味的,意指那样的产品只是存在于市场营销人员的脑袋中。比较 freeware shareware。

VAR *n.* 增值转销商

See(见) value-added reseller.

variable *n.* 变量

In programming, a named storage location capable of containing data that can be modified during program execution. *See also* data structure data type global variable local variable. *Compare* constant. 在程序设计中,一种可容纳数据的命名存储单元,程序执行期间可对其进行修改。参阅 data structure data type global variable local variable。比较 constant。

variable expression *n.* 变量表达式

An expression that depends on the value of at least one variable and, hence, must be evaluated during program execution. *See also* run time (definition 1) variable. *Compare* constant expression. 一种其值至少取决于一个变量的表达式,因此在程序执行期间必须对其进行求值计算。参阅 run time(第1个释义) variable。比较 constant expression。

variable-length field *n.* 变长字段

In a record, a field that can vary in length according to how much data it contains. *See also* field (definition 1). 在一条记录中,一种可根据其中

包含数据的多少来改变长度的字段。参阅 field（第 1 个释义）。

variable-length record *n.* 变长记录

A record that can vary in length because it contains variable-length fields, certain fields only under certain conditions, or both of these. *See also* variable-length field. 一种长度可变的记录，原因在于它包含可变长度字段，或有些字段只在一定条件下出现，或者两种情况都有。参阅 variable-length field。

VAX *n.* VAX 系列计算机

Acronym for virtual address extension. A family of 32-bit minicomputers introduced by Digital Equipment Corporation in 1978. The VAX, like the later 68000 microprocessor, has a flat address space and a large instruction set. The VAX was highly favored within the hacker community but has been superseded by microprocessors and RISC workstations. *See also* flat address space instruction set microprocessor minicomputer RISC. 为 virtual address extension 的缩略语。由 DEC 公司于 1978 年推出的一系列 32 位小型计算机。VAX 机与后来的 68000 型微处理器相似，具有平面地址空间和大指令集。VAX 机在电脑迷群体中曾一度备受推崇，但现在已经被微处理器和 RISC 工作站取代。参阅 flat address space instruction set microprocessor minicomputer RISC。

VBA *n.* 编程用可视 Basic 语言

See（见）Visual Basic for Applications.

vBNS *n.* 极高速骨干网服务

Short for very high-speed Backbone Network Service. A network connecting several supercomputer centers and reserved for high-performance, high-bandwidth scientific applications requiring massive computing power. The vBNS was developed by the National Science Foundation and MCI Telecommunications. It began operation in 1995, reaching speeds of 2.4 Gbps, using MCI's network of advanced switching and fiberoptic transmission technologies. Later, vBNS expanded to provide backbone services for Internet2. 为 very high speed Backbone Network Service 的缩写。一种连接有几个超级计算机中心并要求具有群计算能力的高性能、高宽频科学应用程序的网络。极高速骨干网是由（美国）国家科学基金会和 MCI 电信公司发展起来的。它于 1995 年开始运行，利用 MCI 先进的转换和光纤技术的网络，其速率达到了 2.4Gbps。后来，极高速骨干网扩展到为第 2 代因特网提供骨干网服务。

VBScript *n.* 可视 Basic 过程（语言）

See（见）Visual Basic, Scripting Edition.

VBS/VBSWG virus *n.* VBS/VBSWG 病毒（程序）

Acronym for Visual Basic Script/ Visual Basic Script Worm Generator **virus**. Any virus created using the VBSWG virus creation toolkit. The tools available in VBSWG worm kit allow individuals to write viruses without having significant computer knowledge. Homepage and the Anna Kournikova virus are examples of VBS/VBSWG viruses. 为 Visual Basic Script/ Visual Basic Script Worm Generator **virus** 的缩略语。指任何使用 VBSWG（VB 过程蠕虫病毒生成程序）病毒制造工具箱制造出来的病毒。VBSWG 蠕虫工具箱中的工具使不具有高深计算机知识的人能够写出病毒程序。主页和安娜·库尔妮科娃病毒就是典型的 VBS/VBSWG 病毒的例子。

VBX *n.* 可视 Basic 定制控件

Short for Visual Basic custom control. A software module that, when called by a Visual Basic application, produces a control that adds some desired feature to the application. A VBX is a separate executable file, usually written in C, that is dynamically linked to the application at run time and can be used by other applications, including some applications not developed in Visual Basic. Although VBX technology was developed by Microsoft, most VBXs have been written by third-party developers. VBXs are still in use, but the technology has been superseded by OCXs and ActiveX controls. *See also* control (definition 2) Visual Basic. *Compare* ActiveX controls, dynamic-link library, OCX. 为 Visual Basic custom control 的缩写。一种软件模块，当它被可视 Basic 应用程序调用时，会产生一个控件，在应用程序中加入某些要求的特性。VBX 控件是一个独立的可执行文件，通常用 C 语言编写，在运行期间与应用程序动态链接，并可被其他应用程序使用，包括某些不是用可视 Basic 语言开发的应用程序。虽然 VBX 技术是

微软公司开发的，但大多数 VBX 控件是由第三方开发者编写的。VBX 控件至今还在使用，但这项技术已被 OCX 和 ActiveX 控件所取代。参阅 control（第 2 个释义）Visual Basic，比较 ActiveX controls，dynamic-link library，OCX。

VCACHE *n.* 虚拟(文件分配表)高速缓存(程序)

The disk caching software used with VFAT driver in Windows 9x. VCACHE uses 32-bit code, runs in protected mode, and automatically allocates space in RAM rather than requiring the user to reserve space for the cache. *See also* cache driver protected mode RAM VFAT. 用于 Windows 9x 系统虚拟文件分配表驱动程序的磁盘高速缓存软件。VCACHE 使用 32 位代码，在保护模式下运行，并且在内存中自动分配空间，而不要求用户为高速缓存预留空间。参阅 cache driver protected mode RAM VFAT。

vCalendar *n.* 电子日程规范

A specification defining the format for applications to exchange scheduling information. The vCalendar specification is based on existing industry standards, including international standards for representing dates and times, and permits the exchange of schedules and "to-do" lists of the sort users commonly enter into personal calendars. Like the companion vCard specification for electronic business cards, it was created by the versit consortium founded by Apple, AT&T, IBM, and Siemens. Handed off to the Internet Mail Consortium (IMC) in 1996, vCalendar is supported by numerous hardware and software vendors. *See also* vCard. 一种规范，用于定义应用程序格式以便交换有关日程安排信息。该规范基于现有的业界标准(包括描述日期和时间的国际标准)，并允许交换那些用户通常记录在个人日历中的信息，如日程安排、事务分类清单等。与另一种相关的电子名片卡规范 vCard 一样，它也是由 Apple 公司、AT&T 公司、IBM 公司和西门子公司创立的 versit 联盟制定的，并于 1996 年被因特网邮件联合会(IMC)接收。许多软硬件厂商都支持该规范。参阅 vCard。

vCard *n.* 电子名片卡[vCard]规范

A specification for creating an electronic business card (or personal-information card) and for the card itself. Designed to be exchanged through applications such as e-mail and teleconferencing, a vCard includes information such as name, address, telephone and fax number(s), and e-mail address. It can also include timezone, geographic location, and multimedia data such as photographs, company logos, and sound clips. Based on the ITU's X.500 directory services specification, vCard was developed by versit, a consortium whose principal members include Apple, AT&T, IBM, and Siemens. The specification is under the guidance of the Internet Mail consortium Version 3.0 of the vCard specification has been approved as a proposed standard by the IETF. A companion specification known as vCalendar supports electronic exchange of scheduling information. *See also* vCalendar X series. 关于创建电子名片(即个人信息卡片)及名片本身所包含内容的一种规范。名片中包含姓名、地址、电话、传真、电子邮件地址等一些信息。基于该规范，可通过电子邮件、远程会议等系统实现这些信息的交换。电子名片中还可以包含时区、地理位置及多媒体数据(如照片、公司标志、声音剪辑等)等信息。vCard 基于 ITU 的 X.500 目录服务规范，是由包括 Apple 公司、AT&T 公司、IBM 公司和西门子公司这几个主要成员组成的联盟制定的。vCard 规范是在因特网邮件联合会(IMC)的指导下制定而成的，其第 3.0 版已被 IETF 指定作为一种提议标准。另外一种与之紧密相关的规范名为 vCalendar，它支持日程信息的交换。参阅 vCalendar X series。

V-chip *n.* V 芯片

Electronic chip for installation in a television, VCR, cable box, or stand-alone device to provide adults with the ability to block programming they deem inappropriate. Intended to provide parents with a means of controlling the programming viewed by children, the V-chip allows adults to screen programs based on a rating level transmitted in the portion of the TV signal known as the vertical blanking interval (the same portion that carries closed captioning information). When programs exceed the chosen level, the V-chip signals the television, which then displays an "unauthorized to receive" message on a blank screen. 安

装在电视机、录像机、电缆盒或某种独立设备中的电子芯片。成年人利用它可以屏蔽掉他们认为不适宜儿童收看的节目。该芯片的设计目的是为了使家长可以设置某种收看级别，限制孩子所收看的节目类型。该级别信息被包含于电视信号垂直消隐间隔部分(该部分也传送加标题的非公开信息)传送。当节目超过选定级别时，该芯片就会向电视机发送一些信号，于是电视机上出现一个空白屏幕，且显示"无权接收"的信息。

VCOMM *n.* **虚拟通信(设备驱动)程序**

The communications device driver in Windows 9x that provides the interface between Windowsbased applications and drivers on one side, and port drivers and modems on the other. *See also* driver.

Windows 9x 操作系统中的通信设备驱动程序，提供了位于一侧的基于 Windows 系统的应用程序与驱动程序，以及位于另一侧的端口驱动程序和调制解调器之间的接口。参阅 driver。

VCPI *n.* **虚拟控制程序接口**

See(见) Virtual Control Program Interface.

VCR-style mechanism *n.* **磁带录像机式机构**

1. A user interface for playing movie files that has controls similar to those on a videocassette recorder (VCR). 一种用来演播电影文件的用户界面，它的控制方式与磁带录像机(VCR)相似。

2. A type of motorized docking mechanism in which a laptop or notebook computer is physically locked into place by the docking station. The advantage to a VCR-style mechanism is that it provides an electrically consistent, secure bus connection. *See also* docking mechanism docking station laptop portable computer. 一类电机驱动的坞站机构，由坞站将膝上型或笔记本计算机物理地锁定到位。采用磁带录像机式机构的优点是，它能提供电气上的一致性，从而保证了总线安全。参阅 docking mechanism docking station laptop portable computer。

VDD *n.* **虚拟显示设备驱动程序**

Acronym for virtual display device driver. *See* virtual device driver. 为 virtual display device driver 的缩略语。见 virtual device driver。

VDL *n.* **维也纳定义语言**

Acronym for Vienna Definition Language. A metalanguage, containing both a syntactic and a semantic metalanguage, used to define other languages. *See also* metalanguage. 为 Vienna Definition Language 的缩略语。一种用来定义其他语言的元语言，其中包含句法和语义元语言。参阅 metalanguage。

VDM *n.* **视频显示元文件**

See(见) video display metafile.

VDSL *n.* **超高速数字用户线路**

Short for very-high-speed digital subscriber line. The high-speed version of the xDSL (digital subscriber line) communication technologies, all of which operate over existing phone lines. VDSL can deliver up to 52 Mbps downstream, but it is effective only within about 4500 to 5000 feet of the central exchange. The data delivery rate is, in fact, related to the distance the signal must travel. To attain a rate of 52 Mbps, for example, the subscriber must be within 1000 feet of the exchange office. At a distance of 3000 feet, the data rate drops to about 26 Mbps; and at 5000 feet, the data rate drops to about 13 Mbps. *See also* central office xDSL. 为 very-high-speed digital subscriber line 的缩写。VDSL 是 xDSL(数字用户线路)通信技术的高速版本，都针对现有电话线路。VDSL 的下行速度可达 52 Mbps，但只是在距中央交换机 4500 到 5000 英尺范围内有效。实际上，数据传送速率与信号经过的距离非常相关。例如，要想达到 52 Mbps 这一速率，用户必须位于距交换站 1000 英尺的范围内。若距离 3000 英尺，速率就会降为约 26 Mbps；距离 5000 英尺，就会降为约 13 Mbps。参阅 central office xDSL。

VDT *n.* **视频显示终端**

Acronym for video display terminal. A terminal that includes a CRT (cathode-ray tube) and keyboard. *See also* CRT. 为 video display terminal 的缩略语。一种包含 CRT(阴极射线管)和键盘的终端。参阅 CRT。

VDU *n.* **视频显示器**

Acronym for video display unit. A computer monitor. *See also* monitor. 为 video display unit 的缩略语。一种计算机监视器。参阅 monitor。

vector *n.* **向[矢]量**

1. In mathematics and physics, a variable that has both distance and direction. *Compare* scalar. 在

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数学和物理学中，一种既具有距离又包含方向的变量。比较 scalar。

2. In computer graphics, a line drawn in a certain direction from a starting point to an endpoint, both of whose locations are identified by the computer using *x*-*y*-coordinates on a grid. Vectors are used in the output of some graphics programs instead of groups of dots (on paper) or pixels (on screen). *See also* vector graphics. 在计算机图形学中，从一个起点到一个终点沿一定方向画出的一条线，起点和终点的位置都由计算机用栅格上的 *x*-*y* 坐标确定。在某些图形程序的输出中，向量用来代替纸上的点组或屏幕上的像素。参阅 vector graphics。

3. In data structures, a one-dimensional array a set of items arranged in a single column or row. *See also* array matrix. 在数据结构中，指一维数组，即安排在一行或一列上的一组数据项。参阅 array matrix。

vector display *n.* 向[矢]量显示器

A CRT (cathode-ray tube), commonly used in oscilloscopes and DVST (direct view storage tube) displays, that allows the electron beam to be arbitrarily deflected, based on *x*-*y*- coordinate signals. For example, to draw a line on a vector display, the video adapter sends signals to the X and Y yokes to move the electron beam over the path of the line; there is no background composed of scan lines, so the line drawn on the screen is not constructed of pixels. *See also* CRT yoke. *Compare* raster display. 一种允许电子束在 *x*-*y* 坐标信号控制下随意转向的阴极射线管，常用于示波器和直视存储管显示中。例如，为了在矢量显示器上画一条线，视频适配器向 *X* 和 *Y* 偏转线圈发出信号，使电子束沿线的路径移动；由于没有扫描线组成的背景，画在屏幕上的线不是由像素构成的。参阅 CRT yoke。比较 raster display。

vector font *n.* 向[矢]量字型

A font in which the characters are drawn using arrangements of line segments rather than arrangements of bits. *See also* font. *Compare* bitmapped font. 用线段排列而不是位排列描绘出字符的一种字型。参阅 font。比较 bitmapped font。

vector graphics *n.* 向[矢]量图形

Images generated from mathematical descriptions that determine the position, length, and direction in which lines are drawn. Objects are created as collections of lines rather than as patterns of individual dots or pixels. *Compare* raster graphics. 通过数学描述方法，确定绘出线条的位置、长度和方向，由此而产生的图像。物体是由多组线条组成的，而不是由许多独立点阵和像素的图案组成。比较 raster graphics。

Vector Markup Language *n.* 向[矢]量置标语言

See(见) VML.

vector table *n.* 向[矢]量表

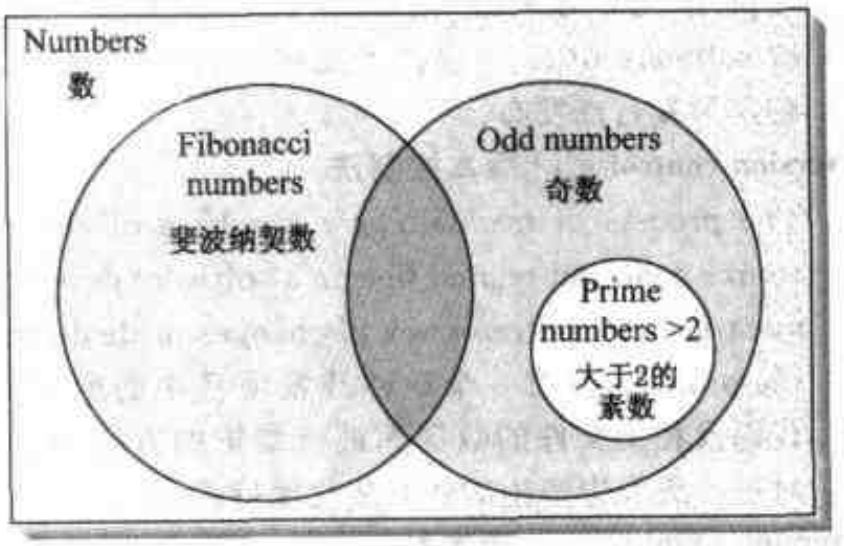
See(见) dispatch table.

Velocity Engine *n.* 速度引擎

A component of Apple's Macintosh G4 processor that processes data in 128-bit chunks. The Velocity Engine is capable of over one gigaflop of floating point operations per second. Apple 公司的 Macintosh G4 处理器中的一种部件，可以处理 128 个比特为一组的数据。"速度引擎"能够超过吉[十亿]次浮点运算每秒。

Venn diagram *n.* 维恩图

A type of diagram, used to express the result of operations on sets, in which a rectangle represents the universe and circles inside the rectangle represent sets of objects. Relationships between sets are indicated by the positions of the circles in relation to one another. The Venn diagram is named after John Venn (1834 1923), an English logician at Cambridge University. See the illustration. 一类用来表示集合运算结果的图形，其中矩形代表全集，矩形内的圆圈表示对象的集合。集合之



Venn diagram

V

间的关系由圆圈相对于其他圆圈的位置来指示。维恩图是以英国剑桥大学逻辑学家约翰·维恩(1834－1923)的名字命名的。参阅本条目的图例。

verbose *adj.* 【修】冗长

Displaying messages as English text rather than as concise (but cryptic) codes. 用于说明以英语文本方式,而不是以简洁(而加密)的代码显示消息。

verify *vb.* 【动】验证

To confirm either that a result is correct or that a procedure or sequence of operations has been performed. 确认一个结果是否正确,或者一个过程或操作序列是否已经执行。

Veronica *n.* 极易操作的全网计算机化文档索引服务

Acronym for very easy rodent-oriented Netwide index to computerized archives. An Internet service developed at the University of Nevada that searches for Gopher archives by keywords. Users can enter Boolean operators, such as AND, OR, and XOR, to help narrow or expand their search. If any matching archives are found, they are listed on a new Gopher menu. *See also* Boolean operator Gopher. *Compare* Archie, Jughead. 为 very easy rodent-oriented Netwide index to computerized archives 的缩略语。由内华达大学提出的一种通过关键词查找 Gopher 文档的因特网服务。用户可输入 AND、OR 或 XOR 等布尔运算符来缩小或展宽查找范围。如果发现了匹配文档,便将它们在一个新的 Gopher 选单中列出。参阅 Boolean operator Gopher。比较 Archie, Jughead.

version *n.* 版本

A particular issue or release of a hardware product or software title. 硬件产品或软件称谓的一次特定的发行或发布。

version control *n.* 版本控制法

The process of maintaining a database of all the source code and related files in a software development project to keep track of changes made during the project. 对一个软件开发项目中的所有源代码及相关文件的数据库进行维护的方法,以便对项目进展中产生的所有变化保持跟踪。

version number *n.* 版本号

A number assigned by a software developer to identify a particular program at a particular stage, before and after public release. Successive public releases of a program are assigned increasingly higher numbers. Version numbers usually include decimal fractions. Major changes are generally marked by a change in the whole number, whereas for minor changes only the number after the decimal point increases. 由软件开发者赋予软件的一个号码,用来标明某个特定阶段的某个特定程序,版本号可用于软件公开发行前,也可用于发行后。一个程序的相继数次公开发行赋予递增的更大的号码。版本号通常包括小数。重大变化通常用整个版本号的变化而表示,而较小的变化则只增加小数点后面的数。

verso *adj.* 【修】左页

The publishing term for a left-hand page, which is always even-numbered. *Compare* recto. 出版业用来说明左手页的术语,左页的页码总是偶数。比较 recto。

vertex *n.* 顶点

The highest point of a curve, the point where a curve ends, or the point where two line segments meet in a polygon or freeform. 一条曲线上最高的点、曲线结束所在的那个点或者多边形或自由形状中两条线段相遇的那个点。

vertical application *n.* 行业应用程序

A specialized application designed to meet the unique needs of a particular business or industry—for example, an application to keep track of billing, tips, and inventory in a restaurant. 一种设计用来满足某个特定行业或企业的独特需求的专门应用程序,例如在餐馆中用来记录账单支付、小费和存货情况的应用程序。

vertical bandwidth *n.* 垂直[纵向]带宽

The rate at which a display screen is refreshed entirely, expressed in hertz (Hz). The vertical bandwidth of display systems ranges from 45 Hz to over 100 Hz. *Also called*: vertical scan rate, vertical sync, V-sync. 整个显示器屏幕刷新的速率,以赫兹(Hz)表示。显示系统的垂直带宽范围为 45 赫兹到 100 赫兹。也称为 vertical scan rate, vertical sync, V-sync。

vertical blanking interval *n.* 垂直消隐间隔

The time required for the electron beam in a

raster-scan display to perform a vertical retrace. *See also* blanking vertical retrace. 在光栅扫描显示器中执行一次垂直回扫所要求的时间。参阅 blanking vertical retrace。

vertical recording *n.* 垂直记录(法)

See(见) perpendicular recording.

vertical redundancy check *n.* 垂直冗余检验(法)

See(见) VRC.

vertical retrace *n.* 垂直回扫

On raster-scan displays, the movement of the electron beam from the lower right corner back to the upper left corner of the screen after the beam has completed a full sweep of the screen. *See also* blanking vertical blanking interval. *Compare* horizontal retrace. 在光栅扫描显示器中,电子束完成一整屏的扫描之后,从屏幕右下角返回到左上角的移动过程。参阅 blanking vertical blanking interval。比较 horizontal retrace。

vertical scan rate *n.* 垂直扫描速率

See(见) vertical bandwidth.

vertical scrolling *n.* 垂直滚屏

Movement up or down in a displayed document. *See also* scroll bar. 在显示文档中的上下移动。参阅 scroll bar。

vertical sync *n.* 垂直同步

See(见) vertical bandwidth.

vertical sync signal *n.* 垂直同步信号

The part of a video signal to a raster display that denotes the end of the last scan line at the bottom of the display. 用于光栅显示的视频信号的一部分,表示显示器底部最后一条扫描线的结束。

very-high-level language *n.* 超高级语言

See(见) 4GL.

very-high-rate digital subscriber line *n.* 超高速数字用户线路

See(见) VDSL.

very-high-speed integrated circuit *n.* 超高速集成电路

An integrated circuit that performs operations, usually logic operations, at a very high speed. *Acronym*: VHSIC. 一类在极高速度下执行运算(通常是逻辑运算)的集成电路。缩略为 VHSIC。

Very Large Database *n.* 超大型数据库

A database system containing volumes of data hundreds of gigabytes, or even terabytes, in size. A Very Large Database must often support thousands of users and tables with billions of rows of data, must often be able to operate across several different platforms and operating systems, and must often be able to work with many different software applications. *Acronym*: VLDB. *See also* data warehouse. 从容量上讲,指一个包含上百吉字节,甚至若干太字节数据卷的数据库系统。超大型数据库通常必须支持成千上万个用户和具有数十亿行数据的表,必须能够跨越若干不同平台和操作系统进行操作,还必须能够与许多不同的应用程序配合工作。缩略为 VLDB。参阅 data warehouse。

Very Large Memory *n.* 超大型内存

A memory system designed to handle the huge data blocks associated with a Very Large Database. Very Large Memory uses 64-bit RISC technology to allow the use of addressable main memory and file sizes larger than 2 gigabytes (GB) and to cache as much as 14 GB of memory. *Acronym*: VLM. *See also* RISC Very Large Database. 一个设计用于处理与超大型数据库相关的特大数据块的存储器系统。超大型内存使用 64 位 RISC 技术,允许使用可寻址主内存和长度大于 2 吉字节(GB)的文件,还允许对 14GB 内存进行高速缓存。缩略为 VLM。参阅 RISC Very Large Database。

very-large-scale integration *n.* 超大规模集成电路

A reference to the density with which transistors and other elements are packed in an integrated circuit and to the thinness of the connections between them. Very-large-scale integration is generally considered to encompass the range from 5000 to 50,000 components. *Acronym*: VLSI. *See also* integrated circuit. *Compare* large-scale integration, medium-scale integration, small-scale integration, super-large-scale integration, ultra-large-scale integration. 对组装在一个集成电路中的晶体管和其他元件的密度和元件之间连线细度的一种说法。通常认为超大规模集成电路中包含有 5000 到 50 000 个元件。缩略为 VLSI。参阅 integrated circuit。比较 large-scale integration, medium-scale integration, small-scale integration,

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super-large-scale integration, ultra large scale integration。

Very Long Instruction Word *n.* 超长指令字

See(见) VLIW.

very-low-frequency electromagnetic radiation *n.* 甚低频电磁辐射

See(见) VLF radiation.

VESA[1] *adj.* 【修】VESA 结构

Having VL bus expansion slots. *Also called*: VLB. *See also* expansion slot VL bus. *Compare* VESA/EISA, VESA/ISA. 指带有 VL 总线扩充槽的结构。也称为 VLB。参阅 expansion slot VL bus。比较 VESA/EISA, VESA/ISA。

VESA[2] *n.* 视频电子标准协会

Acronym for Video Electronics Standards Association. An organization of hardware manufacturers and vendors dedicated to drafting and improving standards for video and multimedia devices. Standards developed by VESA include the Display Data Channel (DDC), Display Power Management Signaling (DPMS), and VESA local bus (VL bus). *See also* DDC DPMS VL bus. 为 Video Electronics Standards Association 的缩略语。一个硬件制造商和销售商的组织,致力于制定和改进视频与多媒体设备标准。VESA 提出的标准包括显示器数据通道(DDC)、显示器电源管理信令(DPMS)和 VESA 局部总线(VL bus)等。参阅 DDC DPMS VL bus。

VESA DDC *n.* VESA 显示器数据通道

See(见) DDC.

VESA Display Data Channel *n.* VESA 显示器数据通道

See(见) DDC.

VESA Display Power Management Signaling *n.* VESA 显示器电源管理信令

See(见) DPMS.

VESA/EISA *adj.* 【修】VESA/EISA 总线结构

Having both EISA and VL bus expansion slots. *See also* EISA expansion slot VESA[2] VL bus. *Compare* VESA[1], VESA/ISA. 同时带有 EISA 和 VL 两种总线扩充槽的结构。参阅 EISA expansion slot VESA[2] VL bus。比较 VESA[1], VESA/ISA。

VESA/ISA *adj.* 【修】VESA/ISA 总线结构

Having both ISA and VL bus expansion slots. *See also* expansion slot ISA VESA[2] VL bus. *Compare* VESA[1], VESA/EISA. 同时带有 ISA 和 VL 两种总线扩充槽的结构。参阅 expansion slot ISA VESA[2] VL bus。比较 VESA[1], VESA/EISA。

VESA local bus *n.* VESA 局部总线

See(见) VL bus.

vesicular film *n.* (小)泡状薄膜

A coating for optical discs that facilitates erasing and rewriting. The surface is marked by small bumps, which can be flattened and thereby erased, rather than by the pits used in standard CD-ROM discs. 可擦写光盘上的一种涂层。通过轻微撞击而在盘表面做出泡囊状标记,这些标记与标准 CD-ROM 盘上用的小坑不同,还可以使之平复进而擦除。

V. everything *n.* 完全符合 V 标准

A marketing term used by some modem manufacturers to describe modems that comply with both the ITU-T (formerly CCITT) V. 34 standard and the various proprietary protocols that were used before the standard was adopted, such as V. Fast Class. A V. everything modem should be compatible with any other modem that operates at the same speed. *See also* V. Fast Class V series. 某些调制解调器制造厂商使用的一个市场术语,宣称其产品完全符合 ITU-T (前称为 CCITT) V. 34 标准和该标准采纳之前的各种专门协议,如 V. Fast Class。一个完全符合 V 标准的调制解调器应与工作在相同速度下的任何别的调制解调器兼容。参阅 V. Fast Class V series。

V. Fast Class *n.* V. Fast Class 标准

A de facto modulation standard for modems implemented by Rockwell International prior to approval of the V. 34 *protocol*, which is the standard. Although both V. Fast Class and V. 34 are capable of 28. 8-Kbps transmission, V. Fast Class modems cannot communicate with V. 34 modems without an upgrade. *Acronym*: V. FC. *See also* V series.

在正式标准 V. 34 协议发布之前,由 Rockwell 国际公司实现的一个事实上的调制解调器用的调制标准。虽然 V. Fast Class 与 V. 34 在 28. 8 Kbps速率上的传输是兼容的,但 V. Fast Class 调制解调器若不升级便不能与 V. 34 调制解

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调器通信。缩略为 V. FC. 参阅 V series。

VFAT *n.* **虚拟文件分配表**

Acronym for Virtual File Allocation Table. The file system driver software used under the Windows 9x Installable File System Manager (IFS) for accessing disks. VFAT is compatible with MS-DOS disks but runs more efficiently. VFAT uses 32-bit code, runs in protected mode, uses VCACHE for disk caching, and supports long filenames. *See also* Installable File System Manager long filenames protected mode VCACHE Windows. *Compare* file allocation table. 为 Virtual File Allocation Table 的缩略语。在微软公司的 Windows 9x 系统中的可安装文件系统管理器(IFS)之下用于访问磁盘的文件系统驱动程序软件。虚拟文件分配表与 MS-DOS 磁盘兼容,但运行效率更高。它使用 32 位代码,运行在保护模式下,使用虚拟高速缓存(VCACHE)作为磁盘高速缓存技术,并支持长文件名。参阅 Installable File System Manager long filenames protected mode VCACHE Windows。比较 file allocation table。

V. FC *n.* **V. FC 标准**

See(见) V. Fast Class.

VGA *n.* **视频图形适配器**

Acronym for Video Graphics Adapter. A video adapter that duplicates all the video modes of the EGA (Enhanced Graphics Adapter) and adds several more. *See also* video adapter. *Compare* EGA. 为 Video Graphics Adapter 的缩略语。一种视频适配器,能复现 EGA(增强型图形适配器)的所有视频模式,并增加了几种模式。参阅 video adapter。比较 EGA。

VHLL *n.* **超高级语言**

Acronym for very-high-level language. *See* 4GL. 为 very-high-level language 的缩略语。见 4GL。

VHSIC *n.* **超高速集成电路**

See(见) very-high-speed integrated circuit.

vi[1] *n.* **vi 编辑程序**

Short for visual. The first full-screen text editor under UNIX. The vi editor offers many powerful but not very intuitive keyboard commands. It is still in use on UNIX systems, despite the existence of other editors such as Emacs. *See also* editor UNIX. 为 visual 的缩写。UNIX 操作系统下的第一个全屏幕文本编辑程序。vi 编辑程序提供了许多功能强大但不太直观的键盘命令。虽然后来有了别的编辑程序(如 Emacs),vi 编辑程序仍然在 UNIX 系统上使用。参阅 editor UNIX。

vi[2] *vb.* **【动】(用 vi)编辑**

To edit a file using the vi editor. *See also* vi[1]. 利用 vi 编辑程序进行文件编辑。参阅 vi[1]。

VIA *n.* **虚拟接口结构**

See(见) Virtual Interface Architecture.

VI Architecture *n.* **虚拟接口结构**

See(见) Virtual Interface Architecture.

video *adj.* **【修】视频**

Of or pertaining to the visual component of a television signal. In relation to computers, *video* refers to the rendering of text and graphics images on displays. *Compare* audio. 用于修饰或说明电视信号中的可视成分。在关系到计算机时,视频指文本和图形化图像在显示器上的绘制(技术或方法)。比较 audio。

video accelerator *n.* **视频加速器**

See(见) graphics engine (第 1 个释义).

video adapter *n.* **视频适配器**

The electronic components that generate the video signal sent through a cable to a video display. The video adapter is usually located on the computer's main system board or on an expansion board, but it is sometimes built into the terminal. *Also called*: video adapter board, video board, video card, video controller, video display adapter. 产生视频信号并通过电缆送到视频显示器的一种电子器件。视频适配器通常安装在计算机系统的主板上或在一块扩充板上,但有时也安装在终端内。也称为 video adapter board, video board, video card, video controller, video display adapter。

video adapter board *n.* **视频适配器板**

See(见) video adapter.

video board *n.* **视频板,显示板**

See(见) video adapter.

video buffer *n.* **视频缓冲区**

The memory on a video adapter that is used to store data to be shown on the display. When the video adapter is in a character mode, this data is in

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the form of ASCII character and attribute codes; when it is in a graphics mode, the data defines each pixel. *See also* bit image bit plane color bits pixel image. 视频适配器上的内存，用来存储在显示器上显示的数据。当视频适配器处于字符模式时，这些数据以 ASCII 字符和属性码的形式存放；当适配器处于图形模式时，这些数据定义了每个像素。参阅 bit image bit plane color bits pixel image。

video capture board *n.* 视频捕获板

See(见) video capture device.

video capture card *n.* 视频捕获卡

See(见) video capture device.

video capture device *n.* 视频捕获设备

An expansion board that converts analog video signals to digital form and stores them in a computer's hard disk or other mass storage device. Some video capture devices are also capable of converting digital video to analog video for use in a VCR. *Also called*: video capture board, video capture card. *See also* expansion board. 一块扩充板，用来将模拟视频信号转换成数字形式，并将其存储在计算机的硬盘或其他大容量存储设备中。有些视频捕获设备也能将数字视频转换成模拟视频，供视频录像机使用。也称为 video capture board, video capture card。参阅 expansion board。

video card *n.* 视频卡，显示卡

See(见) video adapter.

video clip *n.* 视频节目片断[剪辑]

A file that contains a short video item, usually an excerpt from a longer recording. 一种包含着短的视频节目的文件，通常是从一个长的记录节目中截取下来的。

video compression *n.* 视频压缩

Reduction of the size of files containing video images stored in digital form. If no compression were done, 24-bit color video at 640×480 pixels would occupy almost one megabyte per frame, or over a gigabyte per minute. Video compression can, however, be lossy without affecting the perceived quality of the image. *See also* lossy compression Motion JPEG MPEG. 减少包含以数字形式存储的视频图像的文件长度。如果不压缩，以 640×480 像素存放的 24 位彩色视频图像的一帧就会占据约 1 兆字节，或是每分钟需占 1 吉字节以上。然而，视频压缩会造成图像损失，但不会影响图像的可接受质量。参阅 lossy compression Motion JPEG MPEG。

video conferencing *n.* 电视会议(技术)

Teleconferencing in which video images are transmitted among the various geographically separated participants in a meeting. Originally done using analog video and satellite links, today video conferencing uses compressed digital images transmitted over wide area networks or the Internet. A 56K communications channel supports freeze-frame video; with a 1.544-Mbps (T1) channel, full-motion video can be used. *See also* 56K desktop conferencing freeze-frame video full-motion video T1 teleconferencing. *Compare* data conferencing. 在地理上分开的各个与会者之间传输视频图像的远程通信会议技术。电视会议技术起初使用模拟视频和卫星链路，如今则使用经过广域网或因特网传输的压缩数字图像。56Kbps 信道可支持固定帧视频；1.544Mbps (T1 级)信道可使用全运动视频。参阅 56K desktop conferencing freeze-frame video full-motion video T1 teleconferencing。比较 data conferencing。

video controller *n.* 视频控制器

See(见) video adapter.

video digitizer *n.* 视频数字化转换器

A device used in computer graphics that uses a video camera, rather than a scan head, to capture a video image and then stores it in memory with the aid of a special-purpose circuit board. *See also* digitize. *Compare* digital camera. 计算机图形处理中使用的一种设备，利用一台摄像机(而不是扫描头)捕获视频图像，并借助于一块专用电路板将其存储在内存中。参阅 digitize。比较 digital camera。

videodisc *n.* 视盘

An optical disc used to store video images and associated audio information. *See also* CD-ROM. 一种用来存储视频图像及相关的音频信息的光盘。比较 CD-ROM。

video display *n.* 视频显示器

Any device capable of displaying, but not

printing, text or graphics output from a computer. 能够显示而非打印从计算机输出的文本或图形的任何设备。

video display adapter *n.* 视频显示适配器

See(见) video adapter.

video display board *n.* 视频显示板

A video adapter implementation using an expansion board rather than the computer's main system board. *See also* video adapter. 使用扩充板实现的视频适配器,而不是在计算机系统的主板上实现。参阅 video adapter。

video display card *n.* 视频显示卡

See(见) video display board.

video display metafile *n.* 视频显示元文件

A file containing video display information for the transport of images from one system to another. *Acronym*: VDM. 一种包含视频显示信息的文件,用来将图像从一个系统传送到另一个系统。缩略为 VDM。

video display page *n.* 视频显示页面

A portion of a computer's video buffer that holds one complete screen image. If the buffer can hold more than one page, or frame, screen updates can be completed more rapidly because an unseen page can be filled while another is being displayed. 计算机视频缓冲区的一部分,其中存放着一帧完整的屏幕图像。如果缓冲区可存放多于一页(或帧),屏幕刷新就会更快一些,因为不可见的页面可以在另一页显示时填充。

video display terminal *n.* 视频显示终端

See(见) VDT.

video display tube *n.* 视频显示管

See(见) CRT.

video display unit *n.* 视频显示单元

See(见) monitor.

video DRAM *n.* 视频动态随机存取存储器

See(见) video RAM.

video driver *n.* 视频驱动程序

Software that provides the interface between the video adapter hardware and other programs, including the operating system. The user can access the video driver to specify the resolution and color-bit depth of images on the monitor during the set up process. *See also* driver monitor video adapter. 提供视频适配器硬件与其他程序之间接口(包括操作系统)的软件。用户可以在安装过程中访问该视频驱动程序,以指定监视器上图像的分辨率和彩色位深度。参阅 driver monitor video adapter。

video editor *n.* 视频编辑器

A device or program used to modify the contents of a video file. 一种用来修改视频文件内容的器件或程序。

Video Electronics Standards Association *n.* 视频电子标准协会

See(见) VESA[2].

video game *n.* 电子[视频]游戏

See(见) computer game.

Video Graphics Adapter or Video Graphics Array *n.* 视频图形适配器或视频图形阵列

See(见) VGA.

video graphics board *n.* 视频图形板

A video adapter that generates video signals for displaying graphical images on a video screen. 产生视频信号、供屏幕上图形化图像显示的一种视频适配器。

video look-up table *n.* 视频查询表

See(见) color look-up table.

video memory *n.* 显存,视频存储器

Memory from which a display image is created, located in the video adapter or video subsystem. If both the video processor and the central processing unit (CPU) have access to video memory, images are produced by the CPU's modification of video memory. Video circuitry normally has priority over the processor when both attempt to read or write to a video memory location, so updating video memory is often slower than accessing main memory. *See also* video RAM. 位于视频适配器或视频子系统内的内存,显示图像在其中建立。如果视频处理器和中央处理器(CPU)都能访问显存,图像也可以通过 CPU 对显存的修改而产生。当二者都企图读或写某个显存单元时,视频电路的优先权通常比 CPU 高,因而更新显存的速度通常比访问主存慢。参阅 video RAM。

video mode *n.* 视频模式

The manner in which a computer's video adapter and monitor display on-screen images. The most

common modes are text (character) mode and graphics mode. In text mode, characters include letters, numbers, and some symbols, none of which are "drawn" on screen dot by dot. In contrast, graphics mode produces all screen images, whether text or art, as patterns of pixels (dots) that are drawn one pixel at a time. 计算机的视频适配器和监视器在屏幕上显示图像时的方式最常用的是文本(字符)模式和图形模式。在文本模式下,字符(包括字母、数字)和一些符号都不是逐点"画"在屏幕上的。相比之下,图形模式以每次一个像素(点)的方法产生所有屏幕图像,将它们作为像素的图案,而不管它是文本还是图形。

videophone *n.* 可视电话

A device equipped with camera and screen, as well as a microphone and speaker, capable of transmitting and receiving video signals as well as voice over a telephone line. Using conventional telephone lines, a videophone can transmit only freeze-frame video. *See also* freeze-frame video. 一种配有摄像机和屏幕,还配有传声器和扬声器的设备,能在电话线上发送和接收视频信号以及声音。使用传统的电话线,可视电话只能传送固定帧图像。参阅 freeze-frame video。

video port *n.* 视频端口

A cable connector or port on a computer that outputs video signals to a monitor. 计算机上的一种电缆连接器,用来把视频输出信号送到监视器

video RAM *n.* 视频随机存取存储器[RAM]

A special type of dynamic RAM (DRAM) used in high-speed video applications. Video RAM uses separate pins for the processor and the video circuitry, providing the video circuitry with a back door to the video RAM. The video circuitry can access the video RAM serially (bit by bit), which is more appropriate for transferring pixels to the screen than is the parallel access provided by conventional DRAM. *Acronym*: VRAM. *See also* dynamic RAM. 在高速视频应用中使用的一种特殊类型的动态随机存取存储器(DRAM)。视频 RAM 对处理器和视频电路使用不同的引脚,为视频电路提供了到达视频 RAM 的"后门"。视频电路可串行(逐位)访问视频 RAM。与传统的 DRAM 提供的并行访问方式相比,串行访问用来将像素传送到屏幕上更合适。缩略为 VRAM。参阅 dynamic RAM。

video server *n.* 视频节目服务系统

A server designed to deliver digital video-on-demand and other broadband interactive services to the public over a wide area network. 一种设计用来在广域网上向公众提供数字式点播视频节目及其他宽带交互式服务的服务系统。

video signal *n.* 视频信号

The signal sent from a video adapter or other video source to a raster display. The signal can include horizontal and vertical synchronization signals, as well as image information. *See also* composite video display RGB monitor. 从视频适配器或其他视频源向光栅扫描显示器发送的信号。该信号中可包括水平与同步信号,还有图像信息。参阅 composite video display RGB monitor。

video terminal *n.* 视频终端

See(见) terminal (第 1 个释义).

videotex *n.* 可视图文

An interactive information retrieval service designed to be accessed by subscribers over telephone lines. Information can be displayed on a home television screen or a videotex terminal. Subscribers use keypads to choose from menus and to request specific screens, or pages. *Also called*: videotext. 一种设计上由用户通过电话线路进行访问的交互式信息服务。信息可显示在家用电视屏幕或可视图文终端上。用户使用小键盘从选单中选择,并可请求显示某一特定屏幕或页面 也称为 videotext。

videotext *n.* 可视图文

See(见) videotex.

Vienna Definition Language *n.* 维也纳定义语言

See(见) VDL.

view[1] *n.* 视图

1. The display of data or an image from a given perspective or location. 从某一给定透视点或位置上对数据或图像的显示。

2. In relational database management systems, a logical table created through the specification of one or more relational operations on one or more tables. A view is equivalent to a divided relation in the relational model. *See also* relational database

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relational model. 在关系型数据库管理系统中，通过对一张或多张表施行的一个或多个关系运算而建立的一种逻辑表。在关系模型中，视图与独立的关系等价。参阅 relational database relational model。

view[1] *vb.* 【动】展示

To cause an application to display information on a computer screen. 使应用程序在计算机屏幕上显示信息。

viewer *n.* 展示程序

An application that displays or otherwise outputs a file in the same way as the application that created the file. An example of a viewer is a program to display the images stored in GIF or JPEG files. *See also* GIF JPEG. 一种显示或输出某个文件内容的应用程序，输出方法与建立该文件的应用程序所使用的方法相同。展示程序的一个实例是显示以 GIF 格式或 JPEG 格式文件存储的图像的程序。参阅 GIF JPEG。

viewport *n.* 视区

In computer graphics, a view of a document or an image. A viewport is similar to the view in a window, but usually only part of the document or graphical image is visible. *Compare* window. 在计算机图形学中，文档或图像的一个视图。视区与视窗中的视图相似，但它只是文档或可视图像的一部分。比较 window。

vine *n.* 藤蔓分发法

A means of distributing audiotape copies that is similar to a tape tree. Because vine tapes are digital in format, there is no degradation of sound quality as tapes are copied down the vine from one participant to the next. *Compare* tape tree. 一种分发音频磁带拷贝的方法，与磁带树结构相似。由于藤带是数字格式的，所以当磁带从一个参与者的藤带那里拷贝到另一个藤带时没有音质退化现象。比较 tape tree。

Vines *n.* Vines 系统

A UNIX-based networking operating system from Banyan Systems. 由 Banyan 系统公司开发的一种基于 UNIX 的网络操作系统。

viral marketing *n.* 滤过性行销

A marketing concept that relies on computer users to distribute marketing materials, possibly without even being aware of their participation. Viral marketing is often tied in with free e-mail accounts or other free online services, from which users pass along advertisements with every message they send. 它是一个营销概念，依靠计算机用户分发市场材料，可能用户并不知晓他们自己的参与。滤过性行销通常是与免费地址邮件账户或其他免费在线服务联系在一起的，通过这些服务，和消息一起发送广告。

virgule *n.* (正)斜杠

The forward slash (/) character. *Compare* backslash. 表示正向斜杠(/)的字符。比较 backslash

virtual *adj.* 【修】虚拟

Of or pertaining to a device, service, or sensory input that is perceived to be what it is not in actuality, usually as more "real" or concrete than it actually is. 用于修饰或说明一台设备、一项服务或感官输入，这些事物可感觉到，但实际上不存在，通常比实际事物更"实用"或更实在(或切实可行)。

virtual 8086 mode *n.* 虚拟 8086 模式

See(见) virtual real mode.

virtual 86 mode *n.* 虚拟 86 模式

See(见) virtual real mode.

virtual address *n.* 虚地址

In a virtual memory system, the address that the application uses to reference memory. The memory management unit (MMU) translates this address into a physical address before the memory is actually read or written to. *See also* physical address virtual memory. *Compare* real address. 在虚存系统中，应用程序用来引用内存的地址。在内存实际读或写之前，内存管理单元将该地址转换成一个物理地址。参阅 physical address virtual memory。比较 real address。

virtual channel *n.* 虚拟信道

In Asynchronous Transfer Mode (ATM), the path taken by data sent from one sender to one receiver. *See also* ATM (definition 1) virtual path (definition 2). 在异步传输模式(ATM)中，数据从某个发送者传送到某个接收者时采用的路径。参阅 ATM (第 1 个释义) virtual path (第 2 个释义)。

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virtual circuit *n.* **虚电路**

A connection between communicating computers that provides the computers with what appears to be a direct link but can actually involve routing data over a defined but longer path. 两台正在通信的计算机之间的一种连接，为这些计算机提供(好像是)直接链路的功能，而实际上在一个预先规定的且较长的路径上邮送数据。

virtual community *n.* **虚拟社团**

See(见) ouline community.

Virtual Control Program Interface *n.* **虚拟控制程序接口**

A specification for MS-DOS programs to allow access to extended memory under a multitasking environment (for example, Windows) for 386 and higher-level processors. *Acronym*: VCPI. *See also* 80386DX extended memory multitasking. *Compare* protected mode. MS-DOS 程序的一个规范，允许在基于 386 型及以上处理器的多任务环境(如微软公司的 Windows 系统)下访问扩展内存。缩略为 VCPI。参阅 80386DX extended memory multitasking。比较 protected mode。

virtual desktop *n.* **虚拟桌面**

A desktop enhancement tool that provides access to the desktop when it is covered by open windows or that expands the size of the working desktop. *See also* desktop. 一种桌面环境增强工具，当它被打开的视窗或扩大的工作台面覆盖时，可提供对桌面环境的访问。参阅 desktop。

virtual device *n.* **虚拟设备**

A device that can be referenced but that does not physically exist. Virtual-memory addressing, for example, uses magnetic disk storage to simulate memory larger than that physically available. 一种可使用，但物理上不存在的设备。例如，虚存寻址技术使用磁盘存储器仿真的内存可大于实际可用内存。

virtual device driver *n.* **虚拟设备驱动程序**

Software in Windows 9x that manages a hardware or software system resource. If a resource retains information from one access to the next that affects the way it behaves when accessed (for example, a disk controller witb its status information and buffers), a virtual device driver must exist for it. Virtual device drivers are described using three letter abbreviations beginning with V and ending with D; the middle letter indicates the type of device, such as D for a display, P for a printer, T for a timer, and *x* when the type of device is not under discussion. *Acronym*: V *x* D. *See also* device driver. 微软公司 Windows 9x 系统中管理硬件或软件系统资源的软件。如果某项资源保存有一次访问到下一次访问的信息，当该资源再次被访问时能影响它的行为时(例如，一个带有状态信息和缓冲器的磁盘控制器)，就必须存在相应的虚拟设备驱动程序。虚拟设备驱动程序使用以 V 开头并且以 D 结尾的三个字母的缩写来描述；中间的那个字母指示设备的类型，例如 D 代表显示器，P 代表打印机，T 代表定时器，x 代表未讨论的设备类型。缩略为 V*x*D。参阅 device driver。

virtual disk *n.* **虚拟盘**

See(见) RAM disk.

virtual display device driver *n.* **虚拟显示设备驱动程序**

See(见) virtual device driver.

Virtual File Allocation Table *n.* **虚拟文件分配表**

See(见) VFAT.

virtual hosting *n.* **虚拟主机**

A form of hosting that provides a Web server, communication, and other services to customers for their own Web sites. In addition to hardware, software, and communication, virtual hosting can include assistance with domain name registration, e-mail addresses, and other Web-related issues. *See also* host hosting. 主机的一种形式，它提供一个 Web 服务器程序、通信和其他服务给客户。除硬件、软件和通信之外，虚拟主机可能包括域名注册帮助、电子邮件地址和其他有关 Web 的服务。参阅 host hosting。

virtual image *n.* **虚(拟映)像**

An image that is stored in computer memory but is too large to be shown in its entirety on the screen. Scrolling and panning are used to bring unseen portions of the image into view. *See also* virtual screen. 存储在计算机内存中，但由于太大而不能一次在屏幕上完整显示的一幅图像。用滚屏或平移等方法可把图像的未见到部分移进视区。参阅 virtual screen。

V

virtual-image file *n.* **虚拟映像文件**

A file that specifies the material to be recorded onto a CD-ROM. A virtual-image file generally contains pointers to files that are distributed across a hard disk rather than gathered in one area. Since a complete copy of the material is not assembled, problems may occur in writing the CD-ROM due to delays in assembling the material from a scattered group of files. *See also* CD-ROM. *Compare* physical-image file. 一种详细说明记录在光盘上的资料的文件。虚拟映像文件通常包含指向文件的指针，这些文件离散地分布在硬盘上而不是集中在一个区域。如果未完整地组装资料的副本，在写入 CD-ROM 时，由于对分散的成组文件进行组装造成的延迟，可能会导致错误的发生。参阅 CD-ROM。比较 physical-image file。

Virtual Interface Architecture *n.* **虚拟接口结构**

An interface specification that defines a standard low-latency, high-bandwidth means of communication between clusters of servers in a System Area Network (SAN). Developed by Compaq, Intel, Microsoft, and more than 100 industry groups, the Virtual Interface Architecture is processor and operating system independent. By reducing the time required for message-passing between applications and the network, it seeks to reduce overhead and thus deliver enterprise-level scalability for mission-critical applications. *Acronym*: VIA. *Also called*: VI Architecture. *See also* cluster System Area Network. 一种接口规范，定义了系统区域网(SAN)中服务器群之间一种标准的短延迟、高带宽的通信方式。它由康柏公司、Intel 公司、微软公司及 100 多个工业组织联合制定而成，具有处理器和操作系统无关性。该规范通过缩短应用程序与网络之间的消息传递时间，可以降低系统开销，从而可以为关键任务应用提供企业级的可扩缩性。缩略为 VIA。也称为 VI Architecture。参阅 cluster System Area Network。

virtual LAN *n.* **虚拟局域网**

Short for **virtual local area network**. A local area network consisting of groups of hosts that are on physically different segments but that communicate as though they were on the same wire. *See also* LAN. 为 **virtual local area network** 的缩写。一种由物理上处于不同段的若干台主机组成的局域网，但它们之间通信就像在同一条线缆上一样。参阅 LAN。

virtual machine *n.* **虚拟机**

Software that mimics the performance of a hardware device, such as a program that allows applications written for an Intel processor to be run on a Motorola chip. *Acronym*: VM. 模仿某种硬件设备功能的软件，如允许那些为 Intel 公司处理器编写的应用程序运行在摩托罗拉公司芯片上的程序。缩略为 VM。

virtual memory *n.* **虚拟存储器，虚存**

Memory that appears to an application to be larger and more uniform than it is. Virtual memory may be partially simulated by secondary storage such as a hard disk. Applications access memory through virtual addresses, which are translated (mapped) by special hardware and software onto physical addresses. *Acronym*: VM. *Also called*: disk memory. *See also* paging segmentation. 从应用程序角度看来，感觉比实际内存更大并且更一致的存储器。虚存可由像硬盘这样的辅助存储器模拟实现。应用程序通过虚拟地址访问存储器，虚拟地址利用专用硬件和软件转换(映射)到物理地址。缩略为 VM。也称为 disk memory。参阅 paging segmentation。

virtual monitor *n.* **虚拟监视器**

An enhanced monitor viewing system for visually impaired users that uses a virtual-reality headset to move enlarged text across the screen in a direction opposite to head motion. *See also* virtual reality.

为视力受损伤的用户提供服务的一种增强型监视器观察系统。它使用虚拟现实头盔，使放大的文本按照与头部运动相反的方向在屏幕上移动。参阅 virtual reality。

virtual name space *n.* **虚命名空间**

The set of all hierarchical sequences of names that can be used by an application to locate objects. One such sequence of names defines a path through the virtual name space, regardless of whether the hierarchy of names reflects the actual arrangement of objects around the system. For example, the virtual name space of a Web server consists of all possible URLs on the network on

which it runs. *See also* URL. 所有层次型命名序列的集合，应用程序可用来对目标定位。一个这样的命名序列通过虚命名空间定义一条路径，而不管该命名层次是否反映了系统中目标的实际分布。例如，一个万维网服务器的虚命名空间由服务器在其上运行的网络中的所有可能的 URL 地址组成。参阅 URL。

virtual network *n.* 虚拟网络

A part of a network that appears to a user to be a network of its own. For example, an Internet service provider can set up multiple domains on a single HTTP server so that each one can be addressed with its company's registered domain name. *See also* domain name HTTP server (definition 1) ISP. 网络的一部分，对用户而言，看上去像是自己专有的网络。例如，因特网服务提供商可在某个单一的 HTTP 服务器上建立多个域，因此通过本公司的注册域可以访问到每一个人。参阅 domain name HTTP server（第 1 个释义）ISP。

virtual path *n.* 虚路径

1. A sequence of names that is used to locate a file and that has the same form as a pathname in the file system but is not necessarily the actual sequence of directory names under which the file is located. The part of a URL that follows the server name is a virtual path. For example, if the directory *c:\bar\sinister\forces\distance*on the server *miles*is shared on the local area network at *foo.com*under the name *\\miles\baz*and contains the file *elena.html*, that file may be returned by a Web request for *http://miles.foo.com/baz/elena.html*. 用来定位文件的一个命名序列，具有如同文件系统中的路径名相同的形式，但在文件定位的实际目录名序列中是不必要的。URL 中跟在服务器名后面的部分即为虚路径。例如，倘若服务器 miles 上的目录 c:\bar\sinister\forces\distance 在位于 foo.com 的局域网上名称\\miles\baz 下被共享，并且包含文件 elena.html，该文件可通过万维网对以下地址 http://miles.foo.com/baz/elena.html 的请求而返回。

2. In Asynchronous Transfer Mode (ATM), a set of virtual channels that are switched together as a unit through the network. *See also* ATM (definition 1) virtual channel. 在异步传输模式(ATM)中，通过网络作为一个单元一起切换的一组虚信道。参阅 ATM（第 1 个释义）virtual channel。

virtual peripheral *n.* 虚拟外设

A peripheral that can be referenced but does not physically exist. For example, an application might treat a serial port through which data is being transmitted as a printer, but the device receiving the data might be another computer instead.

一种可以使用，但实际上不存在的外围设备。例如，应用程序可以把一个传送数据的串行端口当作打印机，但接收数据的设备却可能是另一台计算机。

virtual printer *n.* 虚拟打印机

A feature in many operating systems that allows printer output to be saved to a file until a printer becomes available. 许多操作系统具有的一项特性，即在打印机可用之前，允许先将打印机的输出保存到一个文件中。

virtual printer device driver *n.* 虚拟打印机设备驱动程序

See(见) virtual device driver.

virtual private network *n.* 虚拟专用网

1. Nodes on a public network such as the Internet that communicate among themselves using encryption technology so that their messages are as safe from being intercepted and understood by unauthorized users as if the nodes were connected by private lines. 公共网络(如因特网)中的一组网点，它们彼此之间的通信使用加密技术，这样就能避免被未授权用户截取和理解，保证消息安全，就像这些网点是由专线连接的一样。

2. A WAN (wide area network) formed of permanent virtual circuits (PVCs) on another network, especially a network using technologies such as ATM or frame relay. *Acronym*: VPN. *See also* ATM (definition 1) frame relay PVC. 在其他网络，特别是使用异步传输模式(ATM)或帧中继等技术的网络上利用永久虚电路(PVC)形成的一种广域网。缩略为 VPN。参阅 ATM（第 1 个释义）frame relay PVC。

virtual reality *n.* 虚拟现实

A simulated 3-D environment that a user can

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experience and manipulate as if it were physical. The user sees the environment on display screens, possibly mounted in a special pair of goggles. Special input devices, such as gloves or suits fitted with motion sensors, detect the user's actions. *Acronym*: VR. 一种模拟的三维环境，用户可以如同实际一样地体验和操纵该环境。用户在显示器屏幕上看到周围环境，该显示器可能是安装在一副特制的眼镜上。使用专用输入设备(如装有运动传感器的手套或服装)，来检测用户的动作。缩略为 VR。

Virtual Reality Modeling Language *n.* 虚拟现实建模语言

See(见) VRML.

virtual real mode *n.* 虚拟实模式

A feature of the Intel 80386 (SX and DX) and later microprocessors that allows them to emulate several 8086 (real-mode) environments at the same time. The microprocessor provides a set of virtual registers and virtual memory space to each virtual 8086 environment. A program running in a virtual 8086 environment is completely protected from other virtual 8086 environments in the system and behaves as if it had control of the entire system. *Also called*: V86 mode, virtual 8086 mode, virtual 86 mode. *See also* real mode. Intel 公司 80386 型(SX 及 DX)及以上微处理器的一项特性，允许它们同时模拟若干个 8086(实模式)环境。微处理器为每个 8086 环境提供了一组虚拟寄存器和虚存空间。运行在某个 8086 环境中的程序对系统中的其他虚 8086 环境是保护的，其行为如同控制了整个系统。也称为 V86 mode, virtual 8086 mode, virtual 86 mode。参阅 real mode。

virtual root *n.* 虚拟根目录

The root directory that a user sees when connected to an Internet server, such as an HTTP or FTP server. The virtual root is actually a pointer to the physical root directory, which may be in a different location, such as on another server. The advantages of using a virtual root include being able to create a simple URL for the Internet site and to move the root directory without affecting the URL. *Also called*: v-root. *See also* pointer (definition 1) root directory server (definition 2) URL. 当用户连接到某个因特网服务器(如 HTTP 或 FTP 服务器)时所见到的根目录。虚拟根目录实际上是一个指向物理根目录的指针，可处于不同位置(例如另一个服务器)。使用虚拟根目录的优点包括能够为因特网站点建立一个简单的 URL，移动根目录也不会影响到 URL。也称为 v-root。参阅 pointer (第 1 个释义) root directory server (第 2 个释义) URL。

virtual route *n.* 虚路由

See(见) virtual circuit.

virtual screen *n.* 虚(拟)屏(幕)

An image area that extends beyond the dimensions of the physical screen on the monitor, allowing manipulation of large documents or of multiple documents that lie partially outside the normal screen view. *See also* monitor. 扩展到监视器物理屏幕范围之外的一个图像区域，允许对部分超出正常屏幕视窗的大文档或多文档的操作。参阅 monitor。

virtual server *n.* 虚拟服务器[系统]

A virtual machine that resides on an HTTP server but has the appearance to the user of being a separate HTTP server. Several virtual servers can reside on one HTTP server, each capable of running its own programs and each with individualized access to input and peripheral devices. Each virtual server has its own domain name and IP address and appears to the user as an individual Web site. Some Internet service providers use virtual servers for those clients who want to use their own domain names. *See also* domain name HTTP server (definition 2) IP address. 一种虚拟机，驻留在某个 HTTP 服务器上，但对用户而言如同一个独立的 HTTP 服务器。在一个 HTTP 服务器上可驻留若干个虚拟服务器，每个虚拟服务器可以运行自己的程序，并可独立地访问输入设备和外围设备。每个虚拟服务器拥有它自己的域名和 IP 地址，对用户而言如同一个单独的万维网站点。有些因特网服务提供商使用虚拟服务器满足那些希望使用他们自己的域名的客户。参阅 domain name HTTP server (第 2 个释义) IP address。

virtual storefront *n.* 虚拟店面

A company's point of presence on the Web,

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providing opportunities for online sales. *Also called*: *electronic storefront*. 一个公司在万维网上表现的地点，为联机[在线]销售提供了机会。也称为 *electronic storefront*。

virtual terminal *n.* **虚拟终端**

See(见) terminal emulation.

virtual timer device driver *n.* **虚拟定时设备驱动程序**

See(见) virtual device driver.

virtual world *n.* **虚拟世界**

1. A 3-D modeled environment, often created in VRML, where a user can interact with the viewer to change variables. *See also* viewer VRML. 一个三维模型化的环境，常以 VRML 语言创建，用户可以与观察器交互以改变某些变量。参阅 viewer VRML

2. An electronic environment that has no basis in the physical world. Multiuser dungeons (MUDs), talkers, and chat rooms are often considered virtual worlds. *See also* chat1 (definition 1) MUD talker. 一种客观世界中无基础的电子环境。通常认为"多用户城堡(MUDs)"、"(网上)讲话者"和"聊天室"是虚拟世界。参阅 chat1(第 1 个释义) MUD talker。

virus *n.* **病毒(程序)**

An intrusive program that infects computer files by inserting in those files copies of itself. The copies are usually executed when the file is loaded into memory, allowing the virus to infect still other files, and so on. Viruses often have damaging side effects-sometimes intentionally, sometimes not. For example, some viruses can destroy a computer's hard disk or take up memory space that could otherwise be used by programs. *See also* Good Times virus Trojan horse worm. 一种进攻性程序，通过把自身的副本插入计算机文件而对这些文件进行感染。当受感染文件装入内存时，这些副本通常会执行，对其他文件再进行感染，等等。病毒通常具有破坏性作用，有些是故意的，有的则不是故意的。例如，有些病毒可以破坏计算机硬盘或占据本来应该由程序使用的内存空间。参阅 Good Times virus Trojan horse worm。

virus signature *n.* **病毒签名**

A portion of unique computer code contained in a virus. Antivirus programs search for known virus signatures to identify infected programs and files. *See also* virus. 病毒中包含的一段独特的计算机代码，抗病毒程序搜索已知的病毒签名，以标识已感染的程序和文件。参阅 virus。

visible page *n.* **可视页面**

In computer graphics, the image that is being displayed on the screen. Screen images are written into display memory in sections called pages, each of which contains one screen display. 在计算机图形学中，显示在屏幕上的图像。屏幕图像以段为单位(称为"页")写入显示存储器，每个页包含一屏显示内容。

Visio *n.* **Visio 软件**

A software application offered by Microsoft that allows users to create diagrams and visual presentations in electronic form. Visio enables users to share ideas and concepts visually by using diagrams to augment written material in documents or by expanding visual elements in a public presentation. Microsoft acquired the Visio application in 1999, when it purchased Visio Corporation. Microsoft 公司提供的一种软件应用程序，它允许用户在电子表格中创建图表和可视的表达式。Visio 软件可让用户可视化地使用图表来形象化其文本材料，或者在公共陈述中扩展可视元素以共享其观念和思想。Microsoft 公司是在 1999 年收购 Visio 公司时，获得了 Visio 软件。

visit *n.* **访问**

A session during which a person views one or more pages in a particular Web site. 用户查看某个特定万维网网站中一个或多个页面的过程。

visitor *n.* **访问者**

A person who views a Web page or Web site. 查看某个万维网的网页或网站的人。

Visor *n.* **Visor 个人数字助理**

A product line of handheld personal digital assistants (PDAs) developed by Handspring Corporation. Features include an address list, an appointments calendar, a to-do list, and memos. Visor also features a 68-pin Springboard socket that allows plug-ins of additional devices offered by Handspring. *See also* Springboard. 由 Handspring 公司开发的一种手持个人数字助理器

V

(PDAs)的产品系列。它的特征包括一个地址簿、一个约会日历、一个列表和备忘录。Visor 系列 PDA 还有一个 68 针的 Spring 主板插槽，它允许插入其他的 Handspring 附加器件。参阅 Springboard。

Visual Basic *n.* 可视 Basic 语言

A trademarked name owned by Microsoft Corporation for a high-level, visual-programming version of Basic. Visual Basic was designed for building Windows-based applications. *See also* Basic Visual Basic for Applications Visual Basic, Scripting Edition visual programming. 微软公司拥有的一种商标名，是 Basic 语言的一种高级可视化编程版本。可视 Basic 语言被设计用来构建基于 Windows 系统的应用程序。参阅 Basic Visual Basic for Applications Visual Basic, Scripting Edition visual programming。

Visual Basic Editor *n.* VB 编辑器(程序)

An environment in which you write new and edit existing Visual Basic for Applications code and procedures. The Visual Basic Editor contains a complete debugging toolset for finding syntax, run-time, and logic problems in your code. 一种可在其中编写新程序和编辑已有的 VBA 程序和过程的(集成)环境。VB 编辑器包括一个完备的调试工具集以便查找代码中语法问题、运行期问题和逻辑问题等。

Visual Basic for Applications *n.* 编程用可视 Basic 语言

A macro-language version of Visual Basic that is used to program many Windows 9x applications and is included with several Microsoft applications. *Acronym*: VBA. *See also* macro language Visual Basic. 一种可视 Basic 语言的宏语言版本，许多微软 Windows 9x 操作系统中的应用程序就是用这种语言编写的，而且有些微软的应用系统(如 Excel、Word 等)中包含这种语言。VBA。参阅 macro language Visual Basic。

Visual Basic Script *n.* 可视 Basic 过程(语言)

See(见) Visual Basic, Scripting Edition.

Visual Basic, Scripting Edition *n.* 过程版可视 Basic (语言)

A subset of the Visual Basic programming language, optimized for Web-related programming. As with JavaScript, code for Visual Basic, Scripting Edition is embedded in HTML documents. This version is included with the Internet Explorer Web browser. *Also called*: VBScript, Visual Basic Script. *See also* Visual Basic for Applications. 一种编程用可视 Basic 语言的子集，经优化后用于跟万维网相关的编程。与使用 JavaScript 语言相似，过程版可视 Basic 语言的代码嵌入 HTML 文档中。该版本与因特网资源万维网浏览器包装在一起。也称为 VBScript, Visual Basic Script。参阅 Visual Basic for Applications。

Visual C++ *n.* 可视 C++ 语言

A Microsoft application development system for the programming language C++ that runs under MS-DOS and Windows. Visual C++ is a visual programming environment. *See also* visual programming. *Compare* Visual Basic, Visual J++.

一个用于 C++ 编程语言的微软应用程序开发系统，C++ 语言可运行在 MS-DOS 操作系统与 Windows 系统之下。可视 C++ 语言是一个可视化编程环境。参阅 visual programming。比较 Visual Basic, Visual J++。

Visual Café *n.* 可视 Café 开发工具

The Java-based suite of software development tools from Symantec Corporation. Visual Caf is available in several product packages. The Standard Edition, intended for beginning Java programmers, includes an integrated editor, debugger, and compiler, as well as a JavaBean library, wizards, and utilities. The Professional Edition provides a larger library of JavaBeans and more sophisticated tools for development and debugging. The Database Edition, as the name indicates, adds support for database functionality. The Enterprise Suite provides a high-end environment for development of enterprise applications. *See also* Java. Symantec 公司开发的基于 Java 的软件开发工具套件。可视 Café 开发工具可在几个产品包中获得。标准版主要适用于 Java 程序初学者，包括一个集成编辑器、调试器和编译器，同时还有 JavaBean 库、向导和其他常用的工具。专业版提供了一个更大的 JavaBeans 库和更复杂的高级开发调试工具。数据库版本，正如名称指示的那样，加入了许多数据库功能的支持。企业版套

件提供了高端企业应用系统开发环境。参阅 Java。

Visual FoxPro Database and Command Language *n.* **可视化 FoxPro 数据库和命令语言**

A Microsoft product for developing database applications that includes a rich object-oriented programming language derived from the Xbase language. 一种用于开发数据库应用程序的微软产品，其中有十分丰富的、来自 Xbase 语言的面向对象的编程语言。

Visual InterDev *n.* **可视 InterDev 环境**

Microsoft's integrated development environment for Web applications. Visual InterDev includes tools for end-to-end (design through deployment) development, as well as integrated tools for database programming and design. The first version of Microsoft Visual InterDev was released in 1997.

由微软公司为 Web 应用程序集成的开发环境。可视 InterDev 环境包括端对端的开发工具(通过展示的设计)，同时包括数据库编程与设计的集成工具。可视 InterDev 环境的第 1 个版本是在 1997 年发布的。

visual interface *n.* **可视界面**

See(见) graphical user interface.

visualization *n.* **可视化**

A feature of an application that displays data in the form of a video image. For example, some databases can interpret and show data in the form of a two- or three-dimensional model. 应用程序的一项特性，以视频图像的形式显示数据。例如，有些数据库可以二维或三维模型的形式解释并显示数据。

Visual J ++ *n.* **可视 J ++ 语言**

Microsoft's Java visual programming environment, which can be used to create applets and applications in the Java language. *See also* applet Java·Java applet visual programming. 微软公司的 Java 可视化编程环境，可用来以 Java 语言创建应用小程序和应用程序。参阅 applet Java Java applet visual programming。

visual programming *n.* **可视化编程**

A method of programming using a programming environment or language in which basic program components can be selected through menu choices, buttons, icons, and other predetermined methods. 应用某种编程环境或语言进行编程的一种方法，其中基本的程序组成部分可通过选单的选项、按钮、图标或其他预定义程序选择。

Visual SourceSafe *n.* **可视 SourceSafe 系统**

A project-oriented version control system designed by Microsoft to manage software and Web site development. Visual SourceSafe stores files in a secure repository that provides easy access to authorized users and tracks all changes made to files. Visual Source- Safe works with any type of file produced by any development language, authoring tool, or application. 由微软公司设计的一个面向工程项目的版本控制系统，用于管理软件和网站的开发。它将文件存储在一个安全的仓库中，被授权用户可以容易地存取并跟踪文件发生的所有改变。可视 SourceSafe 系统可以操作由开发语言、编写工具或应用程序产生的任何类型的文件。

Visual Studio *n.* **可视 Studio 软件**

Microsoft's suite of software development tools for rapid development of business applications and components. Visual Studio is provided in two editions. The Professional Edition, for professional programmers, includes the Visual Basic and Visual C ++ languages, Visual FoxPro for database development, Visual InterDev for Web development, and Visual J ++ for Java development. The Enterprise Edition, for enterpriselevel development, also includes Visual SourceSafe (a team-based source code control system) and the Developer Edition of Microsoft BackOffice Server. 微软公司的软件开发工具套件，用于商业应用程序和组件的快速开发。它提供了两种版本：专业版，主要适用于专业程序员，包括了 Visual Basic 和 Visual C ++ 语言、用于数据库开发的 Visual FoxPro、用于网页开发的 Visual InterDev 和用于程序开发的 Visual J ++ Java。企业版，主要用于企业开发，同时包括 Visual SourceSafe(基于团队开发的源代码控制系统)和 Microsoft BackOffice 服务器的开发者版本。

Visual Studio. NET *n.* **可视 Studio. NET 环境**

A development environment for creating XML Web services and applications on the Microsoft. NET platform. *See also* . NET, . NET My

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Services. 一种可在 Microsoft. NET 平台上创建 XML Web 服务程序和应用程序的开发环境。参阅. NET、. NET My Services。

VLAN *n.* **虚拟局域网**

See(见) virtual LAN.

VLB[1] *adj.* **【修】VESA 局部总线**

See(见) VESA[1].

VLB[2] *n.* **VESA 局部总线**

See(见) VL bus.

VL bus *n.* **VL 总线,VESA 局部总线**

Short for VESA local bus. A type of local bus architecture introduced by the Video Electronics Standards Association. The VL bus specification allows up to three VL bus slots to be built into a PC motherboard and allows for bus mastering (wherein intelligent adapter cards can do some processing independently of the CPU). A VL bus slot consists of a standard connector plus an additional 16-bit Micro Channel Architecture connector and must be built into the motherboard by the manufacturer. Standard connectors cannot simply be converted to VL bus slots. A non VL bus adapter card can be used in a VL bus slot, but it cannot use the local bus and so performs as it normally would in a non - VL bus slot. *Also called*: VL local bus. *See also* local bus PCI local bus.
为 VESA local bus 的缩写。由视频电子标准协会推出的一种局部总线体系结构。VL 总线规范允许在 PC 主板上建立多达 3 个 VL 总线槽,并允许总线主控(在"智能"适配卡上可以执行某些独立于 CPU 的处理)。一个 VL 总线槽由一个标准连接器插头和一个附加的 16 位微通道结构连接器构成,并且由制造商安装在主板上。标准连接器不能简单地转换到 VL 总线槽上。非 VL 总线适配卡可用在 VL 总线槽上,但它不能使用局部总线,因而如同在非 VL 总线槽上正常工作一样地起作用。也称为 VL local bus。参阅 local bus PCI local bus。

VLF radiation *n.* **甚低频辐射**

Short for very-low-frequency radiation. Electromagnetic radiation (radio) at frequencies within the range of approximately 300 Hz to 30,000 Hz (30 kHz). Computer monitors emit this type of radiation. A voluntary standard, MPR II, regulates the amount of VLF radiation that a monitor can emit. *See also* MPR II.
为 very-low-frequency radiation 的缩写。频率在大约 300Hz 到 30 000Hz(30kHz)范围内的电磁辐射。计算机监视器可发射出此类辐射。一个非强制性标准 MPR II 规定了监视器可发射的甚低频辐射量。参阅 MPR II。

VLIW *n.* **超长指令字**

Acronym for Very Long Instruction Word. An architecture that combines many simple instructions into a single long instruction word that uses different registers.
为 Very Long Instruction Word 的缩略语。一种将许多条简单指令结合成一个使用不同寄存器的长指令字的体系结构。

VL local bus *n.* **VL 局部总线**

See(见) VL bus.

VLSI *n.* **超大规模集成电路**

See(见) very-large-scale integration.

VM *n.* **虚机(操作系统)**

Acronym for Virtual Machine. An operating system for IBM mainframes that provides virtual-machine capability. VM was developed by IBM customers and later taken over by IBM itself under the name OS/VM. *See also* virtual machine virtual memory.
为 Virtual Machine 的缩略语。IBM 公司主机中的一种操作系统,提供了虚拟机能力。VM 是由 IBM 公司客户开发的,后来由 IBM 公司自己在 OS/VM 命名下接着开发。参阅 virtual machine virtual memory。

VML *n.* **向[矢]量置标语言**

Acronym for Vector Markup Language. An XML-based specification for the exchange, editing, and delivery of 2-D vector graphics on the Web. An application of XML (Extensible Markup Language), VML uses XML tags and Cascading Style Sheets to create and place vector graphics, such as circles and squares, in an XML or HTML document, such as a Web page. These graphics, which are rendered in the native operating system, can include color and are editable in a variety of graphics programs. *See also* Cascading Style Sheets XML.
为 Vector Markup Language 的缩略语。一种基于 XML 的规范,用于交换、编辑及传送二维向量图形。VML 是 XML(可扩展置标语言)的

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一种应用，它使用 XML 标记和级联格式页(CSS)在 XML 或 HTML 文档(如某个网页)中创建及放置向量图形(如圆和正方形)。这些图形由本地操作系统进行着色，可以包含颜色并可在多种绘图程序中编辑。参阅 Cascading Style Sheets XML。

VoATM *n.* 基于 ATM 的话音(传输)

Short for Voice over Asynchronous Transfer Mode. The transmission of voice and other telephony over an ATM network. *See also* ATM VoFR VoIP. 为 Voice over Asynchronous Transfer Mode 的缩写。在 ATM 网上进行的话音或其他电话的传输。

VoFR *n.* 基于 FR[帧中继]的话音(传输)

Short for Voice over Frame Relay. Voice transmission over a frame relay network. *See also* frame relay VoATM VoIP. 为 Voice over Frame Relay 的缩写。在帧中继网上进行的话音传输。参阅 frame relay VoATM VoIP。

voice answer back *n.* 话音应答

The use of sound-recorded messages by a computer in responding to commands or queries. *Acronym*: VAB. 计算机使用语音记录信息对命令或查询进行回答。缩略为 VAB。

voice-capable modem *n.* 带话音能力的调制解调器

A modem that can support voice messaging applications along with its data-handling functions. 一种支持话音消息应用程序及其数据处理功能的调制解调器。

voice chat *n.* 话音聊天(程序)

A feature offered by Internet service providers (ISPs) that allows users to converse with each other directly through an Internet connection. *See also* Internet telephone. 一种由因特网服务提供商们(ISPs)提供的功能部件，使用户可以直接通过因特网的连接互相进行会话。参阅 Internet telephone。

voice coil *n.* 音圈电机

A device that moves a disk drive actuator arm using electromagnetism. It works more quickly than a stepper motor. *See also* actuator. *Compare* stepper motor. 一种利用电磁原理移动磁盘存取臂的装置。它的工作速度比步进电机快。参阅 actuator。比较 stepper motor。

voice-grade channel *n.* 音频级信道

A communications channel, such as a telephone line, with an audio bandwidth of 300 to 3000Hz, suitable for carrying speech. A voice-grade channel can also be used for transmitting facsimile, analog, and digital information at rates up to 33 kilobits per second (Kbps). 一种适合于传送话音的信道，如电话线，音频带宽为 300Hz 到 3000Hz。音频级信道可用来传输传真信息、模拟信息以及数字信息，速率可以高达 33Kbps。

voice input *n.* 语音输入

Spoken instructions that a computer translates into executable commands using speech recognition technology or that are embedded into documents with the aid of a microphone. *See also* speech recognition. 利用语音识别技术将话音命令转换成计算机可执行的命令，或利用传声器将语音嵌入到文档中。参阅 speech recognition。

voice mail *n.* 语音函件(系统)

A system that records and stores telephone messages in a computer's memory. Unlike a simple answering machine, a voice mail system has separate mailboxes for multiple users, each of whom can copy, store, or redistribute messages. 一种在计算机存储器中记录并存储电话消息的系统。与简单的应答设备不同，语音函件系统为多个用户设置独立的信箱，分别可以复制、存储或再次分发消息。

voice messaging *n.* 语音消息传递(系统)

A system that sends and receives messages in the form of sound recordings. 一个发送与接收以语音方式记录的消息的系统。

voice modem *n.* 语音调制解调器

A modulation/demodulation device that supports a switch to change between telephony and data transmission modes. Such a device might contain a builtin loudspeaker and microphone for voice communication, but more often it uses the computer's sound card. *See also* modem sound card telephony. 一种调制解调设备，有一个开关在电话与数据传输模式之间切换。这种设备可包含用于语音通信的内建扬声器和传声器，但通常更多地使用计算机的声卡。参阅 modem sound card telephony。

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voice navigation *n.* 声音导航

The use of spoken commands to control a Web browser. Voice navigation is a feature of some plug-in applications that embellish Web browsers to allow the user to navigate the Web by means of his or her voice. *See also* Web browser. 利用语音命令控制一个万维网浏览器[程序]。声音导航是某些插入式应用程序的特性,它们嵌入万维网浏览器中,允许用户利用自己的声音在万维网中导航。参阅 Web browser。

voice-net *n.* 声[话音]网

A term used on the Internet to refer to the telephone system, often preceding the user's telephone number in an e-mail signature. 在因特网中指电话系统的一个术语,通常出现在用户在电子函[邮]件签名的电话号码之前。

voice output *n.* 语音输出

See(见) speech synthesis.

Voice over Asynchronous Transfer Mode *n.* 基于 ATM 的语音(传输)

See(见) VoATM.

Voice over Frame Relay *n.* 基于 FR[帧中继]的话音(传输)

See(见) VoFR.

Voice over IP *n.* IP 语音通信(技术)

See(见) VoIP.

voice recognition *n.* 语音识别

The capability of a computer to understand the spoken word for the purpose of receiving commands and data input from the speaker. Systems that can recognize limited vocabularies as spoken by specific individuals have been developed, but developing a system that deals with a variety of speech patterns and accents, as well as with the various ways in which a request or a statement can be made, is more difficult, although advances are being made in this area. *Also called*: speech recognition. *See also* artificial intelligence dictation software neural network. 计算机理解语音命令的能力,用于计算机能从讲话者处接收语音式的命令和数据输入信息。目前已开发出了能够识别特定人员发出的有限语音命令的系统。尽管这一领域已有一定进展,但要开发出一个既能处理多种语音模式和口音,又能处理多种方式的请求或声明的系统还是要困难得多。也称为 speech recognition。参阅 artificial intelligence dictation software neural network。

voice synthesis *n.* 语音合成

See(见) speech synthesis.

VoIP *n.* IP 语音通信(技术)

Acronym for Voice over IP. The use of the Internet Protocol (IP) for transmitting voice communications. VoIP delivers digitized audio in packet form and can be used for transmitting over intranets, extranets, and the Internet. It is essentially an inexpensive alternative to traditional telephone communication over the circuitswitched Public Switched Telephone Network (PSTN). VoIP covers computer-to-computer, computer-to-telephone, and telephone-based communications. For the sake of compatibility and interoperability, a group called the VoIP Forum promotes product development based on the ITU-T H. 323 standard for transmission of multimedia over the Internet. *Also called*: Internet telephony. *See also* H. 323.

为 Voice over IP 的缩略语。使用因特网协议(IP)进行语音通信的技术。它以数据包的形式发送数字化音频,可用于内联网、外联网和因特网的信息传输。该技术较传统的电话通信方式——公共交换电话网(PSTN)要廉价得多。它可以用于计算机之间、计算机与电话之间以及基于电话的通信。考虑到兼容性和互用性,一个称为 VoIP 论坛的组织提出相关产品开发应基于 ITU-T 的第 H. 233 号标准,它是关于通过因特网进行多媒体信息传输的一个标准。也称为 Internet telephony。参阅 H. 323。

volatile memory *n.* 易失性内存

1. Memory, such as RAM, that loses its data when the power is shut off. *Compare* nonvolatile memory. 当关断电源时,内储数据便会丢失的内存(如 RAM)。比较 nonvolatile memory。

2. Memory used by a program that can change independently of the program, such as memory shared by another program or by an interrupt service routine. 被某个程序使用,可以独立于该程序而改变其内容的内存,如被其他程序或中断服务例程共享的内存。

volt *n.* 伏(特)

V

The unit used to measure potential difference or electromotive force. One volt is defined as the potential across which 1 coulomb of charge will do 1 joule of work, or the potential generated by 1 ampere of current flowing through 1 ohm of resistance. *See also* electromotive force. 用于量度电位差或电动势的单位。1 伏定义为 1 库仑电荷做 1 焦耳的功所产生的势能，或 1 安培电流通过 1 欧姆电阻时产生的势能。参阅 electromotive force。

voltage *n.* 电压

See(见) electromotive force.

voltage regulator *n.* 稳压器

A circuit or circuit component that maintains a constant output voltage despite variations in input voltage. 在输入电压变化的条件下，一种能保持输出电压稳定的电路或电路元件。

volts alternating current *n.* 交流电压

The measure of the peak-topeak voltage swing of an electrical signal. *Acronym*: VAC. 电信号在峰值与峰值之间电压摆幅的量度。缩略为 VAC。

volume *n.* 卷；音量

1. A disk or tape that stores computer data. Sometimes, large hard disks are divided into several volumes, each of which is treated as a separate disk. 存储计算机数据的一张磁盘或一卷磁带。有时，大硬盘可分成几个卷，每个卷可当作一个独立的磁盘使用。

2. The loudness of an audio signal. 声音信号的响度。

volume label *n.* 卷标

A name for a disk or tape. MS-DOS systems, which seldom use disk names except in directory listings, use the term *volume label*. Apple Macintosh systems, which often refer to disks by name, use the term *volume name*. 一种表示一张磁盘或一卷磁带的名称。除了目录列表之外，MS-DOS 很少使用盘名，而是使用“卷标”这样一个术语。Apple 公司 Macintosh 系统经常使用盘名来指称磁盘，使用的术语是“卷名”。

volume name *n.* 卷名

See(见) volume label.

volume reference number *n.* 卷引用号

See(见) volume serial number.

volume serial number *n.* 卷序列号

The optional identifying volume number of a disk or tape. MS DOS systems use the term *volume serial number*. Apple Macintosh systems use the term *volume reference number*. A volume serial number is not the same as a volume label or volume name. *Compare* volume label. 标识磁盘或磁带的卷编号选项。MS-DOS 系统使用卷序列号这样一个术语，而 Apple 公司的 Macintosh 系统使用的术语是卷引用号。卷序列号与卷标号或卷名不同。比较 volume label。

VON *n.* 网上语音通信

Acronym for voice on the net. A broad category of hardware and software technology for real-time voice and video transmission over the Internet. The term was coined by Jeff Pulver, who formed a group called the VON Coalition, which opposes regulation of VON technology and promotes VON to the public. 为 voice on the net 的缩略语。在因特网上进行实时声音和视频传输的一大类硬件与软件技术。该术语是由 Jeff Pulver 提出的，他建立了一个称为 VON 联合体的组织，反对对 VON 技术的限制，并致力于促进 VON 的公共应用。

von Neumann architecture *n.* 冯·诺依曼体系结构

The most common structure for computer systems, attributed to the mathematician John von Neumann. It uses the concept of a program that can be permanently stored in a computer and manipulated or made self-modifying through machine-based instructions. Sequential processing is characteristic of von Neumann architecture. Parallel architectures have evolved to improve on the encumbrances of sequential instructions. *See also* parallel computer. 计算机系统的最常见结构，由数学家 J·冯·诺依曼提出。它使用了程序的概念，程序永久地存储在计算机内，由基于计算机的指令来操纵或进行自我修改。顺序处理是冯·诺依曼体系结构的基本特征。并行体系结构已取得了一些进展，以改善顺序指令的障碍。参阅 parallel computer。

von Neumann bottleneck *n.* 冯·诺依曼瓶颈

Competition between data and instructions for CPU time. Mathematician John von Neumann was the first to show that a computer based on

architecture linking a single processor with memory will actually spend more time retrieving data from memory than processing it. The bottleneck arises when the processor has to trade off between executing a large number of instructions per second and reading in a large amount of data in the same time. *See also* CPU. 数据和指令之间对CPU时间的竞争。数学家J·冯·诺依曼首先指出，基于链接单一处理器与内存结构的计算机从内存中捕获数据所花费的时间，实际上会比处理它的时间还要多。当计算机被迫在每秒钟执行大量指令和在同一时间内读取大量数据之间来回折腾时，瓶颈问题便会加剧。参阅 CPU。

VPD *n.* **虚拟打印机设备驱动程序**

Acronym for virtual printer device driver. *See* virtual device driver. 为 virtual printer device driver 的缩略语。见 virtual device driver。

VPN *n.* **虚拟专用网**

See(见) virtual private network.

VR *n.* **虚拟现实**

See(见) virtual reality.

VRAM *n.* **视频随机存取存储器**

See(见) video RAM.

VRC *n.* **垂直冗余检[校]验(法)**

Acronym for vertical redundancy check. A method for checking the accuracy of transmitted data. VRC generates an extra bit (parity bit) for each character transmitted. The parity bit indicates whether the character contains an odd or an even number of 1 bits. If its value does not match the type of the character, that character is assumed to be incorrectly transmitted. *See also* parity. *Compare* LRC. 为 vertical redundancy check 的缩略语。一种检验传输数据正确性的方法。VRC 为每个传输字符生成一个额外的位(奇偶位)。奇偶位指示数据中包含着偶数或奇数个"1"位。如果该值与字符的类型不匹配，就可推断该字符未能正确传输。参阅 parity。比较 LRC。

VRML *n.* **虚拟现实建模语言**

Acronym for Virtual Reality Modeling Language. A scene description language for creating 3-D interactive Web graphics similar to those found in some video games, allowing the user to "move around" within a graphic image and interact with objects. VRML, a subset of Silicon Graphics' Inventor File Format (ASCII), was created by Mark Pesce and Tony Parisi in 1994. VRML files can be created in a text editor, although CAD packages, modeling and animation packages, and VRML authoring software are the tools preferred by most VRML authors. VRML files reside on an HTTP server; links to these files can be embedded in HTML documents, or users can access the VRML files directly. To view VRML Web pages, users need a VRML-enabled browser or a VRML plug-in for Internet Explorer or Netscape Navigator. *See also* 3-D graphic HTML document HTTP server (definition 1). 为 Virtual Reality Modeling Language 的缩略语。一种用于创建三维交互式万维网图形的场景描述语言，这些图形与某些视频游戏中见到的相似，允许用户在图像中到处移动对象并与之交互。VRML 是 Silicon Graphics 公司 Inventor 文件格式(ASCII)的一个子集，由 Mark Pesce 和 Tony Parisi 于 1994 年创建。VRML 文件可在文本编辑程序中创建，CAD 软件包、建模与动画软件包以及 VRML 创作软件也适合于大多数 VRML 创作者。VRML 文件驻存在 HTTP 服务器上；对这些文件的链接可嵌入到 HTML 文档中，用户也可以直接访问 VRML 文件。观察 VRML 万维网页面时，用户需要有一个支持 VRML 的浏览器，或者用于"因特网探索者"[Internet Explorer]或"网景公司的导航者"[Netscape Navigator]程序的 VRML 插入程序。参阅 3-D graphic HTML document HTTP server (第 1 个释义)。

v-root *n.* **虚拟根目录**

See(见) virtual root.

V series *n.* **V 系列标准**

The series of ITU-T (formerly CCITT) recommendations relating to modems and modem communications over the public phone system, including signaling, coding, and circuit characteristics. See the table. ITU-T(以前的 CCITT)针对各种调制解调器以及利用调制解调器通过公用电话系统进行通信而制定的一系列推荐标准，包括信令、编码及线路特性。参阅本条目的表。

Table V.1 Recommendations in the V Series for Modem Communications

Recommendation Number	What It Covers
V.17	14.000-bps two-wire modems used for facsimile applitions
V.21	300-bps modems used with dial-up lines; full duplex transmission; not the same as Bell 103(in North America)
V.22	1200-bps modems used with dial-up and leased lines; full-duplex transmission; not the same as Bell 212A(in North America)
V.22bis	2400 bps modems used with dial up and leased lines; full-duplex transmission
V.23	600/1200-bps synchronous or asynchronous modems used with dial-up and leased lines; half-duplex transmission
V.26	2400-bps modems used with four-wire leased lines: full duplex transmission
V.26bis	1200/2400-bps modems used with dial-up lines; full-duplex transmission
V.26ter	2400-bps modems used with dial up and two-wire lines; DPSK mudulation; fallback to 1200 bps; echo canceling to remove phone line echo; full-duplex transmission
V.27	4800-bps modems used with leased lines; manual equalizer; full duplex transmission
V.27bis	2400/4800-bps modems used with leased lines; automatic equalizer; full-duplex transmission
V.27ter	2400/4800-bps modems used with dial up lines; full-duplex transmission
V.29	9600 bps modems used with point-to point leased circuits; half duplex transmission or full-duplex transmission
V.32	9600-bps modems used with dial up lines; echo canceling to remove phone-line echo; full-duplex transmission
V.32bis	4800/7200/9600/12.000/14.400-bps modems used with dial-up lines; echo canceling; full-duplex transmission
V.33	12,000/14,400-bps modems used with four wire leased lines; synchronous; QAM modulation; time-division multiplexing; full-duplex transmission
V.34	28,800-bps modems; full-duplex transmission
V.35	Group band modems, which combine the bandwidth of more than one telephone circuit
V.54	Operation of loop test devices in modems
V.56	Network transmission model for evaluating modem performance over standard voice-grade telephone connections
V.56bis	Network transmission model for evaluating modem performance over two-wire voice-grade connections
V.56ter	Network transmission model for evaluating modem performance over two-wire, 4-kilohertz duplex modems
V.61	4800-bps modems operating at voice plus data rate or 14,000-bps modems operating at data-only rate over standard switched telephone circuits or on point to point, two-wire phone circuits

表 V.1 有关调制解调器通信的 V 系列推荐标准

推荐标准编号	涉 及 的 内 容
V.17	14 000bps 两芯调制解调器,用于传真应用程序
V.21	300bps 调制解调器,使用拨号线路;全双工传输。不同于贝尔 103(用于北美)
V.22	1200bps 调制解调器,使用拨号线路和专用线路;全双工传输。不同于贝尔 212A(用于北美)
V.22bis	2400bps 调制解调器,使用拨号线路和专用线路;全双工传输
V.23	600/1200bps 同步或异步调制解调器,使用拨号线路和专用线路;半双工传输

续表

推荐标准编号	涉 及 的 内 容
V.26	2400bps 调制解调器，使用四芯专用线路；全双工传输
V.26bis	1200/2400bps 调制解调器，使用拨号线路；全双工传输
V.26ter	2400bps 调制解调器，使用拨号线路和两芯专用线路；DPSK 调制；可降频至 1200bps，回波取消以去掉电话线回波；全双工传输
V.27	4800bps 调制解调器，使用专用线路；人工补偿；全双工传输
V.27bis	2400/4800bps 调制解调器，使用专用线路；自动调整；全双工传输
V.27ter	2400/4800bps 调制解调器，使用拨号线路，全双工传输
V.29	9600bps 调制解调器，使用点到点专用线路；半双工或全双工传输
V.32	9600bps 调制解调器，使用拨号线路；回波取消以去掉电话线回波；全双工传输
V.32bis	4800/7200/9600/12 000/14 400bps 调制解调器，使用拨号线路；回波取消；全双工传输
V.33	12 000/14 400bps 调制解调器，使用四芯专用线路；同步；QAM 调制；时分复用；全双工传输
V.34	28 800bps 调制解调器，全双工传输
V.35	分组波段调制解调器，组合多个电话电路的带宽
V.54	调制解调器内环路测试器件的操作方式
V.56	在话音级电话连接方式下，用于评估标准调制解调器性能的网络传输模型
V.56bis	在两芯语音级连接方式下，用于评估调制解调器性能的网络传输模型
V.56ter	在两芯 4kHz 的双工调制解调器方式下，用于评估调制解调器性能的网络传输模型
V.61	在标准交换电话线路或点对点两芯电话线路上，话音加数据的传输速率是 4800bps，纯数据的传输速率是 14 000bps

V-sync *n.* **垂直同步**

See(见) vertical bandwidth.

VT-52, VT-100, VT-200 *n.* **VT-52、VT-100 或 VT-200 代码集**

A popular set of control codes used in terminals with those model numbers that were originally manufactured by Digital Equipment Corporation. Appropriate software can enable a microcomputer to use these codes to emulate such terminals. 终端中使用的一个流行控制代码集，这些型号的终端最初是由 DEC 公司制造的。使用适当的软件，可使一部微型计算机使用这些代码，以仿真这些终端。

VTD *n.* **虚拟定时设备驱动程序**

Acronym for virtual timer device driver. *See* virtual device driver. 为 virtual timer device driver 的缩略语。见 virtual device driver。

Vulcan death grip *n.* **Vulcan 启动法，费尔肯启动法**

A warm boot by pressing the Alt + Crl + Delete keys. The name is a reference from *Star Trek*. *See also* three-finger salute warm boot. 一种热启动方法，即同时按下键盘上的 Alt、Crtl 和 Delete 三个键。其名称源自 *Star Trek*。参阅 three-finger salute warm boot。

VxD *n.* **虚拟设备驱动程序**

See(见) virtual device driver.

W

w³ *n.* **万维网**

See(见) World Wide Web.

W3 *n.* **万维网**

See(见) World Wide Web.

W3C *n.* **万维网联盟**

Abbreviation for the World Wide Web Consortium, a standards body based in the United States, Europe, and Japan. The W3C is dedicated (in part) to encouraging the development of open Web standards, such as the HTML and XML document markup languages, to promote interoperability and assist the Web in achieving its potential.

为 the World Wide Web Consortium 的缩写。以美国、欧洲和日本为主的一个标准化组织，其部分任务是致力于鼓励万维网开放性标准(如 HTML 和 XML 文档置标语言)的开发，以提高网络的互操作性，帮助发掘网络的潜力。

wafer *n.* **圆片**

A thin, flat piece of semiconductor crystal used in the fabrication of integrated circuits. Various etching, doping, and layering techniques are used to create the circuit components on the surface of the wafer. Usually multiple identical circuits are formed on a single wafer, which is then cut into sections. Each integrated circuit then has leads attached and is packaged in a holder. *See also* integrated circuit semiconductor. 在集成电路制造中使用的一种半导体晶体圆形薄片。使用刻蚀、掺杂和分层布线等技术，可在圆片表面形成电路元件。通常在一个圆片上形成多个相同的电路，然后再把它们切割开来。在每个集成电路上接出引脚，并封装在一个支持物内。参阅 integrated circuit semiconductor。

wafer-scale integration *n.* **圆片级[规模]集成**

The fabrication on a single wafer of different microcircuits that are then connected to form a single circuit the full size of the wafer. *See also* wafer.

在单个圆片上制造不同的微电路，然后把它们连接在一起，形成整个圆片大小的单一电路。参阅 wafer。

WAI *n.* **Web 可访问性倡议**

Acronym for Web Accessibility Initiative. A set of guidelines released by the World Wide Web Consortium (W3C) in May 1999. The WAI is intended to promote Web accessibility for users with disabilities by setting Web design and compatibility guidelines that help assure Web access and usability for all users. *See also* accessibility. 为 Web Accessibility Initiative 的缩略语。由万维网联盟(W3C)在 1999 年 5 月发布的一套指南。WAI 通过网页设计和统一的指南，保证包括残疾人在内的所有用户可对网页进行访问和利用。参阅 accessibility。

WAIS *n.* **广域信息服务系统**

Acronym for Wide Area Information Server. A UNIX-based document search and retrieval system on the Internet that can be used to search over 400 WAIS libraries, such as Project Gutenberg, for indexed files that match keywords entered by the user. WAIS can also be used on an individual Web site such as a search engine. WAIS, developed by Thinking Machines Corporation, Apple Computer, and Dow Jones, uses the Z39.50 standard to process natural language queries. The list of documents returned by WAIS often contains numerous false matches. Users need a WAIS client to use a WAIS server. *See also* natural language query Project Gutenberg search engine Z39.50

standard. 为 Wide Area Information Server 的缩略语。因特网上的一个基于 UNIX 的文档检索与获取系统，可用来检索 400 多个 WAIS 库（如 Project Gutenberg），以获取与用户输入的关键字相匹配的索引文件。广域信息服务系统也用在独立的万维网站点上作为搜索引擎。WAIS 是由 Thinking Machines 公司、Apple 计算机公司和 Dow Jones 开发的，使用 Z39.50 标准处理自然语言查询。由 WAIS 返回的文档列表通常含有大量错误匹配。用户需要一个 WAIS 系统的客户端软件来访问 WAIS 服务系统。参阅 natural language query Project Gutenberg search engine Z39.50 standard。

WAIS client *n.* 广域信息服务系统客户端

The program needed for accessing the WAIS (Wide Area Information Server) system to search its databases. A WAIS client program must be installed on a user's own machine or accessed from a computer with such a program already installed. Many freeware and shareware WAIS programs for various operating systems, including UNIX, MS-DOS, OS/2, and Windows, are available for download on the Internet. To look for documents in a WAIS database, the user selects the database(s) to search and types a query containing keywords to search for. The WAIS client sends this query to the server, communicating with the server via the Z39.50 protocol. The server processes the request using indexes and returns a list of document headlines matching the query to the client. The user can then choose which document to retrieve, send that request to the server, and receive the complete document in return. *See also* WAIS. 一种用于访问 WAIS（广域信息服务系统）来搜索其数据库的客户端程序。此程序必须安装在用户自己的计算机上，也可以由已安装有这种软件的计算机访问。许多免费和共享的 WAIS 程序可以从因特网上下载，这些程序针对不同的操作系统，包括 UNIX、MS-DOS、OS/2 和 Windows 操作系统等。为了在 WAIS 数据库内查找文档，用户需选择要搜索的数据库和包含关键字的查找类型。WAIS 客户端程序发送此查询到指定的服务器，与服务器间通信采用 Z39.50 协议。该服务器使用索引处理该请求，并返回客户端与查询相匹配的一个文档标题列表。然后，用户就可以据此选择要检索的那个文档，向该服务器发出请求，并进一步获取文档的完整内容。参阅 WAIS。

WAIS database *n.* 广域信息服务系统数据库

See（见）WAIS.

waisindex *n.* 广域信息服务系统索引

1. A UNIX utility for building an index to text files for access using WAIS (Wide Area Information Server) query software. 一个 UNIX 实用程序，用来建立文本文件索引，为使用 WAIS（广域信息服务系统）查询软件的访问提供便利。

2. A URL for accessing WAIS. The URL takes the form wais://*hostport/database*[?*search*]. 访问 WAIS 的一个 URL 地址。URL 采用的形式为：wais://hostport/database [? search]。

WAIS library *n.* WAIS［广域信息服务系统］数据库

A WAIS (Wide Area Information Server) database. A WAIS library is a comprehensive collection of online documents on a specific topic-for example, Project Gutenberg's collection of public-domain literary and historical texts available over the Internet, and the Dow Jones Information Service collection of business and financial information products. Because the hundreds of WAIS free libraries currently accessible are updated and maintained by volunteers, the quality of topic coverage is uneven. *See also* WAIS WAIS client Project Gutenberg. 一种 WAIS［广域信息服务系统］数据库。这种数据库广泛收集有特定主题的联机文档。例如，Project Gutenberg 收集有因特网上可查找到的公共域上的文学和历史性文章，Dow Jones 信息服务数据库收集有商业和金融信息产品。由于目前可以访问到的数百个 WAIS 免费数据库是由志愿者进行更新和维护的，因此所收集内容的质量参差不齐。参阅 WAIS WAIS client Project Gutenberg。

WAIS server 或 waisserver *n.* 广域信息服务系统服务器

See（见）WAIS.

wait state *n.* 等待状态

A processing cycle of the microprocessor during which it only waits for data from an input/output device or from memory. While a single wait state

is not humanly perceptible, the cumulative effect of wait states is to slow system performance. *See also* zero wait state. 微处理器的一个处理周期,在此期间它只是等待来自输入输出设备或内存的数据。单独的一个等待状态人们是觉察不到的,许多等待状态的累积会使系统变慢。参阅 zero wait state

wallet *n.* **电子钱包**

In electronic commerce, a software program that contains a user's address and credit card information for use in paying for online purchases. When the wallet is opened at the electronic checkout, it identifies the user to the merchant's server and allows the user to authorize the appropriate debit to a credit card. 在电子商务中,一种包括在线购买付款中的用户地址和信用卡信息的软件程序。如果在电子付账时打开电子钱包,这个程序将向服务商服务程序确认用户并允许用户从信用卡借出适当的钱。

wallpaper *n.* **壁纸**

In a graphical user interface such as Windows, a pattern or picture in the screen background that can be chosen by the user. *See also* graphical user interface. 在图形用户界面(如 Windows 系统)上,屏幕背景上出现的一幅图案或图片,可由用户选择。参阅 graphical user interface。

WAN *n.* **广域网**

Acronym for wide area network. A geographically widespread network, one that relies on communications capabilities to link the various network segments. A WAN can be one large network, or it can consist of a number of linked LANs (local area networks). 为 wide area network 的缩略语。一种地理上范围涉及较广的网络,这个网络依赖于链接各种网段的通信能力。一个广域网可以是一个大型网络,也可以由若干个局域网相互连接而成。

wand *n.* **棒状阅读器,杖笔**

Any pen-shaped device used for data entry, such as a graphics tablet's stylus or, most commonly, the scanning instrument used with many bar code readers. *See also* optical scanner scan head. *Compare* stylus. 任何用于数据输入的笔形装置,例如图形输入板上配的笔,但更常见的是指用作条码阅读器的扫描设备。参阅 optical scanner scan head。比较 stylus。

wanderer *n.* **上网者,网上漫游者**

A person who frequently uses the World Wide Web. Many of these people make indexes of what they find. 经常使用万维网的人员。许多这样的人员对他们发现的网点做了索引。

WAP *n.* **无线应用协议**

See(见) Wireless Application Protocol.

war dialer *n.* **战争拨号器**

A computer program that calls a range of phone numbers to identify those numbers that make a connection to a computer modem. War dialers are typically used by hackers to search for vulnerable computers and, once a connection is made, the war dialers may automatically probe the computer for potential weaknesses. Early war dialer programs called demon dialers were used to crack telephone systems in the 1970s and 1980s. 一种用于拨叫一定范围的电话号码,以识别哪些号码与计算机调制解调器连接的计算机程序。战争拨号器经常被黑客用来搜寻易受攻击的计算机,一旦连接上这个计算机,战争拨号器就可自动侦测到计算机潜在的缺陷。在 20 世纪 70 年代和 80 年代,早期的战争拨号器也被称为魔鬼拨号器,主要用来破解电话系统。

warez *n.* **盗版**

Illegal copies of computer software distributed through the Internet and other online channels, such as bulletin boards and FTP servers. The spelling is part of the tendency among some online groups to use odd symbols and intentional misspellings. *Compare* freeware sbareware. 通过因特网和其他在线频道(如公告栏和 FTP 服务器)发布的计算机软件的非法拷贝。这个词之所以这样拼写,部分原因是一些在线组故意使用奇怪的符号或错误拼写。比较 freeware shareware。

warm boot *n.* **热启动**

The restarting of a running computer without first turning off the power. *Also called*: soft boot, three-finger salute, vulcan death grip, warm start. 使…部正在运行的计算机重新启动,但不用先关断电源。也称为 soft boot, three-finger

W

salute, vulcan death grip, warm start。

warm start *n.* 热启动

See(见) warm boot.

warp *vb.* 【动】刷屏

Sometimes used by computer game developers to describe the need to completely redraw a screen within a game. For example, moving through a door or advancing to a higher level would require a complete screen overhaul. *See also* computer game. 这个词有时被计算机游戏开发者用来描述在一个游戏中有对屏幕进行完全刷新的必要。比如，游戏中穿过一个门或达到一个更高的级别时要求屏幕图像完全改变。参阅 computer game.

watchdog *n.* 把关(定时)器

A hardware device (usually a timer or driver) used to monitor continuing system health and functionality through communications with the system software using a dedicated device driver. 一种硬件装置(通常是一个计时器或驱动器)，用于监视连续运行的系统是否正常、功能是否发挥出来、这要通过与使用专用的设备驱动程序的系统软件进行通信来完成。

watermark *n.* 水印

A semitransparent image often used for letters and business cards. In currency, a watermark is visible when you hold a bill up to the light. 一种经常用于信封和商务卡片上的半透明的图像。在流通过程中，当把账单举起对着光线时，水印就是可见的。

watt *n.* 瓦(特)

The unit of power equal to the expenditure of 1 joule of energy in 1 second. The power of an electrical circuit is a function of the potential across the circuit and the current flowing through the circuit. If E= potential, I= current, and R = resistance, power in watts can be calculated as $I \times E$, $I^2 \times R$, *or* E^2/R. 功率单位，相当于 1 秒钟消耗 1 焦耳的能量。电路的功率是跨越电路的电势与流过电路的电流这两个因素的函数。如果 E=电势，I=电流，R=电阻，以瓦为单位计算功率就是 $I \times E$、$I^2 \times R$ 或 E^2/R。

.wav *n.* .wav 文件扩展名

The file extension that identifies sound files stored in waveform (WAV) audio format. *See also* WAV. 标识以波形(WAV)音频格式存储的声音文件的扩展名。参阅 WAV。

WAV *n.* 波形文件(格式)

A file format in which Windows stores sounds as waveforms. Such files have the extension. wav. Depending on the sampling frequency, on whether the sound is monaural or stereo, and on whether 8 or 16 bits are used for each sample, one minute of sound can occupy as little as 644 kilobytes or as much as 27 megabytes of storage. *See also* sampling waveform. Windows 系统中以波形方式存储声音的一种文件格式。此类文件的扩展名为.wav。根据取样频率，单声道还是立体声，以及每次取样为 8 位还是 16 位，一分钟的声音可占据少到644 KB 或多达 27 MB 存储空间。参阅 sampling waveform。

wave *n.* 波

1. Any disturbance or change that has an oscillatory, periodic nature, for example, a light or sound wave. *See also* waveform. 具有振动和周期性特点的任何扰动或变化，例如光波或声波。参阅 waveform。

2. In electronics, the time-amplitude profile of an electrical signal. 在电子学中，指一个电子信号的时间与幅度关系特性。

wave division multiplexing *n.* 波分(多路)复用技术

See(见) dense wavelength division multiplexing.

waveform *n.* 波形

The manner in which a wave's amplitude changes over time. *See also* period phase wavelength. 波的幅度随时间变化的形式。参阅 period phase wavelength。

wavelength *n.* 波长

The distance between successive peaks or troughs in a periodic signal that is propagated through space. Wavelength is symbolized by the Greek letter lambda and can be calculated as speed divided by frequency. 在空间传播的周期信号中，两个相邻峰值或谷值之间的距离。波长用希腊字母 λ 表示，可用速度除以频率来计算。

wavelet *n.* 小波

A mathematical function that varies over a limited extent of time. Wavelets are coming into increasing use for analyzing signals (such as sound).

They have limited duration and sudden changes in frequency and amplitude rather than the infinite duration and constant amplitude and frequency of the sine and cosine functions. *Compare* Fourier transform. 一个在有限时间段内变化的数学函数。小波越来越多地用于信号(如声音)分析。小波具有有限持续时间和频率及幅度突变,而不是像正弦函数和余弦函数那样具有无限持续时间以及固定幅度和频率。比较 Fourier transform

wave table synthesis 或 wavetable synthesis *n.* 波表合成

A method of producing sound, especially music, through a PC. Wave table synthesis is based on use of a wave table, which is a collection of digitized sound samples taken from recordings of actual instruments. These samples are typically stored on a sound card and are edited and mixed together to produce music. Wave table synthesis produces higher quality audio output than FM (frequency modulation) techniques. 通过 PC 机产生声音(特别是音乐)的一种方法。该技术基于一个波表的使用,其中收集有从实际设备记录下来的数字声音采样。比较典型的做法是将这些声音采样存储在声卡上,然后通过编辑、混合来产生音乐。波表合成技术产生的音频输出比 FM(调频)技术产生的质量要高。

WBEM *n.* 基于万维网的企业管理(协议)

Acronym for Web-Based Enterprise Management. A protocol that links a Web browser directly to a device or an application that monitors a network. *See also* communications protocol. 为 Web Based Enterprise Management 的缩略语。一种将万维网浏览器直接与监视网络运行的设备或应用程序相链接的协议。参阅 communications protocol.

WDEF *n.* 窗口定义函数

See(见) window definition function.

WDL *n.* Windows 系统驱动程序库

See(见) Windows Driver Library.

WDM *n.* 密波分(多路)复用技术;Windows 系统的驱动程序模型

See(见) dense wavelength division multiplexing; Windows Driver Model.

weak typing *n.* 弱类型化

A characteristic of a programming language that allows the program to change the data type of a variable during program execution. *See also* data type variable. *Compare* strong typing. 一种编程语言的特性,允许程序在执行期间改变变量的数据类型。参阅 data type variable。比较 strong typing。

wearable computer *n.* 可携[佩]带式计算机

A portable personal computer that its user wears like eyeglasses, clothing, or a wristwatch but which, unlike those items, is interactive, responds to commands, and carries out instructions. A wearable computer may be used like a conventional computer for data collection, storage, and retrieval, but without tying the user to a stationary location while operating the computer. The earliest wearable computers were clandestine devices used in the mid-1960s to predict the performance of roulette wheels. Today, wearable computers are used for such applications as inventory and express package tracking. 一种可移动个人计算机,便于用户携带,如同眼镜、服装、腕表一样,但是与它们相比不同的是,它具有交互能力、响应命令和执行指令。可携带式计算机与传统计算机使用功能类似,具有数据采集、存储和检索,但是用户在操作计算机时没有固定位置的限制。早期的可携带式计算机是一种保密设备,在 1960 年中期使用,用于预测轮盘赌的性能。如今,它用于库存盘点及快递包裹等业务应用中。

web *n.* 网

A set of interlinked documents in a hypertext system. The user enters the web through a home page. *See also* World Wide Web. 在超文本系统中,一组互相链接的文档。用户经过主页进入此网。参阅 World Wide Web。

Web *n.* 万维网

See(见) World Wide Web.

Web Accessibility Initiative *n.* Web 可访问性倡议

See(见) WAI.

Web address *n.* 网址

See(见) URL.

Web application *n.* 万维网应用系统

A set of clients and servers that cooperate to provide the solution to a problem. 一组可以提供解

决某个问题的客户机[程序]和服务器[程序]

Web architect *n.* 网站设计师

An individual who analyzes the purpose of a Web site and forms a plan for assembling and integrating the hardware, software, and other technical resources necessary to make the site function properly. 为了正常发挥网站功能，分析网站建设的目的、规划系统所需的硬件、软件和其他技术资源的人。

Web author *n.* 网页作者

A person who creates content for the World Wide Web. A Web author might be a writer who produces text for a designer to include in a Web page, or a Web designer who writes the text and also adds graphic elements and prepares the HTML code. 一类创建万维网内容的人员。既指为网页设计者撰写网页所需文本信息的人员，也指撰写正文并附加图片元素和准备 HTML 代码的网页设计者。

Web-Based Enterprise Management *n.* 基于万维网的企业管理(协议)

See(见) WBEM.

Web browser *n.* 万维网浏览器[程序]

Software that lets a user view HTML documents and access files and software related to those documents. Originally developed to allow users to view or browse documents on the World Wide Web. Web browsers can blur the distinction between local and remote resources for the user by also providing access to documents on a network, an intranet, or the local hard drive. Web browser software is built on the concept of hyperlinks, which allow users to point and click with a mouse in order to jump from document to document in whatever order they desire. Most Web browsers are also capable of downloading and transferring files, providing access to newsgroups, displaying graphics embedded in the document, playing audio and video files associated with the document, and executing small programs, such as Java applets or ActiveX controls included by programmers in the documents. Helper applications or plug-ins are required by some Web browsers to accomplish one or more of these tasks. *Also called*: browser. *See also* ActiveX control helper application hyperlink Internet Explorer Java applet Lynx Mosaic Netscape Navigator plug-in. 一种软件，使用户得以浏览 HTML 文档、访问文件以及与文档相关的软件。万维网浏览器最初的功能只是使用户能够查看或浏览万维网上的文档，后来又实现了可以通过它访问某个网络、内联网或本地硬盘上的文档的功能，模糊了本地资源与远程资源的界限。万维网浏览器软件基础是超级链接这个概念，指用户通过鼠标的点击即可随意地从一个文档跳到另一个文档处。当前大多数万维网浏览器都具备下述功能：下载和传输文件、提供对新闻组的访问、显示嵌入在文档中的图形、播放和文档相关的音频和视频文件以及执行编程者嵌入在文档中的小程序(例如 Java applet 小程序或 ActiveX 控件)。有些万维网浏览器需要借助于帮助程序或插件来完成任务。也称为 browser。参阅 ActiveX control helper application hyperlink Internet Explorer Java applet Lynx Mosaic Netscape Navigator plug-in。

Web bug *n.* 网页臭虫

A small, nearly undetectable graphic that links to a Web page and is embedded in a document for use as an eavesdropping device. A Web bug usually takes the form of a 1-by-1-pixel transparent GIF file, so it is nearly invisible. This file is placed in a Web page, Microsoft Word file, or other document that users will access. The application in which the document is opened immediately links to the Web to download and display the embedded graphic. Information about the user, including IP address, browser, referrer, and time viewed, is passed to the author of the file when the application retrieves the invisible graphic information. 一种链接在网页上和嵌入在文档中用来作窃听装置的非常小的、不易觉察的图片。网页臭虫通常会采取 1×1 像素的透明 GIF 文件的格式，这样它就几乎不可见。此文件放置在网页、Microsoft Word 文档和其他一些用户将要访问的文件中。文档中的应用程序一打开就迅速链接到网站并下载显示嵌入的图片。当应用程序检索图片信息时，用户的一些信息，包括 IP 地址、浏览器、机主和时间等信息就传送给了文件的作者。

Webby Award *n.* Webby 奖

Award bestowed annually by the International Academy of Digital Arts and Sciences to Web sites. The academy bestows awards to Web sites in more than 20 categories, which include technical achievement, humor, and best community site. 每年由国际数字艺术和科学学会向网站颁发的奖项。该学会向网站颁发的奖项多达 20 多种，包括技术成就奖、幽默和最佳社区站点。

Web cam 或 webcam *n.* 网页镜头，网上相机

A video camera whose output appears on a Web page, usually updated on a regular and frequent schedule. Web cams are used to display weather and traffic conditions, to allow customers and other users to observe current activities at the site owner's business or home (for example, at a day care center), for promotional purposes, and as a form of "gee whiz, look at this!" entertainment. 一种将输出显示在网页上的摄像机，它通常以一定的频率和时间间隔更新。网页镜头通常用于显示天气和交通状况，允许顾客和其他用户以娱乐或其他目的在业务交易时或在家里（比如，在日常保健中心）观察当前活动情况。

webcast[1] *n.* 网络节目

Live or delayed audio or video programming delivered to users over the Web. Downloading these broadcasts requires a user to have the appropriate video or audio application, such as RealPlayer. The necessary application is usually available from the webcaster without cost. 通过 Web 向用户传输实况或录像等音像节目。下载这些广播节目需要用户有相应的视频或音频程序，比如 RealPlayer，通常这些需要的程序可以从节目发行者处获得而不需要付费。

webcast[2] *vb.* 【动】网播

To produce and disseminate Web-based audio, video, and text programming. 制造和发布基于 Web 的音像和文字节目。

webcaster *n.* Web 节目商

A company or organization that produces and disseminates Web-based audio, video, and text programming. 制造和发布基于网络的音像和文字节目的公司或组织。

webcasting *n.* 网络信息发布技术

Popular term for broadcasting information via the World Wide Web, using push and pull technologies to move selected information from a server to a client. An emergent technology in 1997, webcasting was developed to provide users with customized content-for example, sports, news, stocks, and weather that can be updated both regularly and automatically. Webcasting gives users the ability to specify the type of content they want to see, and it gives content providers a means of delivering such information directly to the user's desktop. *Also called*: netcasting. *See also* pull push (definition 2). 一种通过万维网广播信息的流行叫法，使用"推"和"拉"技术将选定的信息从服务器发送到客户端。作为在 1997 年兴起的技术，此技术用来定期和自动地向用户发送他们所定制的内容，例如体育、新闻、股票和天气等。这样用户就可以指定自己想查看的内容，内容提供商也会将这些预定内容直接发送到用户的桌面上。也称为 netcasting。参阅 pull push（第 2 个释义）。

Web clipping *n.* 网页剪切

A Web service that delivers brief snippets of information to handheld Web-enabled devices, such as wireless phones and personal digital assistants. Rather than opening a Web site and browsing for information, Web clipping allows a customer to request specific types of information from a service. The Web clipping service then downloads the information to the handheld device. 一种网络服务，它给手持可浏览网页设备传送信息的简短摘要，如无线电话和个人数字助理。网页剪切服务允许顾客要求指定某种类型的信息，而不用打开一个网站来浏览信息，然后，网页剪切服务将这些信息下载到手持设备。

web CLUT *n.* 网页查色表

See（见）browser CLUT.

Web container *n.* 网页容器

A container that implements the Web component contract of Sun Microsystems's Java 2 Platform Enterprise Edition (J2EE) network architecture. This contract specifies a run time environment for Web components that includes security, concurrency, life cycle management, transaction, deployment, and other services. Provided by a Web

W

or J2EE server, a Web container provides the same services as a JavaServer Pages (JSP) container and provides a federated view of the J2EE platform APIs. *See also* API container J2EE JSP container servlet container. 一种实现 Sun Microsystems 公司的 Java 2 平台企业版本(J2EE)网络体系的 Web 组件契约的容器。这个契约指定一个 Web 组件的运行期环境,它包括安全、并发、生命周期管理、事务处理、配置和其他服务。由一个网站服务器或 J2EE 服务器提供的网页容器提供了与 JavaServer Pages(JSP)容器同样的服务并且提供了 J2EE 平台 APIs 联合的视图。参阅 API container J2EE JSP container servlet container。

Web cramming *n.* 网络充塞

A common form of fraud in which Internet Service Providers (ISPs) add charges to the monthly bill for fictitious services or for services the customer had been told were free. 网络欺骗的一种常见形式,利用它,因特网服务供应商(ISPs)给用户在那些编造的服务和曾被告知是免费的服务上增加了额外的费用。

WebCrawler *n.* WebCrawler 网络信息检索工具

A World Wide Web search engine operated by America Online. *See also* search engine. 由美国在线公司运作的一个万维网搜索引擎。参阅 search engine。

WebDAV *n.* Web 分布写作与发布

Short for **Web Distributed Authoring and Versioning**. A set of extensions to the HTTP protocol that allows users to collaboratively edit, publish, and manage resources on the World Wide Web. WebDAV-enabled additions to HTTP include document writing, editing, and publishing tools and search, storage, and file sharing options. 为 **Web Distributed Authoring and Versioning** 的缩写。一套扩展了的 HTTP 协议,允许用户合作编辑、发布和管理万维网上的各种资源。可加在 HTTP 上的 WebDAV 有文本写作、编辑和发布工具以及查找、存储和文件共享选项。

Web development *n.* 万维网开发

The design and coding of World Wide Web pages. 万维网网页的设计与编码过程。

Web directory *n.* 万维网目录

A list of Web sites, giving the URL and a description of each. *See also* URL. 一种万维网站点的列表,给出各个站点的 URL 地址以及相应的描述。参阅 URL。

Web Distributed Authoring and Versioning *n.* Web 分布写作与发布

See(见) WebDAV.

Web Forms *n.* 万维网表单,网页

The ASP. NET page framework, which consists of programmable Web pages (called Web Forms pages) that contain reusable server controls. *See also* ASP. NET server control. 指 ASP. NET 网页框架,由若干可编程的网页(也称为万维网表单页)构成,网页中包含若干可重复使用的服务器控件。参阅 ASP。NET server control。

Web hosting *n.* 网站[页]托管(技术,方法)

See(见) hosting.

Web index *n.* 万维网索引(站点)

A Web site intended to enable a user to locate other resources on the Web. The Web index may include a search facility or may merely contain individual hyperlinks to the resources indexed. 一个万维网站点,其主要目的是使用户能找到网上的其他资源。万维网索引可能包括某种搜索程序或仅包含对已建索引资源的独立超链接。

Weblication *n.* 万维网应用程序[系统]

Slang for Web application. *See*Web application. 万维网应用程序或系统的俚语。参阅 Web application。

Weblog 或 weblog 或 web log *n.* 网站日志

A Web site that has regularly updated content reflecting the interests of the site's host. Often, but not always, the content is in journal form, has highlights of news and information from other Web sites, and is presented from a personal point of view. On some sites, the Weblog is a collaboration between visitors to the site. The high-tech-oriented Slashdot. org is frequently cited as being among the bestknown Weblogs. 一个定期更新内容的网站以反映站点主人的兴趣所在。一些网站经常(但不是一直)是杂志形式的内容,它具有重点新闻和从其他网站下载的信息,然后以自己的观点表达给观众。在一些网站上,网站日志是访问者协作的结果。定位于高科技的 Slashdot. org 网站经常被认为是有最好的网站日志的网站

之一。

Webmaster 或 webmaster *n.* **万维网站点管理员,网站管理员**

A person responsible for creating and maintaining a World Wide Web site. A Webmaster is often responsible for responding to e-mail, ensuring the site is operating properly, creating and updating Web pages, and maintaining the overall structure and design of the site. *Also called*: webmistress, webweaver. 负责建立和维护万维网站点的人员。万维网站点管理员通常负责回答电子邮件、确保一个站点的正常运行、建立并更新万维网网页,还维护站点的整体结构并设计站点。也称为 webmistress, webweaver。

webmistress *n.* **万维网主管**

See(见) Webmaster.

webographics *n.* **网站统计学**

Demographics of Web users specifically focusing on surfing and online shopping habits and on other related information, such as connection method, browser, and platform. 网站用户的统计学,它主要集中于网络冲浪和在线购物的习惯以及其他相关信息(如使用的连接方法、浏览器和平台)的研究。

WebPad *n.* **Web 簿**

A class of wireless Internet appliances offering full Internet and personal digital assistant (PDA) functions. A WebPad features a larger LCD screen than other handheld communications devices and resembles a tablet. 一类无线因特网设备,它提供完备的因特网和个人数字助理(PDA)功能。一个 WebPad 具有比其他手持通信设备更大的 LCD 屏幕,类似于图形输入板。

Web page *n.* **网页**

A document on the World Wide Web. A Web page consists of an HTML file, with associated files for graphics and scripts, in a particular directory on a particular machine (and thus identifiable by a URL). Usually a Web page contains links to other Web pages. *See also* URL. 在万维网上的一种文档。网页由一个 HTML 文件及相关的图形文件和过程文件构成,位于特定机器上的特定目录内(因而可由 URL 标识)。通常,一个网页内包含着对其他网页的链接。参阅 URL。

Web page embedding *n.* **网页嵌入**

Embedding a digital streaming media player directly onto a Web page using HTML code. Rather than displaying a hyperlink to the media file, Web page embedding uses browser plug-ins to present the media player as a visual element in the layout of the Web page. 用 HTML 代码将数字流媒体播放器嵌入在网页中,网页嵌入直接利用浏览器插件来作媒体播放器并将其作为网页布局的可视元素,而不是显示一个到媒体文件的超链接。

Web phone *n.* **网上[络]电话**

See(见) Internet telephone.

Web Presence Provider *n.* **万维网实力提供商**

A Web hosting and Internet service provider who manages the Web server hardware and software required to make a Web site available on the Internet. *Acronym*: WPP. 一种万维网的主机托管和因特网服务提供商,管理万维网服务器硬件和软件,需要这些软硬件才使网站在因特网中可用。缩略为 WPP。

Web rage *n.* **网上发怒;网上示怒;网络时尚**

1. Anger or frustration related to the use or operation of the Internet. 与因特网使用或操作有关的发怒或受挫感。

2. An intemperate, rude, or angry posting on the Internet; a flame. 一种张贴在因特网上表达激烈的、粗暴的或愤怒的情绪;一种谴责。

3. The latest fad to gain popularity among Web users. 最新流行于万维网用户间、获得普及的时尚。

websafe palette *n.* **网页用调色板**

See(见) browser CLUT.

Web server *n.* **万维网服务器**

See(见) HTTP server.

Web server control *n.* **网络服务器控件**

An ASP. NET server control that belongs to the System. Web. UI. WebControls namespace. Web server controls are richer and more abstract than HTML server controls. A Web server control has an <asp:ControlName> prefix on an ASP. NET page. *See also* ASP. NET server control HTML server control namespace. 一个 ASP. NET 服务器控件,属于 System. Web. UI. Webcontrols 域名空间。网络服务器控件比 HTML 服务器控件更

丰富和抽象。一个网络服务器控件在 ASP.NET 页上有一个 <asp:ControlName> 前缀。参阅 ASP.NET server control HTML server control namespace。

Web services *n.* 网上服务程序,Web 服务(程序)

A modular collection of Web protocol - based applications that can be mixed and matched to provide business functionality through an Internet connection. Web services can be used over the Internet or an intranet to create products, business processes, and B2B interactions. Web services use standard Internet protocols such as HTTP, XML, and SOAP to provide connectivity and interoperability between companies. 一种基于 Web 协议的应用程序的(标准组件的)模块化集合,对它们可进行混合与匹配,通过因特网连接提供商务功能。Web 服务(程序)可以用在因特网或内联网上创建产品、商业程序和 B2B 交互。网络服务用标准的因特网协议(如 HTTP、XML 和 SOAP)来为各公司之间提供联络性或连通性和可操作性。

Web Services Description Language *n.* Web 服务描述语言

See(见) WSDL.

Web site *n.* 万维网站点

A group of related HTML documents and associated files, scripts, and databases that is served up by an HTTP server on the World Wide Web. The HTML documents in a Web site generally cover one or more related topics and are interconnected through hyperlinks. Most Web sites have a home page as their starting point, which frequently functions as a table of contents for the site. Many large organizations, such as corporations, will have one or more HTTP servers dedicated to a single Web site. However, an HTTP server can also serve several small Web sites, such as those owned by individuals. Users need a Web browser and an Internet connection to access a Web site. *See also* home page HTML HTTP server (definition 1) Web browser. 在万维网上,由某个 HTTP 服务器提供的一组有关连的 HTML 文档及相关的文件、过程和数据库。在某个万维网站点上的 HTML 文档通常涉及着一个或多个相关联的题目,并通过超链接互连。大多数万维网站点用一个主页作为它们的起始点,主页最常见的功能是作为一张关于本站点内容的表。许多较大的组织(如公司)有一个或多个专门针对某个万维网站点的 HTTP 服务器。然而,一个 HTTP 服务器也可服务于几个小型万维网站点,如那些个人所有的站点。用户需要一个万维网浏览程序和因特网的连接来实现对某个万维网站点的访问。参阅 home page HTML HTTP server (第 1 个释义) Web browser。

Web Storage System *n.* 万维网存储系统

The storage component of Exchange 2000 Server and SharePoint Portal servers, which integrates Web server, database, file system, and workgroup functionality. The Web Storage System lets you store and share many types of data in a single integrated system. *Acronym*: WSS. Exchange 2000 服务器和 SharePoint Portal 服务器的存储组件,用来整合 Web 服务器、数据库、文件系统和工作组功能。万维网存储系统允许用户在一个整合的系统中存储和共享多种类型的数据。缩略为 WSS。

Web switch *n.* 网上交换机

A network device—a switch—designed to optimize Web traffic routing by using the information embedded in HTTP requests to route the requests to the most appropriate servers, no matter where they are located. Web switches are intended to address issues of speed, scalability, and performance for high volume Web sites. *See also* switch. 一种网络设备(交换机),被设计用于优化 Web 通信路径,它利用内嵌在 HTTP 请求中的信息将请求发送给最恰当的服务器,不管这些服务器处于何处。Web 开关主要用于解决速度问题、规模性和高容量网站的性能。参阅 switch。

Web terminal *n.* 万维网终端

A system containing a central processing unit (CPU), RAM, a high-speed modem or other means of connecting to the Internet, and powerful video graphics, but no hard disk, intended to be used solely as a client to the World Wide Web rather than as a general-purpose computer. *Also called*: network computer. 一种包含中央处理器(CPU)、RAM、高速调制解调器和较强视频图形功能的系统,但没有硬盘,只是用来作为万维

网上的客户机，而不是作为通用计算机。也称为network computer。

Web-to-host *n.* **Web到主机服务**

A service that allows remote users to access programs and data on legacy or mainframe systems through a Web browser. Web-to-host packages typically include a combination of services such as emulation support, legacy access, centralized management, host services, and security options, with some degree of customization possible. *See also* legacy system mainframe computer. 一种服务，它允许远程用户通过Web浏览器访问遗留系统的程序和数据或者大型主机系统。从网络到主机的数据包特别包括各种混合服务，比如仿真支持、遗留系统访问、集中管理、主机服务和安全选项，它带有某种程度上的定制可能。参阅legacy system mainframe computer。

WebTV *n.* **网络电视**

A system that provides consumers with the ability to access the Web as well as send and receive e-mail on a television by means of a set-top box equipped with a modem. Users must have an ISP (Internet service provider) and subscribe to the WebTV Network. Developed by WebTV Networks, WebTV was purchased by Microsoft in 1996. 用户能够通过电视进行网络访问和收发电子邮件的一种系统，实现的设备是一种配有调制解调器的机顶盒。为此用户必须要有一个提供服务的ISP(因特网服务提供商)，并且还必须是WebTV Network公司的客户。网络电视技术由WebTV Network公司开发，此公司于1996年被微软公司购买。

webweaver *n.* **万维网主管**

See(见) Webmaster.

webzine *n.* **网络杂志**

An electronic publication distributed primarily through the World Wide Web, rather than as an ink-onpaper magazine. *See also* e-zine. 一种主要通过万维网分发的电子出版物，而不是在纸上印刷的杂志。参阅e-zine。

weighted code *n.* **加权码**

A data representation code in which each bit position has a specified inherent value, which might or might not be included in the interpretation of the data, depending on whether the bit is on or off. 一种表示数据的编码，其中每个位的位置具有某个特定的固有值，这个值可能包含在数据的解释中，也可能不包含，它取决于这个位是"on"还是"off"。

weighted fair queuing *n.* **加权事件排队法**

A technique used to improve quality of service that prioritizes each session flow passing through a network device. With weighted fair queuing, high bandwidth traffic is given a smaller proportion of network capacity than low-bandwidth traffic. *Acronym*: WFQ. *Compare* fair queuing. 一种用于改进服务质量的方法，将通往网络设备中的话路中的数据流区分出先后次序。使用这种加权事件排队法，高带宽通信比窄带宽通信占用更少的网络容量。缩略为WFQ。比较fair queuing。

welcome page *n.* **欢迎页面**

See(见) home page.

WELL *n.* **环球电子链接系统**

Acronym for Whole Earth 'Lectronic Link. A conferencing system based in San Francisco, California, that is accessible through the Internet and through dial-up access points in many major cities. The WELL attracts many computer professionals, along with other people who enjoy participating in one of the Internet's most successful virtual communities. Because of the number of journalists and other prominent people who participate in the WELL, it has substantial influence beyond its own relatively small number of subscribers. 为Whole Earth 'Lectronic Link的缩略语。一个基地设在美国加利福尼亚州旧金山的会议系统，可通过因特网访问它，也可通过许多主要城市中拨号电话访问点来访问它。WELL吸引了许多计算机专业工作者，以及喜欢参加某个最成功的虚拟社团的成员。由于许多记者和其他著名人士参加了WELL，它的影响超过了它自己拥有的相对较少的用户范围。

well-behaved *adj.* **【修】表现良好**

1. Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of a program that performs properly even when given extreme or erroneous input values. 用于修饰或说明一个程序即使给予极端量或有错误的输入值时也能良好地运行的特性。

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2. Obeying the rules of a particular programming environment. 能够遵守特定编程环境的规则。

well-formed *n.* 符合规范(文档)

An XML or HTML document that follows all the rules of syntax outlined in the protocol's specification. A well-formed XML or HTML document can be read by all Web browsers without difficulty. 一种遵循协议规范中所有语法规则的 XML 或 HTML 文档。一个符合规范的 XML 或 HTML 文档可以无障碍地被所有的网络浏览器很好地阅读。

well-mannered *adj.* 【修】友好

See(见) well-behaved.

WEP *n.* 有线等价私密性

Acronym for Wired Equivalent Privacy. An encryption algorithm system included as part of the 802.11 standard, developed by the Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers as a security measure to protect wireless LANs from casual eavesdropping. WEP uses a shared secret key to encrypt packets before transmission between wireless LAN devices and monitors packets in transit to detect attempts at modification. WEP offers both 40-bit and 128-bit hardware-based encryption options. 为 Wired Equivalent Privacy 的缩略语。包括在由电气电子工程师协会开发的 802.11 标准中的一种加密算法系统,它作为一种安全措施来保护无线局域网不被偶然窃听。数据包在无线局域网各设备之间传输之前,WEP 使用共享的密钥对数据包进行加密并监控传输中的数据包以检测试图的修改。WEP 提供基于硬件的 40 位和 128 位加密选择。

wetware *n.* 湿件

Slang for human beings—part of the environment that also includes hardware and software. *Also called*: liveware. 用于指人的一种俚语,作为包括硬件和软件在内的环境的一部分。也称为 liveware。

WFC *n.* Windows 系统基本类

See(见) Windows Foundation Classes.

WFQ *n.* 加权事件排队法

See(见) weighted fair queuing.

whatis *n.* 关键字查询程序

1. A UNIX utility for obtaining a summary of a keyword's documentation. *See also* man pages. 一个用来获得某个关键字所指向文档的摘要的 UNIX 实用程序。参阅 man pages。

2. An Archie command for locating software whose description contains desired words. 一条 Archie 系统中的命令,用来定位描述包含所需词汇的软件。

What You See Before You Get It *adj.* 【修】所见先所得,预览

See(见) WYSBYGI.

What You See Is What You Get *adj.* 【修】所见即所得

See(见) WYSIWYG.

wheel printer *n.* 字轮式打印机

See(见) daisy-wheel printer.

Whetstone *n.* Whetstone 测试(法)

A benchmark test that attempts to measure the speed and efficiency with which a computer carries out floating-point operations. The result of the test is given in units called *whetstones*. The Whetstone benchmark has fallen out of favor because it produces inconsistent results compared with other benchmarks such as the Dhrystone and the sieve of Eratosthenes. *See also* benchmark[1] Dhrystone sieve of Eratosthenes. 一种试图测量计算机浮点运算执行速度和效率的基准(法)。测试结果以称为 whetstone 的单位给出。Whetstone 基准程序已不太被人们所喜欢,因为它产生的结果与其他基准程序(如 Dhrystone 程序和 Eratosthenes 筛选程序)相比缺乏一致性。参阅 benchmark[1] Dhrystone sieve of Eratosthenes。

WHIRLWIND *n.* "旋风"计算机

A digital computer using vacuum tubes, developed at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in the 1940s and used during the 1950s. The innovations introduced with WHIRLWIND included CRT displays and real-time processing. WHIRLWIND project members included Kenneth H. Olsen, who founded Digital Equipment Corporation in 1957. *See also* CRT real-time vacuum tube. 由麻省理工学院于 40 年代研制的一台真空管数字计算机,用于 50 年代。在"旋风"计算机中引入的改进包括 CRT 显示器和实时处理技术。"旋风"项目组成员包括 Kenneth H. Olsen,他于 1957 年

创建了 DEC(数字设备)公司。参阅 CRT real-time vacuum tube。

Whistler *n.* **Whistler 系统**

The code name for Microsoft Windows XP that was used during its development cycle. New visual and operational features are designed to make Windows XP easy for the home user to operate. Features include real-time voice, video and application sharing, enhanced mobility, added support for digital photos and video, and download and playback of high-quality audio and video content. Like Microsoft Windows 2000, Windows XP was developed from Windows NT, consolidating consumer and business operating systems into a single code base. 微软公司在其研发过程中使用的 Windows XP 操作系统的代码名称。为使家庭用户方便操作 Windows XP,设计出一些新的可视化和易操作的功能部件。这些功能部件包括共享实时语音、视频和应用程序,增强移动功能、增加对数字照片和视频更多的支持、高质量的音频和视频内容的下载和回放。像 Windows 2000 系统一样,Windows XP 系统由 Windows NT 发展而来,它将用户和商业操作系统加固在一个单一的代码库中。

whiteboard *n.* **白板**

Software that allows multiple users across a network to work together on a document that is simultaneously displayed on all the users' screens, as though they are all gathered around a physical whiteboard. 允许多个用户跨越网络对同一文档进行工作的软件,这个文档同时显示在所有用户的屏幕上,就像他们聚集在一块物理的白板周围一样。

Whiteboard *n.* **白板程序**

Microsoft NetMeeting feature that opens a separate window in which multiple users can simultaneously review, create, and update graphic information. The Whiteboard is object-oriented, not pixel-oriented, allowing participants to manipulate the contents by clicking and dragging with the mouse. In addition, they can use a remote pointer or highlighting tool to point out specific contents or sections of shared pages. The NetMeeting Whiteboard is T. 126 compliant and is interoperable with other T. 126-compatible whiteboards. 微软公司 NetMeeting(网络会议)软件中的一个功能部件(即一种可选用的程序),它可打开一个独立的窗口,在这个窗口中,许多用户可以同时审阅、创建以及更新图形信息。白板程序是面向对象的,但不面向像素,允许参与者通过使用鼠标进行点击与拖拽来操纵(或处理)指定的内容。此外,他们还可以使用一个远程指点器或加亮工具来指点出共享页中的特定的内容或若干章节。NetMeeting 软件中的 Whiteboard 程序是遵循 T. 126 建议「标准」(而编制的程序)并与其他 T. 126 兼容的白板软件可相互操作。

white box *n.* **白箱(机)**

A nonbranded PC assembled by a reseller, potentially including components from a number of manufacturers. The name refers to the typical color of the shipping carton, a box unadorned by brand name or logo. 一种由经销商组装的没有商标的 PC 机,可能包括来自许多不同厂家的零部件。这个名字的由来是参考了海运集装箱(一种由商标或标志简单装饰的货柜)的典型颜色。

white box testing *n.* **白箱测试法**

A method of testing software that is based on knowledge of how the software is intended to function. Unlike black box testing, which focuses on how the software functions without reference to how it is designed, white box testing relies on detailed knowledge of the program code itself and is intended to find flaws and/or errors in its design and specification. *Also called*: glass box testing. *Compare* black box testing. 在知道软件的目标功能的前提下采用的一种测试方法。与黑箱测试法不同,白箱测试法关注查找程序在设计和定义方面的缺陷与错误,故要求对程序代码本身要有较详尽的了解,而黑箱测试法则主要关注程序功能是如何实现的,而没有得到有关设计的参考。也称为 glass box testing。比较 black box testing。

white hat *n.* **白(帽黑)客**

A hacker who operates without malicious intent. A white hat will not break into a system with the intention of doing damage. White hats may be employed to provide security against other hackers. *See also* hacker. *Compare* black hat. 一种并没

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有恶意企图的黑客。一个白(帽黑)客不会带有破坏的企图进入某系统。白(帽黑)客们可以被雇佣来提供安全措施以对付其他黑客。参阅 hacker。比较 black hat。

white noise *n.* 白噪声

Noise that contains components at all frequencies, at least within the frequency band of interest. It is called "white" by analogy to white light, which contains light at all the visible frequencies. In the audible spectrum, white noise is a hiss or a roar, such as that produced when a television set is tuned to a channel over which no station is broadcasting. 包含所有频率(至少是有用频带范围内)成分的噪声。它之所以被称为"白"噪声,是因为它可以与白光类比,白光中包含着所有可见光频率。在音频频谱中,白噪声即"嘶嘶"声或杂乱的声音,就像电视机转到一个没有广播节目的频道时的情况一样。

white pages *n.* 白页

See(见) DIB (第 2 个释义).

white space *n.* 空白区域

The areas of blank space on a page that can be used in a design for balance, contrast, and visual appeal. 在页面上空白空间的区域,设计中使用它来处理均衡、对比以及可视感。

whois *n.* (网上)找人系统;寻人命令

1. An Internet service, provided by some domains, that enables a user to find e-mail addresses and other information for users listed in a database at that domain. 由某些域提供的一项因特网服务,使用户得以发现在该域上的数据库为用户列出的电子函[邮]件地址及其他信息。

2. A UNIX command to access the whois service. 用于访问 whois 服务的 UNIX 命令。

3. A command that displays a list of all users logged onto a Novell network. 可以显示登录到某个 Novell 网络的所有用户信息的命令。

whois client *n.* "寻人"客户子系统

A program (such as the UNIX whois command) that enables a user to access databases of user names, e-mail addresses, and other information. *See also* whois (definition 1). 一种程序(比如 UNIX whois 命令),可以使用户访问记录有用户名称、电子邮件地址和其他信息的数据库。参阅 whois (第 1 个释义)。

whois server *n.* "寻人"服务器

Software that provides the usernames and e-mail addresses from a database (often listing people who have accounts at an Internet domain) to users who request the information using whois clients. *See also* whois (definition 1). 从一个数据库(通常列出在某个因特网域中有账号的人员名单)中向利用"寻人"客户子系统请求信息的用户提供用户名及电子函[邮]件地址的软件。参阅 whois (第 1 个释义)。

Whole Earth' Lectronic Link *n.* 环球电子链接系统

See(见) WELL.

whole number *n.* 整数

A number without a fractional component for example, 1 or 173; an integer. 一个不带分数部分的数(例如 1 或 173);即一种整型数。

WID *n.* 无线信息装置

Acronym for Wireless Information Device. Smart phone or other handheld wireless device capable of multiple communications functions, including e-mail and Internet access. 为 Wireless Information Device 的缩略语。具有多通信功能(包括电子邮件和因特网访问)的智能电话或其他的手持无线装置。

Wide Area Information Server *n.* 广域信息服务系统

See(见) WAIS.

wide area network *n.* 广域网

See(见) WAN.

wideband transmission *n.* 宽带传输

See(见) broadband network.

Wide SCSI *n.* 宽带 SCSI 接口

A form of the SCSI-2 interface that can transfer data 16 bits at a time at up to 20 megabytes per second. The Wide SCSI connector has 68 pins. *Also called*: Wide SCSI-2. *See also* SCSI SCSI-2. *Compare* Fast SCSI, Fast/Wide SCSI. SCSI-2 接口的一种形式,每次可传送 16 位,可达 20 兆字节每秒。宽带 SCSI 连接器有 68 个引脚。也称为 Wide SCSI 2。参阅 SCSI SCSI 2。比较 Fast SCSI, Fast Wide SCSI。

Wide SCSI-2 *n.* 第 2 版宽带 SCSI 接口

See(见) Wide SCSI.

widow *n.* 孤行

A last line of a paragraph, shorter than a full line, appearing at the top of a page. A widow is considered visually undesirable on the printed page. *Compare* orphan. 一段中的最后一行，比一个整行短，而且出现在一页的顶部。在印刷页面上是不希望出现孤行的。比较 orphan。

wildcard character *n.* 通配符

A keyboard character that can be used to represent one or many characters. The asterisk (*), for example, typically represents one or more characters, and the question mark (?) typically represents a single character. Wildcard characters are often used in operating systems as a means of specifying more than one file by name. 可用来代替一个或多个字符的一个键盘字符。例如，常用星号(*)代表一个或多个字符，用问号(?)代表单个字符。通配符在操作系统中常常作为按名描述一个以上文件的手段。

WIMP *n.* 窗口、图标、鼠标和指针的图形用户界面

Acronym for Windows, Icons, Mouse, and Pointers. A graphical user interface (GUI) such as those provided by the Apple Macintosh and Microsoft Windows operating systems. WIMP is usually said to stand for Windows, Icons, Mouse, and Pointers, but the acronym is sometimes spelled out as either Windows, Icons, Menus, and Pointers or Windows, Icons, Mouse, and Pull-down menus. The WIMP interface was invented at the Xerox Palo Alto Research Center (PARC), where it was first used in the Alto computer in the early 1970s. *See also* graphical user interface.

为 Windows, Icons, Mouse, and Pointers 的缩略语。一种图形用户界面(GUI)，如 Apple 公司的 Macintosh 操作系统和微软公司的 Windows 操作系统提供的界面。该词通常指窗口、图标、鼠标和指针，但是有时也指窗口、图标、选项单和指针或者窗口、图标、鼠标和下拉式选单。此界面由施乐公司 Palo Alto 研发中心(PARC)发明，最早用于 20 世纪 70 年代的 Alto 计算机。参阅 graphical user interface。

Win32 *n.* Win32 编程接口

The application programming interface in Windows 95 and Windows NT that enables applications to use the 32-bit instructions available on 80386 and higher processors. Although Windows 95 and Windows NT support 16-bit 80x86 instructions as well, Win32 offers greatly improved performance. *See also* 16-bit machine 32-bit machine 80386DX 8086 application programming interface central processing unit Win32s.

Windows 95 和 Windows NT 中的应用程序编程接口，使得应用程序能够使用在 80386 及以上处理器中有效的 32 位指令。虽然 Windows 95 和 Windows NT 也支持 16 位 80x86 指令，但 Win32 提供了更好的性能。参阅 16-bit machine 32-bit machine 80386DX 8086 application programming interface central processing unit Win32s。

Win32 Driver Model *n.* Win32 驱动程序模型

See(见) Windows Driver Model.

Win32s *n.* Win32s 编程接口

A subset of the Win32 application programming interface that works under Windows 3. *x*. By including the Win32s software, which is distributed as freeware, an application can gain in performance from using the 32- bit instructions available on 80386 and higher processors while running on Windows 3. x. *See also* 32-bit machine 80386DX central processing unit Win32. Win32 应用程序编程接口的一个子集，工作在 Windows 3. x 系统环境下。Win32s 是作为自由软件发行的，若有了 Win32s，当应用程序在 Windows 3. x 系统之下运行时，可获得使用 80386 及以上处理器上有效的 32 位指令时的性能。参阅 32-bit machine 80386DX central processing unit Win32。

Winchester disk *n.* 温彻斯特盘

An early IBM name for a hard disk. The term is derived from IBM's internal code name for its first hard disk, which stored 30 megabytes (MB) and had a 30-millisecond access time, reminding its inventors of a Winchester, 30-caliber rifle known as a ".30-.30." IBM 公司早期为硬盘起的一个名字。这个术语源自 IBM 公司内部为其第一台硬盘起的内部代号，该硬盘存储容量为 30 兆字节，访问时间为 30 毫秒，这使人想起一种称为".30-.30."的温彻斯特.30 口径步枪的发明者。

window *n.* 视窗，窗口

W

In applications and graphical interfaces, a portion of the screen that can contain its own document or message. In window-based programs, the screen can be divided into several windows, each of which has its own boundaries and can contain a different document (or another view into the same document). 在应用程序与图形界面中，指屏幕的一部分，可包含它自身的文档或消息。在基于视窗的程序中，屏幕可划分成几个视窗，每个视窗有自己的边界，可包含不同的文档（或对同一文档的其他视图）。

window definition function *n.* 视窗定义函数

A resource associated with a window in a Macintosh application. The Macintosh Window Manager calls this function to perform such actions as drawing and resizing the window. *Also called*: WDEF. 在 Macintosh 系统的应用程序中，与某个视窗相关联的一项资源。Macintosh 系统的视窗管理程序调用此功能，执行诸如绘图或改变视窗大小等操作。也称为 WDEF。

windowing *n.* 开窗口（法）

An approach to remediation (correction of problems) or simply user convenience in which two-digit years are interpreted in relation to a window of time. Logical procedures based on windowing thus enable software to correctly produce accurate four-digit years. In windowing, the century is determined by presuming that the year falls within a 100-year span. So if the window ranges from 1995 to 2094, any year that is 95 or greater is presumed to be in the twentieth century (19××), while any number less than 95 is presumed to be in the twenty-first century (20××). *Fixed windowing* presupposes that a window always starts with the same date, or pivot year. *Moving windowing* permits a user or another system to specify the pivot year when the program is installed or started. *Sliding windowing* is calculated every time a program runs and can be based on a predetermined span of time, called a slider, that can be added to the current date to produce the pivot year for the window. Potential differences in windows require analysis whenever importing or exporting data between systems. *Also called*: logic fix. *See also* pivot year. 一种补救（问题修正）或极其方便用户的方法，其中用时间窗口的关系来解释用 2 位数字表示的年份。因此基于开窗口法的逻辑过程（也是一种程序）使软件可以产生准确的用 4 位数字表示的年份。在开窗口法中，假定给定的年份处在某个 100 年的跨度之中以确定它属于哪个世纪。所以，如果该时间窗口的范围从 1995 年到 2094 年，则用 2 位数字表示的年份的两位数大于或等于 95 时，就假定这个年份属于 20 世纪（即 19××年），而这两位数小于 95，就假定这个年份属于 21 世纪（即 20××年）。固定的开窗口法事先设定总是从同一日期或主元年开始算起；而移动的开窗口法允许用户或其他的系统在安装或启动该程序时可以指定主元年；滑动的开窗口法则每运行一次程序就要进行计算，并可以按预定的时间跨度（称之为滑尺）为基础，加上当前的日期以产生该窗口的主元年。各种开窗口法中可能产生的误差每当各种系统之间导入或导出数据之际就需要进行分析。也称为 logic fix。参阅 pivot year。

windowing environment *n.* 视窗环境

An operating system or shell that presents the user with specially delineated areas of the screen called *windows*. Windowing environments typically allow windows to be resized and moved around on the display. The Macintosh Finder, Windows, and the OS/2 Presentation Manager are all examples of windowing environments. *See also* graphical user interface window. 用屏幕上称为视窗的专门描述区域表示信息的操作系统或命令解释程序。典型的视窗环境允许改变视窗大小及在显示器上移动视窗。Macintosh 系统的 Finder 程序、Windows 系统以及 OS/2 操作系统的表示管理程序都是视窗环境的例子。参阅 graphical user interface window。

window random access memory *n.* 视窗随机读写存储器

See（见）WRAM.

Windows *n.* Windows 操作系统

An operating system introduced by Microsoft Corporation in 1983. Windows is a multitasking graphical user interface environment that runs on MSDOS based computers (Windows 3. x. and Windows for Workgroups), and as a self-contained operating system for desktop computers

(Windows 9x and Windows Me), workstations (Windows NT Workstation, Windows 2000 Professional), and network servers (Windows NT Server, Windows NT Enterprise Edition, Windows 2000 Server, and Windows 2000 Advanced Server). The most recent versions of Windows are Windows XP Home (home and entertainment use) and Professional (advanced computing, businesses, and large organizations). The next generation of Windows server products will be the Windows .NET Server family. Windows provides a standard graphical interface based on drop-down menus, windowed regions on the screen, and a pointing device such as a mouse. 微软公司于 1983 年推出的一种操作系统。Windows 系统是一个多任务图形用户界面环境，运行在基于 MS-DOS 操作系统的计算机上(Windows 3. x 以及 Windows for Workgroups)，或者作为一个桌面计算机(Windows 9x 和 Windows Me)、工作站(工作站版 Windows NT、专业版 Windows 2000)和网络服务器(服务器版 Windows NT、企业版 Windows NT、服务器版 Windows 2000 和高级服务器版 Windows 2000)的自备操作系统。最近的 Windows 系统版本是 Windows XP Home(为家庭和娱乐使用)和 Windows XP Professional(用于先进的信息处理、商业和大型组织)。下一代的 Windows 服务器产品是 Windows .NET Server 系列。Windows 操作系统提供了一个基于下拉式选单、屏幕上视窗化区域及鼠标等定位设备的标准界面。

Windows 95 *n.* **Windows 95 操作系统，1995 年版 Windows 操作系统**

An operating system with a graphical user interface for 80386 and higher processors, released by Microsoft Corporation in 1995. Intended to replace Windows 3.11, Windows for Workgroups 3.11, and MSDOS, Windows 95 is a complete operating system, rather than a shell that requires MS-DOS, as does Windows 3.*x*. For backward compatibility, Windows 95 can run MS-DOS software. Under Windows 95, filenames can be up to 255 characters long and may include dots and spaces. Windows 95 supports the Plug and Play method for installing and configuring hardware and can access Windows, NetWare, and UNIX networks. The minimum configuration for Windows 95 is an 80386 processor with 4 MB of RAM, but an i486 or higher processor with at least 8 MB of RAM is recommended. Internet functionality is provided in large part in Windows 95 by Microsoft Internet Explorer. *See also* MS-DOS NetWare Plug and Play Windows. 美国微软公司于 1995 年发布的一种带有图形用户界面的操作系统，用于 80386 型及以上处理器。Windows 95 操作系统旨在代替 3.11 版 Windows 系统、3.11 版工作组的 Windows 系统和 MS-DOS 操作系统，这是一个完全的操作系统，而不是像 3.x 版 Windows 系统那样是个要求 MS-DOS 支持的命令解释程序。为了保持向后兼容性，Windows 95 系统可以运行 MS-DOS 系统上的软件。该系统规定文件名的长度最多可达 255 个字符，其中还包括圆点和空格。Windows 95 系统对硬件的安装与配置支持"即插即用"方法，还可访问 Windows、NetWare 和 UNIX 网络。Windows 95 系统的最低配置是带有 4MB 内存的 80386 型处理器，但推荐使用带有 8MB 内存的 i486 型及以上处理器。因特网功能大部分由 Windows 95 系统的 IE 浏览器提供。参阅 MS-DOS NetWare Plug and Play Windows。

Windows 98 *n.* **Windows 98 操作系统，1998 年版 Windows 操作系统**

An operating system with a graphical user interface for i486 and higher processors, released by Microsoft Corporation in 1998. Building upon Windows 95, Windows 98 features an improved interface and more robust functionality. With the Active Desktop, Windows 98 integrates Internet connectivity even more closely, allowing users to access remote files in the same way they would access files on their hard drives. Hardware support includes USB, IEEE 1394, AGP ports, television tuner cards, DVD drives, multiple modems, and multiple monitors. Windows 98, Second Edition, released in 1999, builds on the features in the initial release and offers home networking and improved maintenance features. *See also* Windows Windows 95. 美国微软公司于 1998 年发布的一种带有图形用户界面的操作系统，用于 i486 型及以上处理器。该系统在 Windows 95 操作系统

的基础上改进了界面和更强大的功能。通过活动桌面技术，本系统集成了因特网的连接特性，使之更易于使用，允许用户访问远程文件如同在本地硬盘驱动器上一样。在硬件上支持 USB、IEEE 1394 和 AGP 端口、电视调谐卡、DVD 驱动器、多个调制解调器和多个显示器。Windows 98 系统第二版发布于 1999 年，在基于早期版本的基础上，更提供了家庭网络技术和改善了维护功能。参阅 Windows Windows 95。

Windows 9x *n.* **Windows 9x 操作系统**

The architecture upon which Windows 95 and Windows 98 were built. *See also* Windows 95 Windows 98. 指 Windows 95 或 Windows 98 操作系统采用的体系结构。参阅 Windows 95、Windows 98。

Windows 2000 *n.* **Windows 2000 操作系统，2000 年版的 Windows 操作系统**

A Microsoft operating system, the successor to Windows NT, designed for business rather than consumer use. Like its predecessor, Windows 2000 is a multithreaded, multitasking 32-bit operating system. Implemented in desktop and several server versions, Windows 2000 focuses overall on improved ease of use, networking, management, reliability, scalability, and security. See the table. 一种由微软公司提供的操作系统，是 Windows NT 操作系统的后续版本，设计用于商务而非家庭使用。如同其以前的版本，Windows 2000 系统是支持多线程、多任务技术的 32 位操作系统。该系列产品分为桌面和多个不同的服务器版本，它关注于能提高如下特性的各个方面：易用性、网络技术、可管理性、可靠性、可伸缩性和安全性。参阅本条目的表。

Table W.1 ATA Specifications

Version	Designed For	Features
Windows 2000 Professional	Business desktop	Improvements in: Ease of use; security, performance, and reliability; support for mobile computing
Windows 2000 Server	Small to mediumsized deployments workgroups, branch offices, departmental application, file, print servers	Two-way symmetric multiprocessing (SMP); ActiveDirectory; management tools; Kerberos and PKI security: COM+; Windows Terminal Support; improved Internet services
Windows 2000 Advanced Server	Mid-range departmental and application deployments	Windows 2000 Server features, plus four-way SMP; load balancing; clustering; high-performance sorting; 64 GB physical memory
Windows 2000 Datacenter Server	Large operations data warchouses, online transactionprocessing (OLTP), science and engineering simulations, enterprise solutions	Windows 2000 Advanced Server features, plus 16 way SMP

表 W.1 ATA 规范

版 本	设 计 对 象	特 征
专业版 Windows 2000	商用桌面	在如下方面作了改进：易用性、安全性能和可靠性；支持移动计算技术
服务器版 Windows 2000	中小规模的使用——工作小组、分支机构、部门级的应用软件、文件和各种打印服务器	双路对称多重处理技术(SMP)；活动目录；各种管理工具；Kerberos 和 PKI 安全性；COM+；Windows 终端支持程序；经改进了的因特网服务(程序)
高级服务器版 Windows 2000	中型部门与应用系统使用	服务器版 Windows 2000 中的各种特征，加上四路 SMP；负载均衡技术；聚集技术；高性能的分类技术；64GB 的物理内存

续表

版　本	设　计　对　象	特　　征
数据中心服务器版 Windows 2000	大型操作(方式)- 一数据仓库，联机交易处理技术(OLTP)，科学工程模拟，企业级解决方案	高级服务器版 Windows 2000 中的各种特征，加上 16 路 SMP

Windows 2000 Advanced Server *n.* **高级服务器版 Windows 2000 操作系统**

Microsoft's network server for larger organizations. Designed to replace Windows NT 4 Enterprise Edition, it supports up to fourway SMP, large physical memories, and database intensive work. It integrates clustering and load balancing support. *See also* SMP Windows. 微软公司推出的一种为较大组织提供的网络服务器，设计用于替换企业版 Windows NT 4 操作系统，它可支持四路 SMP、大物理内存和数据集中的工作。它还集成了集群技术和负载均衡的支持。参阅 SMP Windows。

Windows 2000 Datacenter Server *n.* **数据中心服务器版 Windows 2000 操作系统**

Microsoft's network server for larger organizations. Considered the most powerful and functional server operating system ever offered by Microsoft, it supports up to 16-way SMP and up to 64 GB of physical memory (depending on system architecture). Like Windows 2000 Advanced Server, it provides both clustering and load balancing services as standard features. It is optimized for large data warehouses, econometric analysis, large-scale simulations in science and engineering, OLTP, and server consolidation projects. *See also* OLTP SMP Windows. 微软公司推出的一种为大型组织提供的网络服务器。微软公司认为这是它迄今为止提供的最强劲和多功能的服务器操作系统，此系统支持多达 16 路 SMP 和 64GB 物理内存(取决于系统体系结构)。与高级服务器版 Windows 2000 操作系统类似，它提供集群技术和负载均衡服务作为标准功能特性。它还专门针对大型数据仓库、经济分析、在科学和工程领域大规模仿真、联机交易处理以及服务器加固设计等领域进行了优化。参阅 OLTP SMP Windows。

Windows 2000 Professional *n.* **专业版 Windows 2000 操作系统**

Microsoft's mainstream desktop operating system for businesses of all sizes. Designed to replace Windows NT Workstation 4, which many people are using today as the standard business desktop, Windows 2000 Professional builds upon the interface and kernel in NT 4. It also includes improved security, state-of-the-art features for mobile users, industrial- strength reliability, and better performance. 微软公司推出的一种针对商务领域所有规模的主流桌面操作系统，设计用于替换工作站版 Windows NT 4 操作系统，目前有许多用户将后者作为标准商务桌面系统使用。专业版 Windows 2000 操作系统的界面和内核仍基于第 4 版 NT 系统，另外还提供了更高的安全性、对移动用户的技术特性、工业强度方面的可靠性和更好的性能。

Windows 2000 Server *n.* **服务器版 Windows 2000 操作系统**

Microsoft's network server for small to medium businesses. Designed to replace Windows NT 4 Server, Windows 2000 Server offers improved functionality and supports new systems with up to two-way symmetric multiprocessing (SMP). 微软公司推出的一种为小型至中型商务机构提供的网络服务器[系统]，设计用于替换企业版 Windows NT 4 操作系统，它提供了增强功能并且可支持采用两路对称多处理技术(SMP)的新系统。

Windows application *n.* **Windows 系统应用程序**

A software application designed for use with the Microsoft Windows environment. 设计用于微软 Windows 系统环境的软件应用程序。

Windows-based accelerator *n.* **基于 Windows 系统的加速器**

A type of super VGA (SVGA) video adapter designed specifically to run Windows and Windows-based applications more quickly. A Windows-based accelerator achieves performance improvements over a standard SVGA video adapter with

the help of special routines built into the adapter's readonly memory. These routines relieve the Windows operating system of some of the video-related duties it must perform on a nonaccelerated system. *Also called*: Windowsbased accelerator card. *See also* SVGA. 一类超级 VGA(SVGA)视频适配器,特别设计运行在 Windows 系统下,使基于 Windows 系统的应用程序运行得更快。基于 Windows 系统的加速器在内置于适配器只读存储器的专用例程帮助下,性能比标准 SVGA 视频适配器更好。这些例程减轻了 Windows 系统的负担,使它不必执行在非加速系统中必须执行的一些与显示相关的任务。也称为 Windows-based accelerator card。参阅 SVGA。

Windows CE *n.* **Windows CE 操作系统**

A small operating system from Microsoft designed for use with handheld and palm-size PCs and in embedded systems, such as the AutoPC. Windows CE, which has a user interface that is similar to Windows 9x and Windows NT, includes scaled-down versions of several Microsoft applications, including Excel, Word, Internet Explorer, Schedule+, and an e-mail client. *See also* handheld PC.

微软公司针对手持式 PC 机、掌中 PC 和其他一些嵌入式系统设备(例如 AutoPC)推出的一种小型操作系统。Windows CE 系统具有与 Windows 9x 和 Windows NT 类似的用户界面,内置了微软公司开发一些应用程序的缩略版本,如电子表格软件(Excel)、字处理软件(Word)、因特网浏览器(Internet Explorer)、个人信息管理软件(Schedule+)以及一个电子邮件客户端系统。参阅 handheld PC。

Windows CE Services *n.* **Windows CE 服务**

A set of technologies that makes Windows CE based devices Web enabled. It provides the functionality to deliver Web content information to Windows CE-based devices from a wireless network or by desktop synchronization. 一组技术,使基于 Windows CE 的设备在网上运行起来。它提供这样的功能:通过无线网络或桌面同步技术将万维网内容的信息发送给基于 Windows CE 的设备。

Windows Distributed interNet Applications Architecture *n.* **Windows 系统分布式内部网络应用体系结构**

See(见) Windows DNA.

Windows DNA *n.* **Windows 系统分布式内部网络应用体系结构**

Short for Microsoft **Windows** Distributed interNet Applications Architecture. A framework introduced in 1997 as a means of integrating client/server and Web technologies in the creation of scalable, multitier applications delivered over an enterprise network. Windows DNA is based on a number of technologies, among them COM (Component Object Model), ActiveX, and dynamic HTML. 为 Microsoft **Windows** Distributed interNet Applications Architecture 的缩写。于 1997 年推出的一种集成了客户机服务器和万维网技术的框架,用于在企业网上创立可扩展、多层应用的分发。它基于一系列技术,其中包括 COM(组件对象模型)、ActiveX 技术和动态 HTML 技术等。

Windows Driver Library *n.* **Windows 系统驱动程序库**

A collection of hardware device drivers for a Microsoft Windows operating system that were not included in the original Windows package. *Acronym*: WDL. *See also* driver. 一组基于微软公司 Windows 操作系统的硬件设备驱动程序集合,不包含在最初的 Windows 软件包中。缩略为 WDL。参阅 driver。

Windows Driver Model *n.* **Windows 系统的驱动程序模型**

A 32-bit layered architecture for device and bus drivers that allows for drivers that can be used by both Windows NT and Windows 98. It provides common input/output services understood by both operating systems and supports Plug and Play, USB (Universal Serial Bus), IEEE 1394 bus, and various devices, including input, communication, imaging, and DVD. *Acronym*: WDM. *Also called*: Win32 Driver Model. 一种用于设备和总线驱动程序的 32 位分层体系结构,允许驱动程序既可被 Windows NT 操作系统使用,又可被 Windows 98 操作系统使用。它提供两个操作系统均识别的通用输入输出服务,支持即插即用设备,包括 USB(通用串行接口)、IEEE 1394 总线和各种不同的设备(包括输入、通信、成像和 DVD

等)。缩略为 WDM。也称为 Win32 Driver Model.

Windows Explorer *n.* **Windows 系统的资源管理程序[器]**

A utility in Windows that enables the user to locate and open files and folders. Windows Explorer resembles the File Manager of Windows 3.1. The user can select folders from a list displayed on the left side of the screen and access files in a selected folder from a list displayed on the right side of the screen. Windows 系统中的一个实用程序,使得用户能够定位并打开文件和文件夹。Windows 系统的资源管理器与 Windows 3.1 系统的文件管理器相似。用户可以从显示在屏幕左侧的列表中选择文件夹,并从显示在屏幕右侧的列表中被选中的文件夹内访问文件。

Windows Forms *n.* **Windows 系统表单(库)**

A rich Windows client library for building Windows client applications. 一种内容丰富的 Windows 系统客户(表单)库,用于构建 Windows 系统客户应用程序或系统。

Windows Foundation Classes *n.* **Windows 系统基本类**

A Java class library for developing Java applications to run in the Windows environment. Designed by Microsoft to make it easy to write code for the Windows platform using the powerful Java programming language, the Windows Foundation Classes represent an object-oriented framework that encapsulates and unifies the Microsoft Win32 API and Dynamic HTML programming models. This framework enables developers to link Java code directly to Windows APIs. *Acronym*: WFC. *See also* Java Java Foundation Classes. 一种 Java 类库,用于开发基于 Windows 环境的 Java 应用程序,由微软公司设计推出,使得采用功能强大的 Java 编程语言编写基于 Windows 系统平台的代码变得更为容易。它指明了一种面向对象的框架,封装和统一了微软公司 Win32 应用编程接口和动态 HTML 编程模型。此框架能使开发人员将 Java 代码直接嵌入到 Win32 应用编程接口中。缩略为 WFC。参阅 Java Java Foundation Classes。

Windows Image Acquisition *n.* **Windows 图像截取**

A device-driver interface that supports still digital cameras and low-end and high-end scanners and allows retrieving of still images from IEEE 1394 based DV camcorders and USB-based Web cams. *Acronym*: WIA. 一种设备驱动程序接口,支持静态数码相机和低端与高端扫描仪并允许从基于 IEEE 1394 标准的 DV 便携式摄像机和基于 USB 的 Web 相机中检索静止图像。缩略为 WIA。

Windows IP Configuration *n.* **Windows 系统 IP 配置**

See(见) Winipcfg.

Windows Management Instrumentation *n.* **Windows 管理设施[手段]**

A management infrastructure in Windows that supports monitoring and controlling system resources through a common set of interfaces and provides a logically organized, consistent model of Windows operation, configuration, and status. *Acronym*: WMI. *See also* resource. Windows 系统中的一种管理基本设施,它通过一套公共接口支持监视和控制系统资源并提供逻辑组织的、一致的 Windows 操作模型。缩略为 WMI。参阅 resource。

Windows Me *n.* **Windows Me 操作系统**

Released in 2000, the Windows Millennium Edition (Windows Me) operating system designed for home users as an upgrade from Windows 95 or Windows 98. Windows Me offers an improved home user experience including making it easier for users to share and manipulate digital photos, music, and videos, enhanced home networking capabilities, a rich Internet experience with support for broadband connections, different Internet communication tools, and online gaming. 2000 年发布的,用于家庭用户的 Windows 操作系统千年版(Millennium Edition)(Windows Me),它是 Windows 95 或 Windows 98 升级产品。Windows Me 为家庭用户提供了更强的体验,包括使用户更易共享和操纵数码相片、音乐和视频,提高了家庭网络的性能,对宽带的支持增强了因特网的体验,同时支持不同的因特网通信工具和在线游戏。

Windows Media Audio *n.* **Windows 媒体音频(格式)**

A digital audio coding scheme developed by Microsoft that is used in distributing recorded music, usually over the Internet. Windows Media Audio

shrinks the size of the audio file by a factor of 20 to 24 without seriously degrading the quality (CD recording level) of the sound. Windows Media Audio files are given the file extension .wma and can be created with Windows Media Tools and played with the Windows Media Player. *Acronym*: WMA. *See also* Windows Media Technologies. *Compare* MP3, RealAudio, Secure Digital Music Initiative. 微软公司开发的一种数字音频编码方案，它通常是在因特网上用于发行录制的音乐。Windows 媒体音频(格式)将音频文件压缩了 20%到 24%，而对音质(CD 级音质)并没有太严重的损害。Windows 媒体音频文件的扩展名是.wma，它可由 Windows 媒体工具创建并由 Windows 媒体播放器播放。缩略为 WMA。参阅 Windows Media Technologies。比较 MP3，RealAudio，Secure Digital Music Initiative。

Windows Media Encoder *n.* **Windows 媒体编码器**
A Windows Media technology that compresses live or prerecorded audio and video into a Windows Media stream, which can either be distributed immediately or saved as a Windows Media file for later distribution. The technology allows content developers to convert both live and prerecorded audio, video, and computer screen images to Windows Media Format for live and on-demand delivery. Windows Media Encoder also can save a stream as a Windows Media file and convert a file into Windows Media Format. Windows Media Encoder can distribute a stream via HTTP protocol. *Also called*: (if context is clear) Encoder, the encoder, the encoder engine. 一种 Windows 媒体技术，它将实况或事先录好的音像节目压缩到一个 Windows 媒体流中，这个媒体流既能马上发行也可以存储为 Windows 媒体文件以后发行。这种技术允许内容开发者将实况或事先录好的音像节目和计算机屏幕上的图像转换为 Windows 媒体文件格式进行实况转播和按需传送。Windows 媒体编码器也可将媒体流保存为 Windows 媒体文件并将某文件转换为 Windows 媒体格式。Windows 媒体编码器可以按照 HTTP 协议发行媒体流。也称为 (if context is clear) Encoder, the encoder, the encoder engine。

Windows Media Player *n.* **Windows 媒体播放器**
A client control that receives a stream from a Windows Media server or local content for playback. It can run as a stand-alone client executable program. Windows Media Player can also be embedded in a Web page, a C++ program, or a Microsoft Visual Basic program that uses the client ActiveX control. 一种客户程序或控件，它从一个 Windows 媒体服务器接收媒体流或本机内容用以回放。它可作为一个独立的可执行客户程序运行，Windows 媒体播放器也可以内嵌在网页、C++ 程序或应用客户 ActiveX 控件的 Microsoft Visual Basic 程序中。

Windows Media server *n.* **Windows 媒体服务器**
A server on which Windows Media Services has been installed. 一种在其上已安装了 Windows 媒体服务程序的服务器。

Windows Media Services *n.* **Windows 媒体服务程序**
A digital media platform that runs on a server, such as Windows 2000, to support streaming media, such as video and audio. 一种运行在服务系统(如 Windows 2000 操作系统)上的数字化媒体平台，支持流媒体，如视频和音频(信息)。

Windows Media Technologies *n.* **Windows 媒体技术**
Microsoft technologies for the creation, delivery, and playing of streaming audio and video over a network, including both intranets and the Internet. Windows Media Technologies, downloadable from the Microsoft Web site, support both live and on-demand (delivered from storage) content and are based on files delivered in Advanced Streaming Format (ASF). Three major components-Windows Media Tools, Windows Media Services, and Windows Media Player- comprise Windows Media Technologies. See the table. *See also* Advanced Streaming Format. *Compare* RealSystem G2. 微软公司通过网络(包括内联网和因特网)创建、发布和播放流式音频和视频的技术。Windows 媒体技术可从微软公司的站点下载，它支持实况和按需(从存储中传送)内容并支持基于高级流式格式(ASF)传送的文件。它有 3 个主要部件：Windows 媒体工具箱、Windows 媒体服务程序和 Windows 媒体播放器。参阅本条目的表 参阅 Advanced Streaming Format。比较 Real- System G2。

Table W.2 ATA Specifications

Component	Purpose	Features
Windows Media Tools	Content creation	ASF authoring and editing tools, including tools for converting files from other formats (WAV, AVI, MPEG, and MP3) to ASF.
Windows Media Services	Content delivery	Tools for real-time and on-demand content delivery, administration tools, and Windows Media Rights Manager for piracy control
Windows Media Player for PC platforms, Windows Media Player for Macintosh, Windows Media Player for UNIX	Content playback	ASF player for audio, audio plus still images, and full-motion video. Also supports other multimedia data, including RealAudio.

表 W.2 ATA 规范

组成部分	用途	功能部件
Windows 媒体工具箱	内容创建	ASF 制作与编辑工具，包括把其他格式(WAV、AVI、MPEG 和 MP3)的文件转换为 ASF 格式的工具
Windows 媒体服务程序	内容递交	各种实时和按需内容递交工具、管理工具以及供盗版控制用的 Windows 媒体版权管理程序
如下三种环境的 Windows 媒体播放器：PC 平台、Macintosh 系统、UNIX 系统	内容播放	ASF 播放器，可播放音频、音频加静态图像以及全运动视频内容。还支持其他的多媒体数据，包括 RealAudio

Windows Media Tools *n.* **Windows 媒体工具(箱)**

See(见) Windows Media Technologies.

Windows Messenger *n.* **Windows 系统信使(程序，软件)**

See(见), .NET Messenger Service.

Windows Metafile Format *n.* **Windows 系统元文件格式**

A graphics file format used by Windows to store vector graphics in order to exchange graphics information between applications and to store information between sessions. *Acronym*: WMF. *See also* vector graphics. Windows 系统用来存储向量图形的一种图形文件格式，以便在应用程序之间交换图形信息，并在会话期间存储信息。缩略为 WMF。参阅 vector graphics。

Windows Movie Maker *n.* **Windows 电影制作软件**

Software from Microsoft for capturing, editing, and arranging audio and video source material to create movies. *Acronym*: WMM. 微软公司提供的一种软件，用于拍摄[收集]、编辑以及安排音频视频源材料以制作出电影。缩略为 WMM

Windows .NET Server *n.* **服务器版 Windows .NET 操作系统**

The next generation of Windows servers. Built on Windows 2000, the Windows .NET Server family includes the functionality, dependability, scalability, and security options to serve as the computing foundation for businesses of all sizes. The flexible computing architecture, built on industry standards, allows businesses to create robust and innovative applications, improve collaboration across the organization, and connect securely with customers. 服务器版 Windows 操作系统的下一代产品。建立在 Windows 2000 系统上，服务器版 Windows .NET 系统系列包括各种功能性、依赖性、可伸缩性和安全性的选项，作为各种商业要求的计算基础。其构筑于工业标准的灵活的计算体系结构允许各企业创建强健和有创新的应用程序，提高组织内的协调性并安全地与各用户连接起来。

Windows NT *n.* **Windows NT 操作系统**

An operating system released by Microsoft Corporation in 1993. The Windows NT operating system, sometimes referred to as simply NT, is the

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high-end member of a family of operating systems from Microsoft. It is a completely self-contained operating system with a built-in graphical user interface. Windows NT is a 32-bit, preemptive multitasking operating system that features networking, symmetric multiprocessing, multithreading, and security. It is a portable operating system that can run on a variety of hardware platforms including those based on the Intel 80386, i486, and Pentium microprocessors and MIPS microprocessors; it can also run on multiprocessor computers. Windows NT supports up to 4 gigabytes of virtual memory and can run MS-DOS, POSIX, and OS/2 (character-mode) applications. *See also* MS-DOS operating system OS/2 POSIX Windows. 微软公司于 1993 年发布的一种操作系统。Windows NT 操作系统有时简称为 NT，是微软公司提出的操作系统中的高端产品。它是一个完全的自制式操作系统，带有内置的图形用户界面。Windows NT 系统是一个 32 位、抢占式多任务操作系统，其特性包括联网、对称多处理、多线程和安全性等。它是一个可移植操作系统，可以运行在多种硬件平台上，包括基于 Intel 公司 80386、i486、Pentium 以及 MIPS 微处理器，也能运行在多处理器计算机上。Windows NT 支持高达 4 吉字节虚拟内存，可运行 MS-DOS、POSIX 及 OS/2（字符模式）的应用程序。参阅 MS-DOS operating system OS/2 POSIX Windows。

Windows NT Advanced Server *n.* **高级服务器版 Windows NT 操作系统**

A superset of Windows NT that provides centralized, domain-based network management and security. Windows NT Advanced Server also offers advanced hard disk fault-tolerance features, such as mirroring and additional connectivity. *See also* Windows NT. Windows NT 操作系统的一个超级版本，提供了集中式、基于域的网络管理和安全性。高级服务器版 Windows NT 操作系统也提供了先进的磁盘容错性能，如镜像和附加连通性。参阅 Windows NT。

Windows NT Embedded *n.* **嵌入版 Windows NT 系统**

A version of the Microsoft Windows NT operating system designed for devices and other products that have embedded systems. Windows NT Embedded, released in 1999, targets devices in the midrange to high end of the embedded device industry, including high-speed copiers, patient monitors, private branch exchanges (PBXs), and point-of-sale terminals. Windows NT Embedded features include headless operation (with no keyboard, mouse, or display devices needed), diskless operation, and remote management infrastructure. *See also* embedded system Windows NT. 微软公司 Windows NT 操作系统的一个版本，它面向那些具有内嵌系统的设备和产品。嵌入版 Windows NT 于 1999 年发布，主要目标是中端到高端嵌入式设备，包括高速复印机、病人监视器、专用小交换机(PBXs)和 POS 终端。嵌入版 Windows NT 包括无形操作(不需要键盘、鼠标或显示器)、无盘操作和远程管理基本设施。参阅 embedded system Windows NT。

Windows Open Services Architecture *n.* **Windows 开放系统体系结构**

See(见) WOSA.

Windows Script Host *n.* **Windows 系统过程主机**

The language-independent scripting host for Microsoft Windows platforms. Windows Script Host is a tool that allows users to run VBScript, JScript, or any other scripting language to automate common tasks and to create macros and logon scripts. 供微软公司 Microsoft Windows 平台使用的与语言无关的过程主机。Windows 系统过程主机是一种工具，允许用户运行 VBScript、Jscript 或其他过程语言来自动运行公共的任务并创建宏指令和进入系统的过程。

Windows Sockets *n.* **Windows 系统套接字接口**

See(见) Winsock.

Windows terminal *n.* **Windows 系统终端**

A thin-client solution from Microsoft, designed to enable terminals and minimally configured computers to display Windows applications even if they are not, in themselves, capable of running Windows software. Windows terminals work in conjunction with Windows NT Server, Terminal Server edition. *See also* thin client. 微软公司推出的一种“瘦”客户端方案，设计用于确保终端和最低配置的计算机可以显示基于 Windows 系统

的应用程序，即使它们本身不能直接运行基于 Windows 系统的软件。参阅 thin client。

Windows XP *n.* **Windows XP 操作系统**

A member of the Microsoft Windows family of operating systems. Windows XP was released in 2001 in two versions: Windows XP Home Edition for home use and Windows XP Professional for advanced home computing, businesses, and larger organizations. Windows XP features a new visual design that simplifies navigation and search capabilities, improved file management, additional media and Web publishing capabilities, an improved system for device discovery and installation, and advanced features for mobile computing.

微软公司 Windows 操作系统家族中的一个成员。Windows XP 发布于 2001 年，有两个版本：Windows XP 家庭版供家庭使用，而 Windows XP 专业版用于高级家庭应用、商务和大型组织。Windows XP 新的可视化设计使导航和查找变得容易，改进了文件管理，增加了媒体和网上发布功能，增强了设备查找和安装系统，加强了移动计算功能。

WinG *n.* **WinG[Windows 系统游戏]界面**

Short for **Win**dows **G**ames. An application programming interface for games in the Windows 9x environment. Under WinG, games can access the video frame buffer directly for increased speed. *See also* application programming interface buffer[1] frame buffer. 为 **Win**dows **G**ames 的缩写。一类用于 Windows 9x 系统环境下游戏的应用程序编程接口。在 WinG 下，游戏可直接访问视频帧缓冲区以提高速度。参阅 application programming interface buffer[1] frame buffer。

WinHEC *n.* **Windows 硬件工程会议**

Short for Microsoft **Win**dows **H**ardware **E**ngineering **C**onference. Annual meeting of the computer hardware industry featuring forums, seminars, exhibits, and educational sessions for developers, technical managers, engineers, and product planners who use the Microsoft Windows family of operating systems. 为 Microsoft **Win**dows **H**ardware **E**ngineering **C**onference 的缩写。计算机硬件行业的年会，包括论坛、研讨、展览和培训，参加者有开发人员、技术经理、工程师和使用微软公司 Windows 系列操作系统的产品规划师。

win. ini *n.* **(早期)Windows 系统配置文件**

In Windows 3. x and MS-DOS, the initialization file used to pass the program configuration information necessary to run the Windows operating environment. The win. ini file has been supplanted by the registry database in Windows 95 and later and Windows NT and later. *See also* configuration file ini file registry. 在 Windows 3. x 版和 MS-DOS 操作系统中，用于传递必要的程序配置信息然后启动 Windows 操作环境的初始化文件。在 Windows 95 与 Windows NT 操作系统及他们后续版本中，用一个注册表数据库取代了此文件。参阅 configuration file ini file registry。

Winipcfg *n.* **Windows 系统 IP 配置**

Short for **Win**dows **IP** **C**onfiguration. A Windows 9x utility that enables users to access information about their TCP/IP (Transmission Control Protocol/Internet Protocol) and network adapter card settings. Running the Winipcfg program (winipcfg. exe) opens the IP Configuration window, which reveals the physical address, IP address, subnet mask, and default gateway settings of the primary TCP/IP adapter (or settings of multiple adapters if more than one is installed). This information is also helpful for troubleshooting. *See also* TCP/IP. 为 **Win**dows **IP** **C**onfiguration 的缩写。一种 Windows 9x 操作系统的实用程序，使得用户可访问关于他们机器采用的 TCP/IP(传输控制协议和因特网协议)和网络适配卡设置的信息。运行此程序(winipcfg. exe)会打开 IP 配置视窗，它展示了主 TCP/IP 适配器(若安装过多个适配器将显示多个)的物理地址、IP 地址子网掩码和默认网关设置等方面的信息。这些信息对于排错调试也有帮助。参阅 TCP/IP。

WINS *n.* **Windows 系统因特网命名服务**

Acronym for **Win**dows **I**nternet **N**aming **S**ervice. A Windows NT Server method for associating a computer's host name with its address. *Also called*: INS, Internet Naming Service. *Compare* DNS (definition 1). 为 **Win**dows **I**nternet **N**aming **S**ervice 的缩略语。一种服务器版 Windows NT 操作系统的方法，用于使一台计算机的主机名与其地址相关联。也称为 INS, Internet

Naming Service。比较 DNS（第 1 个释义）。

Winsock *n.* **Windows 系统套接字接口**

Short for **Windows Sockets**. An application programming interface standard for software that provides a TCP/IP interface under Windows. The Winsock standard developed out of a Birds of a Feather (BOF) discussion that arose among software vendors at a UNIX conference in 1991; it has gained the general support of software developers, including Microsoft. *See also* application programming interface BOF socket (definition 1) sockets API TCP/IP. 为 **Windows Sockets** 的缩写。用来编写在 Windows 系统下提供 TCP/IP 接口的软件的一个应用程序编程接口标准。Winsock 标准是由 1991 年召开的一次 UNIX 会议上，软件供应商中成立的一个“鸟之羽毛”(BOF)讨论会提出的，得到了包括微软公司在内的众多软件开发商的支持。参阅 application programming interface BOF socket（第 1 个释义）sockets API TCP/IP。

Wintel *adj.* **【修】Wintel 结构**

Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of a computer that uses the Microsoft Windows operating system and an Intel central processing unit (CPU). *See also* Windows. 用于修饰或说明使用微软公司 Windows 操作系统和 Intel 公司中央处理器(CPU)的计算机。参阅 Windows。

wired *adj.* **【修】连线[者]**

1. Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of an electronic circuit or hardware grouping in which the configuration is determined by the physical interconnection of the components (as opposed to being programmable in software or alterable by a switch). *See also* hardwired (definition 1). 用于修饰或说明由元件的物理互连决定其配置的电子线路或硬件组合(与软件可编程或开关转换方式相反)。参阅 hardwired（第 1 个释义）。

2. Knowledgeable about Internet resources, systems, and culture. 对于因特网资源、系统及文化知之甚多或消息灵通或在行的(专家)。

3. Having access to the Internet. 对因特网正在进行访问或可以接入因特网。

Wired Equivalent Privacy *n.* **有线等价私密性**

See(见) WEP.

wired home *n.* **已布线家居，智能家居**

See(见) smart home.

wire-frame model *n.* **线框模型**

In computer graphics applications such as CAD programs, a representation of a threedimensional object using separate lines that resemble strands of wire joined to create a model. *Compare* solid model surface modeling. 在 CAD 程序等计算机图形应用程序中，用类似线状的、不相连的线条表示三维对象的方法。比较 solid model surface modeling。

wireless *adj.* **【修】无(连)线**

Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of communications that take place without the use of interconnecting wires or cables, such as by radio, microwave, or infrared light. 用于修饰或说明不利用导线或电缆互连而进行的通信，如无线电、微波或红外光。

Wireless Application Protocol *n.* **无线应用协议**

A specification for a global standard for enabling digital cellular phones and other wireless devices to access Internet and other information services. The Wireless Application Protocol, or WAP, is supported by an organization known as WAP Forum, which includes such members as Motorola, Nokia, L. M. Ericsson, and Unwired Planet. The goal of the forum is to create an open standard that works with different wireless technologies. *Acronym*: WAP. 一种用于确保数字蜂窝电话系统及无线设备访问因特网和其他信息服务的全球标准的规范。无线应用协议(WAP)由一个称为 WAP 论坛的组织所支持，该论坛的成员有摩托罗拉公司、诺基亚公司、爱立信公司和无线行星公司等。论坛的目标是创立使不同无线技术可以一起工作的开放式标准。缩略为 WAP。

wireless communication *n.* **无线通信**

Communication between a computer and another computer or device without wires. The form of wireless communication provided as part of the Windows operating system uses infrared light to transmit files. Radio frequencies, as used by cellular and cordless telephones, are another form of wireless communication. *See also* infrared infrared device infrared port. 计算机与计算机或其他设备间的不用电线的通信。无线通信形式是

Windows 操作系统的组成部分，它利用红外线传输文件。比如蜂窝电话和无绳电话使用的无线电频率是无线通信的另一种形式。参阅 infrared infrared device infrared port。

Wireless Information Device *n.* 无线信息装置

See(见) WID.

wireless Internet *n.* 无线因特网

Version of the Internet designed for use on wireless phones and handheld devices with small display screens, limited memory, and slower data transmission speeds than a personal computer. Most wireless Internet sites offer content as basic text with limited graphics. 为无线电话和手持设备(与个人计算机相比，显示屏幕更小、存储器更有限和数据传输速度更慢)设计的因特网。多数无线因特网站点提供具有很少图片的基本文本内容。

wireless LAN *n.* 无线局域网

A LAN (local area network) that sends and receives data via radio, infrared optical signaling, or some other technology that does not require a physical connection between individual nodes and the hub. Wireless LANs are often used in office or factory settings where a user must carry a portable computer from place to place. *Also called*: WLAN. 一种通过无线电、红外光信号或其他技术发送与接收数据，不需要在各网点和集线器之间物理连接的局域网。无线局域网通常用在那些用户必须带着便携式计算机到处走动的办公室或工厂环境中。也称为 WLAN。

Wireless Markup Language *n.* 无线置标语言

See(见) WML.

Wireless Multimedia Forum *n.* 无线多媒体论坛

See(见) WMF (第 2 个释义).

wireless phone *n.* 无线电话

Telephone that operates by means of radio waves without a wire connection. A base station (cell tower) relays the phone's signal to a wireless carrier's network, where it is transmitted to another wireless phone or to a wired telephone network.

利用无线电波而不需电线连接而工作的电话。基站(蜂窝塔)将电话的信号中继转发到无线载波网中，在那里，再把电话信号发送到另一部无线电话或有线电话网中。

Wireless Services server component *n.* 无线服务系统服务器组件

A component that allows a content provider or carrier to configure and schedule any number of information acquisition/encoding/ transmission components to create a data stream to be transmitted by a carrier to a device. The server component builds on an open architecture to allow new server components to be installed in any part of the stream at any time. 一种允许内容提供商或运营商配置和规划信息接收、编码、传输部件来创建一个由运营商向某设备传输的数据流的组件。该服务器组件建立在开放的体系结构上，它允许新的服务器组件在任何时候都可以被安装到数据流的任一部分。

Wireless Transaction Protocol *n.* 无线交易协议

A lightweight request/reply transaction protocol for devices with limited resources over networks with low to medium bandwidth. It is not called the Wireless Transport Protocol or the Wireless Transfer Protocol. *Acronym*: WTP. 一种轻型的请求与回答的交易协议，供在网上资源有限的各种器件中使用，所谓资源有限是指低带宽到中等带宽。缩略为 WTP。

Wireless Transport Layer Security *n.* 无线运输层安全(性，协议)

See(见) WTLS.

wire-pin printer *n.* 针式打印机

See(见) dot-matrix printer.

wire-wrapped circuits *n.* 绕接电路

Circuits constructed on perforated boards using wire instead of the metal traces found on printed circuit boards. The stripped ends of insulated wires are wrapped around the long pins of special wirewrapped integrated circuit sockets. Wire-wrapped circuits are generally handmade, one-of-a-kind devices used for prototyping and research in electrical engineering. *Compare* printed circuit board. 在穿孔板上利用导线而不是印刷电路板上常见的金属布线构成的电路。绝缘导线剥出的端头缠绕在特制的绕线集成电路插座的长引脚上。绕接电路通常是手工完成的，用于电子工程中原型和研究时只需一类一个的设备。比较 printed circuit board。

wiring closet *n.* 布线室

A room or location in a building where telecommunications and/or networking equipment such as hubs, switches, and routers are installed. *Also called*: data closet, telecom closet, telecommunications closet. 建筑物中安装电信与联网设备(比如集线器、交换机和路由器)的房间和地点,也称为 data closet, telecom closet, telecommunications closet。

wizard *n.* 奇才;巫士;向导

1. Someone who is adept at making computers perform their "magic." A wizard is an outstanding and creative programmer or a power user. *Compare* guru UNIX wizard. 能使计算机出色地发挥作用的专家,即出类拔萃的、有创造力的程序员或高水平的用户。比较 guru UNIX wizard。

2. A participant in a multiuser dungeon (MUD) who has permission to control the domain, even to delete other players' characters. *See also* MUD. 在一个多用户地牢(MUD)游戏中的一个参加者,允许控制局面甚至删除其他玩家的字符。参阅 MUD。

3. An interactive help utility within an application that guides the user through each step of a particular task, such as starting up a word processing document in the correct format for a business letter. 应用程序中的一种交互式帮助实用程序,指导用户通过特定任务的每个步骤,例如以商业信函所要求的正确格式启动一个文字处理文档

wizzywig *n.* 所见即所得

See(见) WYSIWYG.

WLAN *n.* 无线局域网

See(见) wireless LAN.

WMA *n.* Windows 媒体音频(格式)

Acronym for Windows Media Audio. *See* Windows Media Audio. 为 Windows Media Audio 的缩略语。见 Windows Media Audio。

.wmf *n.* .wmf 文件扩展名

A file extension that identifies a vector image encoded as a Microsoft Windows Metafile. 一种文件扩展名,用于标识以 Windows 系统元文件格式编码的向量图像文件。

WMF *n.* Windows 系统元文件格式;无线多媒体论坛

1. *See*(见) Windows Metafile Format.

2. Acronym for Wireless Multimedia Forum. A consortium of technology companies formed to promote open standards for wireless streaming products. WMF members include Cisco Systems, Intel, and the Walt Disney Internet Group. *See also* ISMA. 为 Wireless Multimedia Forum 的缩略语。为推进无线流式产品开放标准而形成的一个高技术公司的联盟。WMF 的成员有:Cisco 系统公司、Intel 公司和 Walt Disney 因特网集团。参阅 ISMA。

WMI *n.* Windows 管理设施[手段]

See(见) Windows Management Instrumentation.

WML *n.* 无线置标语言

Acronym for Wireless Markup Language. A markup language developed for Web sites that are accessed with microbrowsers on Wireless Application Protocol (WAP) enabled devices. A Web site written with WML would be viewable on handheld devices with small screens, such as cell phones. *See also* markup language microbrowser Wireless Application Protocol. 为 Wireless Markup Language 的缩略语。为网站使用而开发的一种置标语言,访问这些网站要使用基于无线应用协议(WAP)设备的微浏览器,用 WML 语言写成的网站可以用具有很小屏幕的手持设备(比如蜂窝电话)来观看。参阅 markup language microbrowser Wireless Application Protocol。

WMLScript *n.* 无线置标过程语言

A scripting language derived from the JavaScript language for use in the development of Wireless Markup Language (WML). 一种过程(或说脚本)式的语言,源自 JavaScript 语言,用于开发无线置标语言(WML)。

WMM *n.* Windows 电影制作软件

See(见) Windows Movie Maker.

word *n.* 字

The native unit of storage on a particular machine. A word is the largest amount of data that can be handled by the microprocessor in one operation and also, as a rule, is the width of the main data bus. Word sizes of 16 bits and 32 bits are the most common. *Compare* byte octet. 特定计算机中存储的自然单元。字是微处理器在一次操作中能处

理的最大数据单位，一般说来即指主数据总线的宽度。最常见的情况是 16 位或 32 位字，比较 byte octet。

Word *n.* **Word 字处理软件**

Microsoft's word processing software, available for the Windows and Macintosh platforms. In addition to extensive editing, formatting, and customization features, Word provides such tools as automatic text completion and correction. The most recent version, Word 2002 (part of Office XP) adds Web functionality for example, the ability to save documents in HTML format. The first version, Microsoft Word for MS-DOS 1.00, was introduced in 1983. 微软公司的 Word 字处理软件，可用于 Windows 系统和 Macintosh 系统平台。除了广泛的编辑功能、文档排版功能和定制特性外，Word 字处理软件还提供如自动文本编写和修正的工具。最近的 Word 字处理软件版本是 Word 2002(Office XP 套件的一部分)，增加了万维网功能——例如，能够将文档存为 HTML 格式。最早的 Word 字处理软件版本是 1983 年为 MS-DOS 开发的 Microsoft Word。

word-addressable processor *n.* **字可寻址处理器**

A processor that cannot access an individual byte of memory but can access a larger unit. In order to perform operations on an individual byte, the processor must read and write memory in the larger unit. *See also* central processing unit. 一种不能访问内存中的单个字节，但能访问一个更大单元的处理器。为了执行对单个字节的操作，处理器必须以较大的单元读写内存。参阅 central processing unit。

WordPerfect Office *n.* **WordPerfect 办公软件**

A suite of business application programs from Corel Corporation. The basic (Standard Edition) WordPerfect Office suite includes the WordPerfect word processor, Quattro Pro spreadsheet, Corel Presentations presentation software, CorelCENTRAL personal information manager, Microsoft Visual Basic for Applications scripting tools, and Trellix Web publisher. A home and small-business package, the Voice-Powered Edition, adds speech recognition and publishing products; a business and corporate package, the Professional Edition, adds database and Internet tools to all of the preceding. 一种由 Corel 公司开发的商业应用程序套件。基本的(标准版) WordPerfect 办公套件包括 WordPerfect 文字处理器、Quattro Pro 电子表格软件、Corel Presentations 演示软件、CorelCENTRAL 个人信息管理器、微软公司 VBA 过程工具和 Trellix 网站发布器。作为家庭和小型商业软件包，强力语音版加入了语音识别和出版产品；作为商业和企业软件包，专业版在前两种版本之外还加入了数据库和因特网工具。

word processing *n.* **字处理(技术)**

The act of entering and editing text with a word processor. *Acronym*: WP. 利用一个文字处理程序输入并编辑文本的活动。缩略为 WP。

word processor *n.* **字处理程序**

An application program for creating and manipulating text-based documents. A word processor is the electronic equivalent of paper, pen, typewriter, eraser, and, most likely, dictionary and thesaurus. Depending on the program and the equipment in use, word processors can display documents either in text mode (using highlighting, underlining, or color to represent italics, boldfacing, and other such formatting) or in graphics mode (in which formatting and, sometimes, a variety of fonts appear on the screen as they will on the printed page). All word processors offer at least limited facilities for document formatting, such as font changes, page layout, paragraph indentation, and the like. Some word processors can also check spelling, find synonyms, incorporate graphics created with another program, align mathematical formulas, create and print form letters, perform calculations, display documents in multiple on-screen windows, and enable users to record macros that simplify difficult or repetitive operations. *Compare* editor line editor. 一个建立并利用基于文本的文档的应用程序。字处理程序是纸、笔、打字机、橡皮甚至是字典和辞典的电子等价物。根据使用的程序和设备不同，字处理程序可以文本模式(利用加亮、下划线或色彩表示斜体、加粗体和其他格式)或图形模式(在屏幕上出现的各种字型有时与打印页面上一样)显示文档。所有字

处理程序至少提供有限功能的文档排版功能，如字型改变、页面布局、段落缩进。有些字处理程序还能检验拼写、查找同义词、合并由其他程序创建的图形、数据公式对齐、创建并打印表格字母、执行计算、在多视窗屏幕上显示文档以及允许用户使用可简化复杂操作或重复操作的宏命令。比较 editor line editor。

wordwrap 或 word wrap *n.* 字绕排，自动换行

The ability of a word processing program or a text-editing program to break lines of text automatically to stay within the page margins or window boundaries of a document without the user having to do so with carriage returns, as is typically necessary when using a typewriter. *See also* hard return soft return. 字处理程序或文本编辑程序的一项功能，使文本在页面边界或视窗边缘上自动换行，用户不必像在打字机上所必须做的那样执行回车操作。参阅 hard return soft return。

workaround *n.* 迂回工作法

A tactic for accomplishing a task despite a bug or other inadequacy in software or hardware without actually fixing the underlying problem. *See also* kludge. 尽管软件或硬件中存在错误或不足，在实际上未解决现存问题的情况下，使任务得以完成的一种策略。参阅 kludge。

workbook *n.* 工作簿

In a spreadsheet program, a file containing a number of related worksheets. *See also* worksheet. 在电子数据表格程序中，一个包含有多个相关电子表格的文件。参阅 worksheet。

workflow application *n.* 工作流应用程序

A set of programs that aids in the tracking and management of all the activities in a project from start to finish. 协助跟踪并管理一项工程中从始到终所有活动的一组程序。

workgroup *n.* 工作组

A group of users working on a common project and sharing computer files, typically over a LAN (local area network). *See also* groupware. 为一个公共项目而工作，并共享（典型的是经由局域网）计算机文件的一个用户小组。参阅 groupware。

workgroup computing *n.* 工作组信息处理法

A method of working electronically in which various individuals on the same project share resources and access to files using a network arrangement, such as a local area network, enabling them to coordinate their separate tasks. This is accomplished through using software designed for workgroup computing. *See also* groupware. 一种基于电子技术的工作方法，为同一项目工作的各个成员利用局域网等网络布局共享资源、存取文件，使之得以协作完成各自的任务。这种方法是通过为工作组计算而设计的软件实现的。参阅 groupware。

Workplace Shell *n.* Workplace 命令解释程序

The graphical user interface of OS/2. Like the Mac OS and Windows 95, the Workplace Shell is document-centric. Document files are displayed as icons; clicking an icon starts the corresponding application, and the user can print a document by dragging the document's icon to a printer icon. The Workplace Shell uses the graphical functions of Presentation Manager. *Acronym*: WPS. OS/2 操作系统的图形用户界面。与 Macintosh 操作系统和 Windows 95 系统相似，Workplace Shell 也是以文档为中心的。文档文件显示成一些图标，点击一个图标就会启动相应的应用程序，用户可以通过把文档图标拖放到打印机图标上而打印这个文档。Workplace Shell 使用表示管理程序（Presentation Manager）的图形函数。缩略为 WPS。

worksheet *n.* 工作表

In a spreadsheet program, a page organized into rows and columns appearing on screen and used for constructing a single table. 在电子数据表格程序中，组成行和列并出现在屏幕上的一个页面，用于构建某个单一表。

workstation *n.* 工作站

1. A combination of input, output, and computing hardware that can be used for work by an individual. 适合于个人工作的输入设备、输出设备和计算硬件的组合。

2. A powerful stand-alone computer of the sort used in computer-aided design and other applications requiring a high-end, usually expensive, machine with considerable calculating or graphics capability. 一类功能强大的独立计算机，用于计

算机辅助设计及其他要求高档设备的应用程序，此类计算机通常具有较强的计算能力或图形能力，而且一般价格较贵。

3. A microcomputer or terminal connected to a network. 一台连接到网络的微型计算机或终端。

World Wide Web *n.* **万维网**

The total set of interlinked hypertext documents residing on HTTP servers all around the world. Documents on the World Wide Web, called pages or Web pages, are written in HTML (Hypertext Markup Language), identified by URLs (Uniform Resource Locators) that specify the particular machine and pathname by which a file can be accessed, and transmitted from server to end user under HTTP (Hypertext Transfer Protocol). Codes, called tags, embedded in an HTML document associate particular words and images in the document with URLs so that a user can access another file, which may be halfway around the world, at the press of a key or the click of a mouse. These files may contain text (in a variety of fonts and styles), graphics images, movie files, and sounds as well as Java applets, ActiveX controls, or other small embedded software programs that execute when the user activates them by clicking a link. A user visiting a Web page also may be able to download files from an FTP site and send messages to other users via e-mail by using links on the Web page. The World Wide Web was developed by Timothy Berners-Lee in 1989 for the European Laboratory for Particle Physics, or Conseil Européen pour le Recherche Nucléaire, in French (CERN). *Acronym*: WWW. *Also called*: w³, W3, Web. *See also* ActiveX controls HTML HTTP HTTP server (definition 2) Java applet URL.

链接着驻留在世界各地 HTTP 服务器上的超文本文档的总体集合。万维网上的文档称为页面或网页，是由 HTML(超文本置标语言)编写的，用 URL(统一资源地址)标识。URL 描述了可以访问到某个文件的最终用户的特定机器和路径名，并通过 HTTP(超文本传输协议)在服务器和终端用户之间传输这些文件。一些称为标签的代码嵌入到 HTML 文档中，使文档中的特定字和图像与 URL 地址建立联系，这样用户便可通过按钮或鼠标点击而访问有可能远在天边的另一文件。这些文件可能包含以不同字型和风格表示的文本、图形化图像、移动图像文件、声音以及 Java 应用小程序、ActiveX 控件或其他小型软件程序，用户在链上点击便可激活它们使之执行。用户可以浏览一个网页，也可以从某个 FTP 站点下载文件，并通过使用链接到万维网网页的电子邮件发送消息。万维网是 Timothy Berners-Lee 于 1989 年为欧洲粒子物理实验室(CERN)开发的。缩略为 WWW。也称为 w³、W3、Web。参阅 ActiveX controls HTML HTTP HTTP server (第 2 个释义) Java applet URL。

World Wide Web Consortium *n.* **万维网联盟**

See(见) W3C.

worm *n.* **蠕虫(病毒程序)**

A program that propagates itself across computers, usually by creating copies of itself in each computer's memory. A worm might duplicate itself in one computer so often that it causes the computer to crash. Sometimes written in separate segments, a worm is introduced surreptitiously into a host system either as a prank or with the intent of damaging or destroying information. *See also* bacterium Internet Worm Trojan horse virus.

一种在计算机之间传播的程序，通常在每台计算机的内存中建立自身的副本。蠕虫可以在一台计算机中频繁地复制自身，导致计算机崩溃。蠕虫有时以分段方式写成，秘密地侵入主机，以开玩笑为目的或有意地破坏或消除信息。参阅 bacterium Internet Worm Trojan horse virus。

WORM *n.* **一写多读光碟[盘]**

Acronym for write once, read many. A type of optical disc that can be read and reread but cannot be altered after it has been recorded. WORMs are highcapacity storage devices. Because they cannot be erased and rerecorded, they are suited to storing archives and other large bodies of unchanging information. *See also* compact disc. 为 write once, read many 的缩略语。光盘的一种类型，记录数据后，可以反复读出，但不能改动。WORM 是一种大容量存储装置。由于它上面的数据不能擦除或改写，因此只适合于存储归档文件和大量不需改变的信息。参阅 compact disc。

WOSA *n.* **Windows 开放服务体系结构**

Acronym for Windows Open Services Architecture, also known as Windows Open System Architecture. A set of application programming interfaces from Microsoft that is intended to enable Windows-based applications from different vendors to communicate with each other, such as over a network. The interfaces within the WOSA standard include Open Database Connectivity (ODBC), the Messaging Application Programming Interface (MAPI), the Telephony Application Programming Interface (TAPI), Windows Sockets (Winsock), and Microsoft Remote Procedure Calls (RPC). *See also* MAPI ODBC remote procedure call TAPI Winsock. 为 Windows Open Services Architecture 的缩略语，也被称作 Windows Open System Architecture，微软公司推出的一组应用程序编程接口，使得来自不同厂商的、基于 Windows 系统的应用程序能够经过网络互相通信。WOSA 标准中的接口包括开放数据库连通性(ODBC)、消息传递应用程序编程接口(MAPI)、电话应用程序编程接口(TAPI)、Windows 系统套接字(Winsock)以及微软远程过程调用(RPC)。参阅 MAPI ODBC remote procedure call TAPI Winsock。

.wp *n.* **.wp 文件扩展名**

A file extension used to identify files formatted for the WordPerfect word processor. 用来标识使用 WordPerfect 字处理程序的文件格式的一个文件扩展名。

WP *n.* **字处理(技术)**

See(见) word processing.

WPS *n.* **Workplace 命令解释程序**

See(见) Workplace Shell.

WRAM *n.* **视窗随机读写存储器**

Acronym for window random access memory. A type of RAM used in video adapters. Like video RAM (VRAM), WRAM allows the screen to be repainted while a graphical image is being written, but WRAM is faster. *Compare* video RAM. 为 window random access memory 的缩略语。用于视频适配器的一类随机读写存储器。与视频 RAM(VRAM)相似，WRAM 也允许在图形化图像写入时对屏幕刷新，但速度更快。比较 video RAM。

wrap around *vb.* **【动】绕回**

To continue movement, as with the cursor or a search operation, to the beginning or to a new starting point rather than stopping when the end of a series is reached. For example, the screen cursor might wrap around to the first column of the next line rather than stopping when it reaches the last column of the current line. Likewise, a program starting a search or replace operation in the middle of a document might be instructed to wrap around to the beginning rather than stop when it reaches the end of the document. 光标或检索操作的持续进行，当到达一个序列的末尾时，便移动到开头或新的起点而不是停止下来。例如，屏幕光标到达当前行最后一列时，不是停下来，而是绕回到下一行的第一列。同样，程序在一个文档中间开始检索或替换操作，当其到达文档结尾时不停止执行，而是绕回到文档开头。

wrapper *n.* **对象包装程序**

In the Java programming language, an object that encapsulates and delegates to another object with the aim of altering its behavior or interface. *See also* Java object. Java 编程语言中的一种对象，为了改变本身的行为和接口，将自己封装成(并委托给)另一个对象。参阅 Java object。

.wri *n.* **.wri 文件格式**

The file format that identifies document files in the Microsoft Write format. 标识微软公司书写格式文档的文件格式。

wrist support *n.* **腕托，腕支撑**

A device placed in front of a computer keyboard to support the wrists in an ergonomically neutral position, thereby safeguarding against repetitive strain injuries, such as carpal tunnel syndrome. *Also called*: wrist rest. *See also* carpal tunnel syndrome repetitive strain injury. 安装在计算机前部的一种装置，用于支撑腕部使之处于一个比较舒适的位置，从而保护腕部免受因反复用力而造成的腕管综合症等的损伤。也称为 wrist rest。参阅 carpal tunnel syndrome repetitive strain injury。

write¹ *n.* 写

A transfer of information to a storage device, such as a disk, or to an output device, such as a monitor or a printer. For example, a disk write means that information is transferred from memory to storage on disk. *See also* output¹. *Compare* read¹. 向存储装置(如磁盘)或向输出装置(如监视器、打印机)进行的信息传送。例如,写磁盘的意思是将信息从内存传出写到磁盘上存储 参阅 output¹。比较 read¹。

write² *vb.* 【动】写

To transfer information either to a storage device, such as a disk, or to an output device, such as a monitor or a printer. Writing is the means by which a computer provides the results of processing. A computer can also be said to write to the screen when it displays information on the monitor. *See also* output¹. *Compare* read¹. 向存储装置(如磁盘)或向输出装置(如监视器、打印机)传送信息。写操作是计算机向用户提供处理结果的手段。当计算机将信息显示到监视器上时,也可以说是写到屏幕上。参阅 output¹。比较 read¹

write access *n.* 写入(权限)

A privilege on a computer system that allows a user to save, change, or delete stored data. Write access is usually set by the system administrator for a networked or server system and by the owner of the computer for a stand-alone machine. *See also* access privileges. 计算机系统允许用户保存、改变或删除已存储数据的一种特权。联网系统或服务器系统的写入权限通常由系统管理员设置,而独立的单机则由计算机拥有者设置。参阅 access privileges。

write-back cache *n.* 回写式高速缓存

A type of cache with the following feature: when changes are made to cached data, they are not simultaneously made to the original data as well. Instead, the changed data is marked, and the original data is updated when the cached data is deallocated. A write-back cache can perform more quickly than a write-through cache. But in some contexts, differences between cached and original data could lead to problems, and write-through caches must be used. *See also* cache. *Compare* write-through cache. 具有如下特性的一种高速缓存:当高速缓存数据改变时,原数据并不同时改变,而只是将被改变数据做上标记,待到高速缓存数据重新分配时再修正原数据。相反地,在直写式高速缓存中,当高速缓存数据改变时,原数据副本也同时改变。回写式高速缓存的操作速度比直写式高速缓存更快。但在某些情况下,高速缓存与原数据之间的差异会导致问题,这时就必须使用直写式高速缓存。参阅 cache。比较 write through cache。

write-behind cache *n.* 后写式高速缓存

A form of temporary storage in which data is held, or cached, for a short time in memory before being written on disk for permanent storage. Caching improves system performance in general by reducing the number of times the computer must go through the relatively slow process of reading from and writing to disk. *See also* CPU cache disk cache. 在数据写入磁盘以便永久存储之前,短时间地在内存中保存或缓存数据的一种临时性存储器。高速缓存总的说来能改善系统性能,因为减少了计算机必须通过相对较慢的读盘和写盘过程的次数。参阅 CPU cache disk cache。

write cache *n.* 写高速缓存

See(见) write-behind cache.

write error *n.* 写错误

An error encountered while a computer is in the process of transferring information from memory to storage or to another output device. *Compare* read error. 计算机从内存传送信息到外存或其他输出设备过程中遇到的错误。比较 read error.

write mode *n.* 写模式

In computer operation, the state in which a program can write (record) information in a file. In write mode, the program is permitted to make changes to existing information. *Compare* read-only. 在计算机操作中,某个程序可以将信息写入(或记录到)某个文件的状态。在写模式下,允许该程序对现存信息进行改变。比较 read-only。

write protect *vb.* 【动】写保护

To prevent the writing (recording) of information, usually on a disk. Either a floppy disk or an individual file on a floppy disk or a hard disk can

W

be write protected (though not necessarily infallibly). *See also* write-protect notch. 防止在磁盘上写入(或记录)信息。软盘可以被写保护,软盘或硬盘上的个别文件也可以被写保护,但不完全保证有效。参阅 write-protect notch。

write-protect notch *n.* 写保护缺口

A small opening in the jacket of a floppy disk that can be used to make the disk unwritable. On a 5.25-inch floppy disk, the write-protect notch is a rectangular hole on the edge of the disk jacket. When this notch is covered, a computer can read from the disk but cannot record new information on it. On 3.5-inch microfloppy disks that are enclosed in plastic shells, the writeprotect notch is an opening in a corner. When the sliding tab in this opening is moved to uncover a small hole, the disk is protected and cannot be written to. *Also called*: write-protect tab. *See also* write[2]. 软盘外套上的一个小开口,可以使该软盘成为不可写的。在 5.25 英寸软盘上,写保护缺口是软盘外套边缘上的一个矩形孔。当这个缺口被盖住时,计算机可以从盘上读信息,但不能在上面记录新的信息。在封装到塑料外壳中的 3.5 英寸软盘上,写保护缺口是角落上的一个开口。当在开口中移动滑块,打开一个小孔时,该软盘处于写保护状态,不能写入。也称为 write-protect tab。参阅 write[2]。

write-protect tab *n.* 写保护标签

See(见) write-protect notch.

write-through cache *n.* 直写式高速缓存

A type of cache in which changes made to cached data are simultaneously made in the original copy, rather than being marked for later updating. A write-through cache, though not as fast as a writeback cache, is needed in situations where problems would occur if both the original and cached data did not match. *Compare* write-back cache. 一种高速缓存,其功能是,当缓存中数据发生变化时,其对应的原始数据也同时发生改变,而不是被做上标记等待以后更新。这种缓存虽然没有回写式缓存快,但是可用于当原始数据与缓存中数据不同而引发问题的情况。比较 write back cache。

.wrl *n.* .wrl 文件扩展名

File extension required for saving all Virtual Reality Modeling Language (VRML) documents; for example, cube.wrl. *See also* VRML. 保存所有虚拟现实建模语言(VRML)文档所需的文件扩展名,例如 cube.wrl。参阅 VRML。

WSDL *n.* 网上服务(系统)描述语言,Web 服务描述语言

Acronym for Web Services Description Language. An XML format developed to allow for better interoperability among Web services and development tools. WSDL describes network services as collections of communication endpoints capable of exchanging messages and is extensible to allow description of endpoints and their messages regardless of what message formats or network protocols are used to communicate. 为 Web Services Description Language 的缩略语。一种从 XML 格式发展而来的语言,是为了更好地在 Web 服务和开发工具间协同工作。WSDL 将网络服务描述为具有交换能力的各种通信端点的集合,它可以扩展并允许描述端点和它们的消息,无论它们使用何种网络协议或者信息格式进行通信。

WSS *n.* 万维网存储系统

See(见) Web Storage System.

WTLS *n.* 无线运输层安全(性,协议)

Acronym for Wireless Transport Layer Security. A security protocol that provides encryption and authentication services for the Wireless Application Protocol (WAP). The WTLS layer uses data integrity, authentication, and encryption mechanisms to provide end-to-end security and privacy for wireless transactions. WTLS is based on Transport Layer Security (TLS), a Secure Socket Layer equivalent used with Internet applications. *See also* Wireless Application Protocol. 为 Wireless Transport Layer Security 的缩略语。一种安全协议,为无线应用协议(WAP)提供加密和鉴别服务。无线运输层安全协议使用数据完整性、鉴别和加密机制来提供端至端的无线事务处理的私密性和安全性。无线运输层安全协议是基于运输层安全(TLS)协议的,TLS 则是一种与因特网应用系统一起使用的安全套接层的等价协议。参阅 Wireless Application Protocol。

WWW *n.* 万维网

See(见) World Wide Web.

WYSBYGI *adj.* 【修】所见先所得，预览

Acronym for What You See Before You Get It. Providing a preview of the effects of the changes the user has selected before the changes are finally applied. For example, a dialog box in a word processing program might display a sample of the font a user has chosen before the font is actually changed in the document. The user can cancel any changes after previewing them, and the document will be unaffected. *See also* WYSIWYG. 为 What You See Before You Get It 的缩略语。在最终应用之前，对用户选择的变化效果提供预览。例如，字处理程序中的对话框可能会显示用户选择的样例字型，而文档中的字型实际上还没有改变。预览之后，用户可以取消任何变化，对文档没有影响。参阅 WYSIWYG。

WYSIWYG *adj.* 【修】所见即所得

Acronym for What You See Is What You Get, pronounced "wizzywig." Allowing a user to view a document as it will appear in the final product, and to directly edit the text, graphics, or other elements within that view. A WYSIWYG language is often easier to use than a markup language, which provides no immediate visual feedback regarding the changes being made. *Compare* markup language. 为 What You See Is What You Get 的缩略语，发作"wizzywig"音。允许用户观察一个文档，就像最终产品一样，并对视窗内的文本、图形或其他元素直接进行编辑。所见即所得语言通常比置标语言更容易使用，后者不能提供关于文档变化的立即视觉反馈。比较 markup language。

X

X10 *n.* **X10 协议**

A popular communications protocol for powerline carrier (PLC) systems that uses existing electrical wiring in a home or building for home networking. X10 uses RF signals to communicate between transmitters and receivers. *See also* home automation home network powerline carrier system. 电力线载波(PLC)系统中广泛采用的一种通信协议,PLC 系统使用家庭或建筑物中已有的电线进行家庭联网。X10 使用射频信号在各种发射机和接收机间进行通信。参阅 home automation home network powerline carrier system。

X.200 *n.* **X.200 标准**

See(见) X series.

X.25 *n.* **X.25 标准**

A recommendation published by the ITU-T (formerly CCITT) international communications standards organization that defines the connection between a terminal and a packet-switching network. X.25 incorporates three definitions: the electrical connection between the terminal and the network, the transmission or link-access protocol, and the implementation of virtual circuits between network users. Taken together, these definitions specify a synchronous, full-duplex terminal-to network connection. Packet format, error control, and other features are equivalent to portions of the HDLC (High-level Data Link Control) protocol defined by the International Organization for Standardization (ISO). *See also* CCITT X series HDLC packet switching virtual circuit. 一种由国际电信联盟(ITU-T,前称为 CCITT)国际通信标准化组织发布的网络建议标准,定义了终端与分组交换网之间的连接。X.25 包含了 3 个规定:终端与网络之间电气连接规程;传输或链路访问协议;网络用户间的虚拟线路的实现规程。总的说这些规定指明了同步全双工终端到网络的连接规程。分组(即 X.25 的数据包)格式、差错控制以及其他特性与国际标准化组织(ISO)定义的 HDLC(高级数据链路控制)协议部分大体相同。参阅 CCITT X series HDLC packet switching virtual circuit。

X3D *n.* **三维 XML 语言(规范)**

Acronym for 3D XML. An XML-based 3-D graphics specification incorporating the behavior capabilities of the Virtual Reality Modeling Language (VRML). X3D is compatible with existing VRML content and tools and supports full integration with other XML-based technologies. The X3D specification was developed and administered by the Web 3D Consortium. 为 3D XML 的缩略语。一种基于 XML 的三维图形规范,具有虚拟现实建模语言(VRML)的行为能力。X3D 与已存在的 VRML 内容和工具兼容,并且它支持与其他基于 XML 的技术进行全面整合。X3D 规范是由 Web 3D 协会开发和执行的。

X.400 *n.* **X.400 标准**

See(见) X series.

X.445 *n.* **X.445 标准**

See(见) X series.

X.500 *n.* **X.500 标准**

See(见) X series.

X.509 *n.* **X.509 标准**

See(见) X series.

X.75 *n.* **X.75 标准**

See(见) X series.

x86 *n.* **x86 计算机**

Any computer based on an 8086, 80286, 80386,

80486, or Pentium microprocessor. 任何基于8086、80286、80386、80486或奔腾微处理器的计算机。

x-axis *n.* **x轴**

The horizontal reference line on a grid, chart, or graph that has horizontal and vertical dimensions. *See also* Cartesian coordinates. 网格、图表或有纵横坐标的图形中的水平参考线。参阅 Cartesian coordinates。

Xbase *n.* **Xbase语言**

A generic name for a family of database languages based on dBASE, a copyrighted product of the Ashton-Tate Corporation. Xbase languages have since developed characteristics of their own and are now only partly compatible with the dBASE family. Xbase primarily refers to three different file types (.dbf,. dbt, and. ndx). *Also called*: xBase, xbase, XBase. 一种基于 Ashton-Tate 公司的 dBASE 而发布的一系列数据库语言的通用名称。Xbase 语言一直以自己的特色开发，只在一定的程度上与 dBASE 系列语言兼容。Xbase 语言引用了三种不同的文件类型(.dbf、.dbt 和 .ndx)。也称为 xBase, xbase, XBase。

Xbox *n.* **视频游戏机**

A video game console developed by Microsoft Corporation and released in 2001. Powered by an Intel 733-MHz processor, the Xbox delivers increased graphics capability over previously released game consoles and provides extensive storage capacity for gaming information. Peripherals plug into four game controller ports. An Ethernet port enables online gaming via a broadband connection. *See also* computer game console game GameCube PlayStation. *Compare* Dreamcast. 由微软公司在2001年发布的一种视频游戏机(控制器)。由 Intel 733-MHz 处理器提供高性能，这种游戏机提供了比以前发布的游戏机(控制器)增强了的图片处理功能，并且为游戏信息提供了超大的存储空间。外部设备接插在四个游戏控制器接口上，一个以太网接口使得可以通过宽带连接进行在线游戏。参阅 computer game console game GameCube PlayStation。比较 Dreamcast。

X button *n.* **关闭按钮**

See(见) close button.

XCMD *n.* **外部命令**

Short for external command. An external code resource used in HyperCard, a hypermedia program developed for the Macintosh. *See also* HyperCard, XFCN. 为 external command 的缩写。一种外部代码源，用在为 Apple 公司 Macintosh 系统开发的超媒体程序 Hypercard 中。参阅 HyperCard, XFCN.

X Consortium *n.* **X财团**

The body, composed of several hardware firms, that governed the standards for the X Window System. The Open Group's X Project Team now has responsibility for the X Window System. *See also* X Window System. 由若干个硬件厂商组成的一个实体，它控制着 X Windows System 系统的标准。现在由开放组织的 X 项目工程小组负责 X Windows System 系统。参阅 X Window System.

xDSL *n.* **某种数字用户线路技术**

An umbrella term for all of the digital subscriber line (DSL) technologies, which use a variety of modulation schemes to pack data onto copper wires. The *x* is a placeholder for the first or first two letters of a member technology, which might be ADSL, HDSL, IDSL, RADSL, or SDSL. *See also* DSL. 一种为所有数字用户线路(DSL)技术的综合术语，用于使用一系列的调制模式将数据打包并通过铜线传输。此处 x 代表这一类技术的开头第一个或前两个字母的占位符，这些技术可能是 ADSL、HDSL、IDSL、RADSL 或 SDSL。参阅 DSL。

XENIX *n.* **XENIX操作系统**

A version of UNIX that was originally adapted by Microsoft for Intel-based personal computers. Although it has been sold by many vendors, including Microsoft, Intel, and the Santa Cruz Operation (SCO), it has become principally identified with SCO. *See also* UNIX. 微软公司最初使用于个人计算机(以 Intel 公司的微处理器作为 CPU)的 UNIX 版本。虽然许多供应商(包括微软、Intel 和 Santa Cruz Operation (SCO))都在销售该操作系统，但它已成为 SCO 的主要标志了。参阅 UNIX。

xerography *n.* **静电印刷术**

X

See(见) electrophotography.

Xerox Network System *n.* 施乐网络系统

See(见) XNS.

Xerox PARC *n.* 施乐公司 Palo Alto 研究中心

Short for **Xerox Palo Alto Research Center**. Xerox's research and development facility in Palo Alto, California. Xerox PARC is the birthplace of such innovations as the local area network (LAN), the laser printer, and the graphical user interface (GUI). 为 **Xerox Palo Alto Research Center** 的缩写。位于加利福尼亚州 Palo Alto 的施乐公司的研究开发机构。Xerox PARC 是局域网(LAN)、激光打印机、图形用户界面(GUI)等发明的发源地。

XFCN *n.* 外部函数

Short for **external function**. An external code resource that returns a value after it has completed executing. XFCNs are used in HyperCard, a hypermedia program developed for the Macintosh. *See also* HyperCard XCMD. 为 external function 的缩写。一种外部代码源,可以在成功执行结束后返回一个值。外部函数用在为 Apple 公司 Macintosh 系统开发的超媒体程序 HyperCard 中。参阅 HyperCard XCMD。

XFDL *n.* 可扩充表单描述语言

Short for **Extensible Forms Description Language**, a document description language introduced and submitted to the World Wide Web Committee in 1998 by the Canadian Internet forms company UWI.Com. XFDL is an XML-based language for describing complex forms, such as legal and government documents. It is designed to allow for interactivity yet remain consistent with Internet standards. 为 **Extensible Forms Description Language** 的缩写。一种文件描述语言,由加拿大因特网表单公司(UWI.Com)于 1998 年提出和提交万维网联盟审议。XFDL 基于 XML 语言用来描述诸如法律和政府文件之类的复杂表单。它被设计用于交互性,但也和因特网标准保持一致。

XGA *n.* 扩展图形阵列

See(见) Extended Graphics Array.

x-height *n.* x 高度

In typography, the height of the lowercase letter x in a particular font. The x-height thus represents the height of the body only of a lowercase letter, excluding ascenders (such as the top of the letter b) and descenders (such as the tail on the letter g). *See also* ascender descender. 在凸版印刷技术中,一种特定的字型中小写字母 x 的高度。该 x 高度就是表示小写字母主体部分的高度,不包括上伸部分(如字母 b 的顶部)和下伸部分(如字母 g 的尾部)。参阅 ascender descender。

XHTML *n.* 可扩展超文本置标语言

Short for **Extensible Hypertext Markup Language**. A markup language incorporating elements of HTML and XML. Web sites designed using XHTML can be more readily displayed on handheld computers and digital phones equipped with microbrowsers. XHTML was released for comments by the World Wide Web Consortium (W3C) in September 1999. *See also* HTML microbrowser XML.

为 **Extensible Hypertext Markup Language** 的缩写。一种综合了 HTML 和 XML 语言的置标语言。使用 XHTML 语言设计的网站更容易输出显示信息到装有微浏览器的手持计算机和数字电话上。XHTML 是由万维网联盟(W3C)在 1999 年 9 月发布解释的。参阅 HTML microbrowser XML。

XIP *n.* 本处立即执行规范

See(见) execute in place.

XLANG *n.* LANG 派生语言

A derivative XML language that describes the logical sequencing of business processes, as well as the implementation of the business process by using various application services. 一种由 XML 派生出来的语言,描述业务处理步骤的逻辑次序,也可以描述通过使用各种应用(系统)服务(程序)来实现这些业务处理。

XLink *n.* Xlink 语言

An XML language that provides a set of attributes that are used to create links between resources. XLink provides complex extended linking, link behavior, and management capabilities. XLink is able to describe links that connect sets of resources, point to multiple targets, or serve multiple roles within an XML document. 一种 XML 语言,提供一套用于在各资源间创建链接的属性。Xlink 提供复杂的扩展链接技术、链接行为和管理

能力。Xlink 能描述种种"连接各种资源组的"连接(关系),能指向多个目标或能在 XML 文档中扮演多个角色。

XLL *n.* 可扩展链接语言

Acronym for eXtensible Linking Language. Broad term intended to denote the family of XML linking/pointing/ addressing languages, which include XLink, XPointer, and XPath. 为 eXtensible Linking Language 的缩略语。本意表示 XML 链接-指针-寻址语言家族的总称,包括 Xlink、Xpointer 和 Xpath 等语言。

XMI *n.* XML 元数据交换格式;XMI 总线

1. Acronym for XML Metadata Interchange Format. An object-based model for exchanging program data across the Internet. XMI is sponsored by IBM, Unisys, and others and was submitted as a proposed standard to the Object Management Group (OMG); it is now one of OMG's recommended technologies. XMI is designed to allow for storing and sharing programming information and exchanging data among tools, applications, and storage locations through a network or the Internet so that software developers can collaborate on applications, even if they are not all using the same development tools. 为 XML Metadata Interchange Format 的缩略语。一种基于对象的模型,用于在因特网上交换程序数据。它由 IBM 公司、优利公司和其他一些公司发起并作为一个建议标准提交给对象管理组织(OMG);现在它已成为 OMG 的推荐技术之一。它被设计用于通过网络和因特网在开发工具、应用系统和存储位置间进行存储和共享编程信息以及交换数据,以便软件开发者可以在应用系统中合作开发,即使他们在使用不同的开发工具时也会如此。

2. As XMI *bus*, a 64-bit parallel bus supported on certain DEC and Alpha- Server processors. An XMI bus is capable of transferring data, exclusive of addressing overhead, at 100 Mbps. 指 XMI 总线,一种支持特定 DEC 公司和阿尔法服务器处理器的 64 位并行总线。它能以 100 兆位每秒的速率传输除去地址包的数据。

XML *n.* 可扩展置标语言

Acronym for eXtensible Markup Language, a condensed form of SGML (Standard Generalized Markup Language). XML lets Web developers and designers create customized tags that offer greater flexibility in organizing and presenting information than is possible with the older HTML document coding system. XML is defined as a language standard published by the W3C and supported by the industry. *See also* SGML. 为 eXtensible Markup Language 的缩略语。一种 SGML(标准通用置标语言)的浓缩形式。它使得万维网开发者和设计者创立客户化的标记,在组织和表现信息时,比旧有 HTML 文档代码系统更具灵活性。XML 语言是由 W3C 推出的一种语言标准,并为计算机业界所支持。参阅 SGML。

XML attribute *n.* 可扩展置标语言属性

Information added to a tag to provide more information about the tag, such as < ingredient quantity = "2" units = "cups" > flour< /ingredient>. 加到标记上以提供更多有关该标记内容的信息,例如 < ingredient quantity="2" units = "cups" > flour< /ingredient>。

XML element *n.* 可扩展置标语言元素

Information delimited by a start tag and an end tag in an eXtensible Markup Language (XML) document. An example would be <Lastname> Davalio</LastName>. 在 XML(可扩展置标语言)文档中,由开始标记和结束标记所界定的信息,例子应是 < Lastname> Davalio</LastName>。

XML entities *n.* 可扩展置标语言实体(组)

Combinations of characters and symbols that replace other characters when an XML document is parsed, usually those that have other meanings in XML. For example, < represents the < symbol, which is also the opening bracket for a tag. 当分析 XML 文档时用于替换其他字符(组)(在 XML 中它们通常有其他的含义)的各种字符和符号的组合。例如,< 表示 < 符号,这也是某个标记的左方括号。

XML Metadata Interchange Format *n.* XML 元数据交换格式

See(见) XMI (第 1 个释义).

XML-RPC *n.* XML-远程过程调用(程序)

Acronym for eXtensible Markup Language-Remote

Procedure Call. A set of XML-based implementations that allows cross-platform and cross-programming language procedure calls over the Internet. XML-RPC permits complex data structures to be transmitted, processed, and returned between different operating systems running in different environments. 为 eXtensible Markup Language- Remote Procedure Call 的缩略语。一种基于 XML 的执行程序的集合，允许在因特网上进行跨平台和跨程序语言的过程调用。XML-RPC 允许运行在不同环境中的不同的操作系统之间传送、处理和返回复杂的数据结构。

XML Schema *n.* **XML 模式**

A specification providing a common base for data description and validation in XML environments. XML schema replaces Document Type Definition (DTD) by defining a greater set of data types with more explicit data descriptions. XML schema has been developed as an open, vendor-neutral format to enhance information exchange and e-commerce over the Internet. It is also a standard for the description and encoding of data. 一种在 XML 环境中为数据描述和确认提供通用基础的规范。XML 模式通过定义更多数据类型将文档类型定义(DTD)由更直接的数据描述取代。XML 模式是作为一个公开的、与销售商中立的格式被开发的，以增强因特网中的信息交流和电子商务。它也是数据描述和编码的一个标准。

XML Schema Description Language *n.* **XML 模式描述语言**

See(见) XSDL.

XML stylesheet *n.* **XML 式样单**

Contains formatting rules that are applied to an XML file referencing the stylesheet. The standard set of rules for XML stylesheets is the Extensible Stylesheet Language (XSL). *See also* XSL. 应用到一个 XML 文件、内含各种格式化规则的表，XML 文件通过引用这种表来使用这些规则。XML 风格表的标准规则是可扩展风格语言(XSL)。参阅 XSL。

XML Web services *n.* **XML 网络服务**

Units of application logic providing data and services to other applications. Applications access XML Web services via standard Web protocols and data formats such as HTTP, XML, and SOAP, independent of how each XML Web service is implemented. XML Web services combine the best aspects of componentbased development and the Web and are a cornerstone of the Microsoft .NET programming model. 各种提供数据和服务给其他应用程序的应用逻辑单位。应用程序通过标准网络协议和数据格式(如 HTTP、XML 和 SOAP)以及独立于每个 XML 网络服务的实现来访问 XML 网络服务。XML 网络服务将组件并发的最好方面与 Web 结合起来，它是 Microsoft .NET 程序模型的基础。

Xmodem *n.* **Xmodem 协议**

A file transfer protocol used in asynchronous communications that transfers information in blocks of 128 bytes. 一种异步通信中使用的文件传输协议，该协议将数据以 128 字节为一块进行传送。

Xmodem 1K *n.* **Xmodem 1K 协议**

A version of the Xmodem file transfer protocol designed for larger, longer-distance file transfers. Xmodem 1K transmits information in 1-kilobyte (1024- byte) blocks and uses a more reliable form of error checking. *See also* Xmodem. 为远距离传输大型文件而设计的 Xmodem 文件传输协议的一个版本。该协议将数据以 1KB(1024 字节)为一块进行传输，并使用更为可靠的错误校验形式。参阅 Xmodem。

Xmodem-CRC *n.* **Xmodem 循环冗余校验码协议**

An enhanced version of the Xmodem file transfer protocol that incorporates a 2-byte cyclical redundancy check (CRC) to detect transmission errors. *See also* CRC. 一种 Xmodem 文件传输协议的增强型版本，该协议使用 2 字节的循环冗余校验码(CRC)来检测传输错误。参阅 CRC。

XMS *n.* **扩展内存规范**

See(见) extended memory specification.

XMT *n.* **发送(信号)**

Short for **transmit**. A signal used in serial communications. 为 transmit 的缩写。一种用于串行通信中的信号。

XNS *n.* **施乐网络系统**

Acronym for **X**erox **N**etwork **S**ystem. A set of protocols assigned to five numbered layers (0 through 4) that form a suite designed to handle

packaging and delivery of network transmissions.

为 Xerox Network System 的缩略语。一套协议，为在网络上传递处理打包和传递的一套形式而指定 5 个数字表示层(0 至 4)。

XON/XOFF *n.* **异步传输协议**

An asynchronous communications protocol in which the receiving device or computer uses special characters to control the flow of data from the transmitting device or computer. When the receiving computer cannot continue to receive data, it transmits an XOFF control character that tells the sender to stop transmitting; when transmission can resume, the computer signals the sender with an XON character. *Also called*: software handshake. *See also* handshake. 一种异步通信协议。按照这种协议，接收设备或计算机使用专用字符串来控制从发送设备或计算机传过来的数据流。当接收计算机不能继续接收数据(缓冲区已满)时，它就发送一个 XOFF 控制字符，告诉发送方停止发送；当传输可以进行时，该计算机就向发送方传送 XON 字符作为“现在可以发送”的信号。也称为 software handshake。参阅 handshake。

XOR *n.* **异或**

See(见) exclusive OR.

XOR encryption *n.* **XOR 加密(法)**

Short for Exclusive-**OR encryption**. A simple encryption scheme using the "exclusive-or" concept, in which a decision is based on only one of two conditions being met. Using a provided key, XOR encryption performs an exclusive-or process on each byte of data to be encrypted. Because XOR encryption is not a strong security tool used alone, it is typically used as an additional level of security for Internet transmission of sensitive information.

为 Exclusive-**OR encryption** 的缩写。一种简单的利用“异或”概念的加密方案，按照这种方法，决策仅仅取决于两个条件中的一个被满足。使用所提供的密钥，XOR 加密法在被加密的数据的每个字节进行“异或”操作。由于 XOR 加密法并不是单独使用的非常安全的工具，它最典型地是用作因特网上敏感信息传输时进行加密的附加方法。

XPath *n.* **Xpath 语言**

An XML language for addressing items in an XML document by specifying a path through the document structure. XPath is used by XPointer and XSLT to locate and identify XML document data. XPath is also considered a query language complement to XQuery. XPath is more supported than XQuery even though there is no approved standard yet for either. *See also* XPointer. 一种通过指定文档结构路径的方法在 XML 文档中标注各项的 XML 语言。XPointer 和 XSLT 语言使用 XPath 来定位和标识 XML 文档数据。XPath 也被看作是 XQuery 查询语言的补充。即使在 XPath 和 XQuery 都没有认可的标准的情况下，XPath 也获得了更多的支持。参阅 XPointer。

XPointer *n.* **Xpointer 语言**

An XML language used to locate data within an XML document based on data property descriptions, such as attributes, location, and content. XPointer references the internal structure of a document, allowing links to be made to occurrences of a word, character set, content attribute, or other element, rather than to a specific point within the document. *See also* XPath. 一种 XML 语言，用来在基于数据性质描述的 XML 文档中定位数据，比如属性、位置和内容等。XPointer 参考文档的内部结构允许创建与某个词、字符集、内容属性或其他元素的取值进行链接，而不是与文档中一个特别的点进行链接。参阅 XPath。

XQuery *n.* **Xquery(可扩展)查询语言**

Short for e**X**tensible **Query** Language. Designed to be a functional query language that is broadly applicable to a variety of XML data types derived from Quilt, XPath, and XQL. Both Ipedo and Software AG implement their own versions of the W3C's proposed specification for the XQuery language. *Also called*: XML Query, XQL. 为 e**X**tensible **Query** Language 的缩写。一种专门设计的功能查询语言，广泛应用于各种从 Quilt、Xpath 和 XQL 派生来的 XML 数据类型。Ipedo 和 Software AG 公司开发了他们自己的符合 W3C 提议规范的 XQuery 语言版本。也称为 XML Query，XQL。

XSD *n.* **可扩展模式规定**

Acronym for e**X**tensible **S**chema **D**efinition. A

prefix used by convention to indicate a W3C schema namespace. 为 eXtensible Schema Definition 的缩略语。一种用于指明 W3C(万维网联盟)模式命名空间的前缀。

XSDL *n.* **XML 模式描述语言**

Acronym for XML Schema Description Language. A World Wide Web Consortium (W3C) recommendation for representing XML structure. XSDL is capable of describing complex XML-based data structures, and provides options not available with Document Type Definitions (DTDs), including namespace support, XML datatypes, and improved extensibility and data type support. 为 XML Schema Description Language 的缩略语。一种由万维网联盟(W3C)推荐用于表示 XML 结构的语言。XSDL 能够描述复杂的基于 XML 的数据结构,并提供在各种文档类型定义(DTD)中没有的选项,包括对命名空间的支持、XML 数据类型和改进的可扩展和数据类型支持。

X series *n.* **X 系列标准**

A set of recommendations adopted by the International Telecommunication Union Telecommunication Standardization Sector (ITU-T), formerly the CCITT, and International Organization for Standardization (ISO) for standardizing equipment and protocols used in both public access and private computer networks. See the table. 由国际电信联盟电信标准化部门(ITU-T)(其前身为 CCITT)和国际标准化组织(ISO)采用的一套推荐标准,为用于公共接入网和专用计算机网中的设备和协议制定标准。参阅本条目的表。

Table X.1 Recommendations in X Series for Network Communications

Recommendation Number	What It Covers
X.25	Interface required to connect a computer to a packet-switched network such as the Internet
X.75	Protocols for connecting two public data networks
X.200	Seven-layer set of protocols known as the ISO/OSI reference model for standardizing computer-to-computer connections
X.400	Format at the ISO/OSI application layer for e-mail messages over various network transports, including Ethernet, X.25, and TCP/IP. Gateways must be used to translate e-mail messages between the X.400 and Internet formats
X.445	Asynchronous Protocol Specification, which governs the transmission of X.400 messages over dial-up telephone lines
X.500	Protocols for client/server systems that maintain and access directories of users and resources in X.400 form
X.509	Digital certificates

表 X.1 网络通信用的 X 系列推荐标准

推荐标准编号	涉及的内容
X.25	将计算机连接到诸如因特网的分组交换网络所需的接口
X.75	连接两个公用数据网的协议
X.200	七层协议的集合,称为标准化计算机到计算机连接的 ISO/OSI 基准模型
X.400	ISO/OSI 应用层上使用的通过多个网络运输的电子邮件报文的格式,包括以太网、X.25 标准和 TCP/IP 协议,必须使用网关来转换"X.400 标准和因特网格式之间"的电子邮件报文
X.445	异步协议规约,控制 X.400 报文通过拨号电话线的传输
X.500	用于各种客户机服务器系统的协议,用 X.400 形式来维护和访问客户目录和资源的目录
X.509	数字证书

XSL *n.* **可扩展式样单语言**

Acronym for Extensible Stylesheet Language. A World Wide Web Consortium (W3C) standard stylesheet language for XML documents. XSL determines how data in an XML document is displayed on the Web. XSL controls what data will be displayed, in what format, and in what type size and style. XSL contains two major extensions: XSL Transformations (XSLT), a language used to convert XML documents to HTML or other document types, and XSL Formatting Objects (XSL-FO), a language for specifying formatting semantics. *See also* XSL-FO XSLT. 为 Extensible Stylesheet Language 的缩略语。一种由万维网联盟(W3C)认定的标准式样单语言,用于编制 XML 文档。用 XSL 可以确定如何在网页上显示 XML 文档中的数据。XSL 可以控制显示哪些数据、用什么格式以及哪种类型的大小和风格。XSL 包含两个主要的扩展(程序包):XSL 转换程序包(XSLT),一种用于把 XML 文档转换为 HTML 或其他文档类型的语言;XSL 格式化对象程序包(XSL-FO),一种用于指明格式化语义(学)的语言。参阅 XSL-FO XSLT。

XSL-FO *n.* **XSL-FO(可扩展式样单语言格式化对象)语言**

Acronym for Extensible Stylesheet Language Formatting Objects. An XML-based markup language for specifying formatting semantics. XSL-FO allows format and style information to be applied to an XML document and can be used with XSLT to produce source documents. *See also* XSL. 为 Extensible Stylesheet Language Formatting Objects 的缩略语。一种基于 XML 的置标语言,用于规范格式语义学。XSL-FO 允许格式和风格信息应用到 XML 文档并与 XSLT 一起使用以产生源文档。参阅 XSL。

XSLT *n.* **XSLT(可扩展式样单语言转换)语言**

Acronym for Extensible Stylesheet Language Transformations. A language used in transforming an existing XML document into a restructured XML document. Formalized as a W3C Recommendation in 1999, XSLT is primarily intended for use as part of XSL. XSL describes the styling of a document in terms of XSLT transformations into an XML document. *See also* XML XSL. 为 Extensible Stylesheet Language Transformations 的缩略语。一种用于将一个已存在的 XML 文档转化为另一个重构的 XML 文档的语言。W3C 在 1999 年正式将 XSLT 作为推荐语言,它主要作为 XSL 的一部分使用。XSL 用 XSLT 转化为另一个 XML 文档的源文档来进行文档风格描述。参阅 XML XSL。

X terminal *n.* **X 终端**

An intelligent display device, connected to an Ethernet network, that performs operations on request from client applications in an X Window System. *See also* Ethernet (definition 1) X Window System. 一种智能显示设备,连接在某段以太网上,按照 X 视窗系统中的客户端应用程序的请求而执行有关的操作。参阅 Ethernet (第 1 个释义) X Window System。

XT keyboard *n.* **XT 键盘**

See(见) PC/XT keyboard.

XUL *n.* **XUL 语言**

A standards-based interface description language that provides a standard way to exchange data describing a program's user interface. XUL balances simplicity, flexibility, and ease of use with precise layout control. XUL was developed by Netscape and Mozilla and is used with XML, CSS, DOM, and HTML. 一种基于各种标准的接口描述语言,通过描述一个程序的用户接口提供一个交换数据的标准方法。XUL 既简单又灵活,并且通过精确的布局控件很容易使用。XUL 由 Netscape 和 Mozilla 公司开发,与 XML、CSS、DOM 和 HTML 一起使用。

X Windows *n.* **X 视窗(系统)**

See(见) X Window System.

X Window System *n.* **X 视窗系统**

A nonproprietary standardized set of display-handling routines, developed at MIT. Most often encountered on UNIX workstations, the X Window System is independent of hardware and operating system. An X Window System client calls on the server, which is located on the user's workstation, to provide a window in which the client can generate a display of text or graphics. *Also called*: X Windows. *See also* X Consortium. 由

麻省理工学院开发的一种显示处理例程的非专利型的标准化程序集。经常可在 UNIX 工作站中遇到，X 视窗系统独立于硬件和操作系统。X 视窗系统客户端程序呼叫位于用户工作站之中的服务系统(实为一个程序)，要求提供一个视窗，以使客户端程序可以在这个视窗里生成图形或显示文本。也称为 X Windows。参阅 X Consortium。

X-Y display *n.* **X-Y 显示**

See(见) vector display.

x-y matrix *n.* **x-y 矩阵**

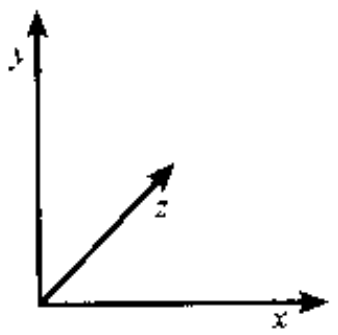
An arrangement of rows and columns with a horizontal (x) axis and a vertical (y) axis. 一种具有一水平(x)轴和一垂直(y)轴的行和列的排列。

x-y plotter *n.* **x-y 绘图仪**

See(见) plotter.

x-y-z coordinate system *n.* **x-y-z[三维]坐标系**

A three-dimensional system of Cartesian coordinates that includes a third (z) axis running perpendicular to the horizontal (x) and vertical (y) axes. The x-y-z coordinate system is used in computer graphics for creating models with length, breadth, and depth. See the illustration. *See also* Cartesian coordinates. 一种三维的笛卡儿坐标系统，其中第三个轴 z 与水平(x)轴和垂直(y)轴皆成直角。x-y-z 坐标系统在计算机图形学中用于生成具有长、宽、高的三维模型。参阅本条目的图例。参阅 Cartesian coordinates。



x-y-z coordinate system

Y

Y2K *n.* **2000 年问题**

See(见) Year 2000 problem.

Y2K BIOS patch card *n.* **Y2K BIOS 补丁卡**

An ISA board that ensures that system calls to the BIOS return the correct year. The BIOS patch card checks the date the BIOS gets from the real-time clock and sends the correct date to whichever application or process requested it. While a BIOS patch card proved effective for most situations once the year 2000 was reached, some applications and processes that work directly with the real-time clock (not an advisable practice) actually received the wrong date on non-Year-2000-compliant PCs.

一种 ISA 卡，用于确保对 BIOS 的系统调用返回正确的年份。这种 BIOS 补丁卡检查 BIOS 从实时时钟得来的日期是否正确，并将正确的日期发送给请求它的应用程序或者进程。对于 2000 年问题，这种卡被证明对大多数的情况都会有效果，尽管如此，在不具备 2000 年问题适应性的 PC 机上，有些直接与实时时钟相关(非推荐方式)的应用程序和进程实际上还会得到错误的日期.

Y2K BIOS test *n.* **2000 年问题 BIOS 测试**

See(见) BIOS test.

Y2K bug *n.* **千年虫**

See(见) Year 2000 problem.

Y2K-compliant *adj.* **【修】Y2K 适应**

See(见) Year 2000 compliant.

Y2K computer bug *n.* **千年虫**

See(见) Year 2000 problem.

Y2K ready *adj.* **【修】2000 年问题准备就绪**

See(见) Year 2000 compliant.

Yahoo! *n.* **雅虎！**

The first major online Web-based directory and search engine for Internet resources, which can be found at http://www.yahoo.com. *See also* search engine (definition 2). 第一个主要的基于 Web 的在线目录和因特网资源的搜索引擎。网址为 http://www.yahoo.com。参阅 *search engine*（第 2 个释义).

Yahoo! Mail *n.* **雅虎电子邮件系统**

A popular Web-based e-mail service provided for free by Yahoo! Inc. *Compare* Hotmail. 一种由雅虎公司免费提供使用的、以万维网为基础的公众电子邮件服务程序[系统]。

Yahoo! Messenger *n.* **雅虎发信程序**

A popular instant-messaging application provided for free by Yahoo! Inc. on a variety of operating systems. *See also* instant messaging. *Compare* AIM ICQ, .NET Messenger Service. 一种由雅虎公司免费提供使用的公众即时发信应用程序，可以运行在不同的操作系统上。参阅 *instant messaging*。比较 *AIM ICQ*、*.NET Messenger Service*。

Yanoff list *n.* **雅诺夫表**

The informal name of the Internet services list created and maintained by Scott Yanoff. The Yanoff list was one of the earliest directories of Internet services and resources. It is located at http://www.spectracom.com/islist/. 由 Scott Yanoff 创建和维护的因特网业务清单的非正式名称。它是因特网服务和资源中最早提供的目录之一。其网络地址是 http://www.spectracom.com/islist/。

y-axis *n.* **y 轴**

The vertical reference line on a grid, chart, or graph that has horizontal and vertical dimensions. *See also* Cartesian coordinates. 具有水平和垂直二维的网格、图表或图形中的垂直参考直线。

参阅 Cartesian coordinates。

YB *n.* 尧(它)字节

See(见) yottabyte.

Year 2000 compliant *adj.* 【修】2000 年适应

The criteria for this varied among companies and organizations; however, a general theme was that software or hardware would make the transition from 1999 to 2000 without producing errors. For a PC, the general thinking was that if the real time clock passed a Year 2000 BIOS test, it was Year 2000 compliant. However, testing the computing environment from end to end, considering the readiness of the operating systems, applications, custom code, data, and system interfaces, was also strongly recommended. 这种适应性的标准随公司和组织的不同而不同,但主要是围绕软件或硬件是否能够顺利地从 1999 年过渡到 2000 年。对于 PC 机,如果实时时钟通过了 2000 年 BIOS 测试,一般就认为它具有两千年适应性。不过,全面测试一下自己的计算环境对用户来说是非常必要的,通过测试可以确认操作系统、应用程序、自定义码、数据以及系统接口等是否对 2000 年问题具有充分的适应能力。

Year 2000 Information and Readiness Disclosure Act *n.* 2000 年问题信息与查找工作就绪草案

A U. S. statute enacted in October 1998 that required U. S. companies to publicly disclose how they were attempting to make their systems or products ready for the year 2000. Many companies made this information available on the World Wide Web. 美国政府于 1998 年 10 月颁布的一项条例,要求其本国公民把对自己的系统或产品所施行的 2000 年问题解决措施实行技术公开。许多公司将此信息发布到万维网上。

Year 2000 problem *n.* 2000 年问题

Prior to January 1, 2000, a potential software problem stemming from the use of two digits (99) rather than four (1999) as year indicators in computer programs. Such programs assumed that 19 preceded every year value, and so could potentially fail or produce incorrect calculations by interpreting the year 2000 (00) as an earlier date than 19×× when the year rolled over into a new century. The use of two-digit year indicators was prevalent in, though not limited to, older programs that had been written when a saving of two bytes (digits) per year value was significant in terms of computer memory. Because the use of two-digit year indicators was widespread, companies, governments, and other organizations took measures on a large scale to prevent the Year 2000 problem from affecting their computing systems. In the end, however, the problem--luckily--proved largely uneventful. 在 2000 年 1 月 1 日以前,计算机程序中由于使用 2 位数字而不是 4 位数字表示年份而可能导致的软件问题。这种程序假定每年年份的前二位数字是 19,所以就可能发生错误或者不正确的计算:2000 年将比 19×× 年早,年份就会回退一个世纪。尽管没有限制,以前用 2 位数字表示年份一直很流行,老的程序为考虑计算机内存都使用 2 位数字来存储年份。由于 2 位数字表示年份的广泛性,各大公司、政府和其他各种组织采取措施大规模地防止 2000 年问题感染计算系统。然而,最后这个问题很幸运地表明没有什么大事。

Year 2000 ready *adj.* 【修】2000 年问题准备就绪

See(见) Year 2000 compliant.

Year 2000 rollover *n.* 2000 年翻转

The moment when the year in a computer system changed from 1999 to 2000. *Also called*: date rollover, millennium transition, rollover, Year 2000 transition. 计算机系统中的年份从 1999 年变为 2000 年的那一瞬间。也称为 date rollover, millennium transition, rollover, Year 2000 transition。

Year 2000 time problem *n.* 2000 年时间问题

See(见) Year 2000 problem.

Year 2000 transition *n.* 2000 年过渡

See(见) Year 2000 rollover.

Yellow Pages *n.* 黄页

1. The former name of a UNIX utility, provided by SunSoft (Sun Microsystems system software), that maintains a central database of names and locations of the resources on a network. The Yellow Pages enables processes on any node to locate resources by name. This utility is now known formally as NIS (Network Information Service).
一种由 Sun Microsystems 系统软件公司提供的

UNIX 应用程序原先的名称，该程序用于维护网络资源上记载名称和位置的中心数据库。黄页使任何网点上的进程可以通过名称来进行资源定位。该应用程序现在正式称为 NIS(网络信息服务程序)。

2. InterNIC Registration Services' database of domain names and their IP addresses. *See also* domain name IP address. InterNIC 域名登记服务数据库及其 IP 地址。参阅 domain name IP address。

3. Any of several Internet business directory services. Some are print publications, some are strictly electronic, and some are both. 因特网上商业目录服务系统中的任何服务程序。有的是印刷的出版物，也有的是严格的电子文件，或者两者兼有。

Yes/No data type *n.* 是否数据类型

A data type used to define database fields that will contain only one of two values, such as Yes or No and True or False. Null values are not allowed. *See also* boolean. 一种用于定义数据库字段的数据类型，其取值只是两种值中的一个，例如是或否，真或假。不允许存在空值(不取值)。参阅 boolean。

Yettie *n.* 耶替士，技术贵族

Short for Young, Entrepreneurial Tech based Twenty-something or Young, Entrepreneurial Technocrat. A person who works in a technology or Internet-related field and who embraces technological change and opportunity. Yettie is intended to be a successor to the older term "yuppie." 为 Young, Entrepreneurial Tech-based Twenty-something(年轻的、以技术发家的 20 岁左右的重要的企业家)或 Young, Entrepreneurial Technocrat(年轻的企业家或专家管理论者)的缩写。这样的一种人：在技术领域或与因特网相关的领域工作，善于顺从技术革新和机遇。"耶替士"是对旧称呼"雅皮士"的新叫法。

YHBT *n.* "你上钩了！"

Acronym for you have been trolled. An expression used in e-mail and newsgroups to indicate that the receiver has taken a deliberately set bait. *See also* troll. 为 you have been trolled 的缩略语。一种在电子邮件和新闻组上使用的表达方式，意指接收方"咬"了故意放置的"饵"。参阅 troll。

YHL *n.* "你上当了！"

Acronym for you have lost. An expression used in e-mail and newsgroups, often following YHBT. *See also* YHBT. 为 you have lost 的缩略语。一种在电子邮件和新闻组上使用的表达方式，常跟在 YHBT 之后。参阅 YHBT。

Ymodem *n.* Ymodem 协议

A variation of the Xmodem file transfer protocol that includes the following enhancements: the ability to transfer information in 1-kilobyte (1024-byte) blocks, the ability to send multiple files (batch file transmission), cyclical redundancy checking (CRC), and the ability to abort transfer by transmitting two CAN (cancel) characters in a row. *See also* CRC Xmodem. Xmodem 文件传输协议的另一个版本，包括以下增加的内容：能以千字节(1024 字节)传输信息、能够发送多文件(批文件传输)、循环冗余校验(CRC)以及通过发出一行两个 CAN(取消符)字符中断传输的能力。参阅 CRC Xmodem。

yocto- *prefix* 【前缀】幺(科托)

A metric prefix meaning 10^{-24} (one septillionth in the U.S. system). 一种公制度量的前缀，表示 10^{-24}(美制中的 10^{24} 分之一)。

yoke *n.* 轭

The part of a CRT (cathode-ray tube) that deflects the electron beam, causing it to strike a specific area on the screen. *Also called*: deflection coils. *See also* CRT. 阴极射线管(CRT)中的一种部件，用来偏转电子束，使其打在屏幕上的某个指定的区域上。也称为 deflection coils。参阅 CRT。

yotta- *prefix* 【前缀】尧(它)

A metric prefix meaning 10^{24} (one septillion in the U.S. system). 一种公制度量的前缀，即 10^{24}(美制中 1000 的 8 次方)。

yottabyte *n.* 尧(它)字节

A unit of measure equal to 2^{80} bytes, or approximately 1 septillion (10^{24}) bytes. When calculated as a multiple of 1000 zettabytes (the next highest unit of measure), a yottabyte is 1,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000 bytes; when calculated as 1024 zettabytes, a yottabyte is

1,208,925,819,614,629,174,706,176 bytes. The prefix *yotta-* is meant to sound like the Greek letter *iota*. *Abbreviation*: YB. 一种度量单位，等于 2^{80} 字节，或大致为 10^{24} 字节。当以 1000 泽(它)字节(紧接其后的最高的度量单位)的若干倍为单位计算的时候，就用尧(它)字节度量，是 1 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 字节；以 1024 泽(它)字节计算时，尧(它)字节等于 1 208 925 819 614 629 174 706 176 字节，前缀 yotta-从字面上听起来像希腊字母 iota。缩写为 YB。

YY *n.* **YY 格式**

The form in which the year part of a date is stored in some, mostly older, computer systems. Before 2000, the possibility existed that computers that used a 2-digit date would incorrectly interpret the year 2000 (year 00) as the year 1900 and disrupt the computer's operation. 某些计算机系统(大多数指老系统)中用于存储日期年份的格式。在 2000 年前，采用 2 位数字年份表示方式的计算机都存在这种可能性：将 2000 年(00 年)错误地翻译为 1900 年而破坏计算机的操作。

YYYY *n.* **YYYY 格式**

Symbolic of providing fully distinguished dates, including 4-digit years. Using 4-digit years was an important step in many Year 2000 remediation programs especially those focused on data. 这种符号表示日期中的年份采用 4 位数字表示法，以确保日期不再发生混乱。这种方法是许多针对 2000 年问题的补丁程序都要实施的重要一步，特别是那些以处理数据为重点的程序。

Z

.z *n.* **.z 文件扩展名**

The file extension identifying a UNIX file compressed using the gzip or compact utility. *See also* gzip.

一种文件扩展名，用来标识使用 gzip 或其他压缩实用程序压缩的 UNIX 文件。参阅 gzip。

.Z *n.* **.Z 文件扩展名**

The file extension for UNIX files that have been compressed using the compress utility. *See also* compress[1]. 一种文件扩展名，用于表示利用压缩实用程序压缩的 UNIX 文件。参阅 compress[1]。

Z39.50 standard *n.* **Z39.50 标准**

A specification for a query language based on SQL (structured query language). It is used by WAIS, among other Internet services, to search for files through the use of keywords and is widely used for remote access to library catalogs. *See also* structured query language, WAIS. 为一种基于 SQL(结构化查询语言)的查询语言而制定的一项规范。在广域信息服务系统(WAIS)及其他因特网服务中使用这个标准，通过使用关键字查找文件，也广泛应用于对库目录的远程访问。参阅 structured query language, WAIS。

Z80 *n.* **Z80 微处理器**

An 8-bit microprocessor from Zilog, a company founded by former Intel engineers. The Z80 has a 16-bit address bus, yielding a 64-kilobyte addressable memory space, and an 8-bit data bus. A descendant of the Intel 8080, it was the favored processor in the days of the CP/M operating system. One of the most popular computers of the early 1980s, the Radio Shack TRS-80, was based on this chip. *See also* CP/M. 由 Zilog 公司(由 Intel 公司原先的一些工程师建立的一家公司)推出的一种 8 位微处理器。Z80 芯片有一条 16 位地址总线，能提供 64KB 寻址空间，还有一条 8 位数据总线。在 CP/M 操作系统的时代，作为 Intel 公司 8080 型芯片的后继者，它是一种更好的处理器。作为 80 年代最流行的计算机之一，Radio Shack 公司的 TRS-80 就是在 Z80 的基础上制造的。参阅 CP/M。

zap *vb.* **【动】根除；损坏**

1. To erase permanently. For example, to zap a file means to remove it without hope of retrieval.

永久性地清除。例如，根除一个文件意味着将其不可恢复地去除。

2. To damage a device, usually by discharging static electricity through it.

使一台设备损坏，通常是由于通过设备释放静电所致。

z-axis *n.* **z 轴**

The third axis in a three-dimensional coordinate system, used in computer graphics to represent depth. *See also* Cartesian coordinates, *x-y-z* coordinate system. 三坐标系统中的第 3 个轴，在计算机图形学中用来表示深度。参阅 Cartesian coordinates, *x-y-z* coordinate system。

ZB *n.* **泽(它)[10^{21}, 2^{70}]字节**

See(见) zettabyte.

zepto- *prefix* **【前缀】仄(普托)**

A metric prefix meaning 10^{-21} (one sextillionth in the American system). 一种公制度量的前缀，表示 10^{-21}(美制中为 1000 的 7 次方分之一)。

zero[1] *n.* **零**

The arithmetic symbol (0) representing no magnitude. 算术符号(0)，表示无数值。

zero[2] *vb.* **【动】置零**

To fill or replace with zeros (for example, to zero

a specified portion of memory, a field, or some other limited structure). 用零填充或替换。例如,将一个特定的内存区域、字段或其他有限数据结构置零。

zero divide *n.* 除(以)零

A division operation in which the divisor is zero. Division by zero is mathematically undefined, is not allowed in a program, and is considered a bug. 除数为零的除法运算。以零做除数在数学上无意义,在程序中是不允许的,并且认为是一个错误。

zero flag *n.* 零标志

A flag (bit) in a microprocessor that is set (turned on), typically in a flag register, when the result of an operation is zero. *See also* flag (definition 1). 微处理器中的一个标志位,典型情况下设在标志寄存器中。当运算结果为零时,零标志被置位。参阅 flag(第 1 个释义)。

zero-insertion-force socket *n.* 零插拔力插座

See(见) ZIF socket.

zero-length string *n.* 空[零长度]字符串

A string that contains no characters. You can use a zero-length string to indicate that you know there's no value for a field. You enter a zero-length string by typing two double quotation marks with no space between them (""). 一种不含任何字符的串。可以用空字符串表示知道某个字段没有值。输入空字符串时只需敲入两个中间没有空格的双引号("")。

zero out *vb.* 【动】置零

To set a variable value or a series of bits to zero. 将一个变量值或一系列二进制位设置为零。

zero suppression *n.* 消零

The elimination of leading (nonsignificant) zeros in a number. For example, zero suppression would truncate 000123.456 to 123.456. *See also* significant digits. 去掉一个数中的先导(无意义)零。例如,消零会将 000123.456 截成 123.456。参阅 significant digits。

zero wait state *n.* 零等待状态

The condition of random access memory (RAM) that is fast enough to respond to the processor without requiring wait states. *See also* wait state. 随机存取存储器(RAM)对处理器的响应足够快,以至于不需要等待状态的状况。参阅 wait state。

zetta- *prefix* 【前缀】泽(它),10^{21},2^{70}

A metric prefix meaning 10^{21} (one sextillion in the American system). 一种表示 10^{21} 的前缀,美国记数制中为 1000 的七次方。

zettabyte *n.* 泽(它)[10^{21},2^{70}]字节

A unit of measure equal to 2^{70} bytes, or one sextillion (10^{21}) bytes. When calculated as a multiple of 1000 exabytes (the next highest unit of measure), a zettabyte is 1,000,000,000,000,000,000,000 bytes; when calculated as 1024 exabytes, a zettabyte is 1,180,591,620,717,411,303,424 bytes. The prefix (*zetta-*) is meant to sound like the Greek letter *zeta*. *Abbreviation*: ZB. 一种量度单位,等于 2^{70} 字节,或一个赛克(10^{21})字节。按照艾(可萨)字节的 1000 倍(下一个最高度量单位)来计算,泽(它)字节是 1 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 个字节;按 1024 倍的艾自己来计算,则泽(它)字节为 1 180 591 620 717 411 303 424 个字节,前缀 zetta- 的含义是按希腊字母 Z 或ζ来发音。缩写为 ZB。

z-fold paper *n.* z[扇]形折叠纸;连续纸

See(见) fanfold paper.

ZIF socket *n.* 零插拔力插座

Short for **zero-insertion-force socket**. A kind of socket for integrated circuits that can be opened with a lever or screw, allowing the chip to be placed in the socket without the application of pressure. The lever or screw of the socket is then closed, causing the socket contacts to grip the chip's pins. ZIF sockets facilitate frequent insertion and removal of chips, but they take up more space and are more expensive than conventional sockets. 为 zero-insertion-force **socket** 的缩写。一种集成电路插座,可用一个杠杆或螺钉打开,不用施加压力即可将芯片放入插座中。然后将插座的杠杆或螺钉锁紧,使插座紧紧地压住芯片的引脚。零插拔力插座适用于频繁插拔的芯片,但比普通插座占用的空间大,而且价格贵得多。

zinc-air battery *n.* 锌-空气电池

Non rechargeable battery that is relatively inexpensive, offers extended battery life, and contains none of the harsh chemicals or metals found in

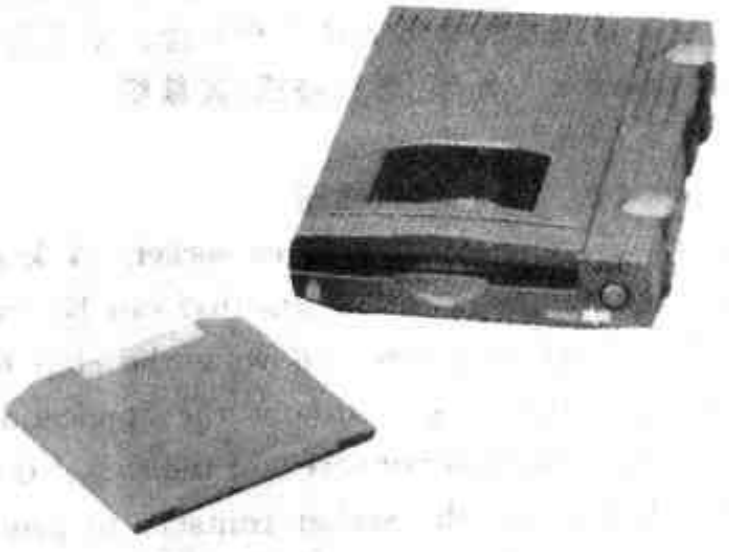
conventional nickel metal cadmium (NiCad), nickel metal hydride (NiMH), or lithium ion (Li-ion) batteries. 一种不可再充电的电池，它相对便宜，寿命长，并且没有传统的镍镉电池(NiCad)、镍氢电池(NiMH)或锂电池(Li-ion)的有害化学物质和金属。

.zip *n.* .zip 文件格式

A file extension that identifies a compressed archive file encoded in ZIP format, as by PKZIP. *See also* compressed file, PKZIP. 用来标识以ZIP格式编码(如PKZIP)的压缩归档文件的一种文件扩展名。参阅 compressed file, PKZIP.

Zip drive *n.* Zip 驱动器

A disk drive developed by Iomega that uses 3.5-inch removable disks (Zip disks) capable of storing 100 megabytes of data. See the illustration. *See also* disk drive. 由 Iomega 公司研制的一种磁盘驱动器，使用 3.5 英寸活动磁盘(Zip 盘)，可存储 100 兆字节数据。参阅本条目的图例。参阅 disk drive。



Zip drive

Zmodem *n.* Zmodem 协议

An enhancement of the Xmodem file transfer protocol that handles larger data transfers with less error. Zmodem includes a feature called checkpoint restart, which resumes transmission at the point of interruption, rather than at the beginning, if the communications link is broken during data transfer. *See also* Xmodem. Xmodem 文件传输协议的一个增强版本，能在差错更少的情况下处理更大的数据量。Zmodem 协议有一个称为检验点再启动的功能，如果在数据传输期间通信链路中断，可从中断点开始重新传输数据，而不是从头开始。参阅 Xmodem。

zombie *n.* "蛇神"机

A computer that has become the unwilling host of a DDoS (distributed denial of services) attack program and that is controlled by remote signals from the attacker. To create a zombie, a hacker utilizes security vulnerabilities to crack a Web, mail, news, or application server and plant hidden DDoS tools such as Trinoo and Tribal Flood Network. Later, at a signal from the attacker, the server becomes a zombie that will participate in a coordinated attack on other servers. *See also* DDoS, hacker. 一种计算机的称谓，它无意中成为 DDoS (分布式拒绝服务)攻击程序的主机，并被来自攻击者的远程信号所控制。为创建一个"蛇神"机，黑客利用安全漏洞破坏 Web、邮件、新闻或应用程序服务器并植入隐藏的 DDoS 工具，如特洛伊木马和冰河网络。之后，攻击者发出信号，服务器就变成了一个"蛇神"机，参加到攻击另外的服务器的行列中。参阅 DDoS, hacker。

zone *n.* 区段

1. On a LAN (local area network), a subgroup of users within a larger group of interconnected networks. 在局域网中，指一大群互连网络中的一个用户子群。

2. In Macintosh programming, a portion of memory that is allocated and reallocated by the memory manager facility as memory is requested and released by applications and by other parts of the operating system. *See also* heap (definition 1). Macintosh 计算机编程中，指内存的一个部分，当应用程序和操作系统的其他部分请求和释放内存时，由内存管理程序对区段进行分配和再分配。参阅 heap (第 1 个释义)。

zone header *n.* 区段标题

On the Apple Macintosh, a header at the beginning of a block of memory that contains information needed by the memory management facility in order to use that memory block effectively. *See also* header (definition 2). 在 Apple 公司 Macintosb 计算机上，位于一个内存块开始处的一个标题，包含内存管理程序所需的信息，以便于有效地利用内存块。参阅 header (第 2 个释义)。

Z

zone transfer *n.* 零转移法[过程]

The process whereby a secondary DNS server obtains information about a zone or domain from the primary server. *See also* zone (definition 1). 次级域名系统(DNS)服务器(借以)从主服务器处获取区域或域名信息的过程(或方法)。参阅 zone(第1个释义)。

.zoo *n.* .zoo 文件扩展名

The file extension that identifies compressed archive files created with the zoo file compression utility. *See also* zoo210. 用来标识利用 zoo 文件压缩程序创建的归档文件的一种文件扩展名,参阅 zoo210。

zoo210 *n.* zoo 程序 2.1 版

Version 2.1 of zoo, a program for creating compressed archive files (whose names have the extension .zoo). The algorithm for zoo210 is based on that of LHARC. Implementations of zoo210 are available for UNIX and Intel systems. *See also* archive file, LHARC. zoo 程序的 2.1 版本,用于创建压缩归档文件,扩展名为.zoo。用于 zoo210 的压缩算法是基于 LHARC 压缩程序的。zoo210 适用于 UNIX 操作系统和 Intel 公司的(芯片)系统。参阅 archive file, LHARC。

zoom *vb.* 【动】缩放

To enlarge a selected portion of a graphical image or document to fill a window or the screen. Zooming is a feature of many programs, including drawing, word processing, and spreadsheet programs, that allows the user to select a small part of the screen, zoom it, and make changes to the enlarged portion at a finer level of detail. *See also* window. 放大图形化图像或文档中选中的部分,使之充满视窗或屏幕。缩放是许多绘图程序、字处理程序和电子表格程序都具有的一个特性,允许用户选择屏幕上的一个小部分,对其放大,并对局部放大部分进行精细地修改。参阅 window

zoom box *n.* 缩放框

A control in the upper right corner of the frame of a window on the Macintosh screen. When the user clicks on the zoom box, the window toggles between the maximum size and the size the user has set for it by dragging. *See also* window. *Compare* Maximize button. 在 Macintosh 计算机屏幕上,位于视窗右上角的一种控件。当用户点击缩放框时,视窗便在最大尺寸和用户利用拖拽方法设置的尺寸之间来回转换。参阅 window。比较 Maximize button。

zoomed video port *n.* 变焦距视频端口,视频直写端口

See(见) ZV port.

zoo virus *n.* "动物园"病毒(程序)

A virus that is kept in an isolated environment for the benefit of anti virus research and training. Zoo viruses are not found outside the labs of anti-virus companies. 一种保持在孤立[隔离]环境中的病毒(程序),旨在进行反病毒的研究和培训。在反病毒公司的实验室之外是找不到这种"动物园"病毒(程序)的。

Zope *n.* Zope 服务器[程序,系统]

An open source application server for publishing objects on the Internet. Zope provides tools to integrate data and content from multiple sources into complete Web applications and can be used in conjunction with XMLRPC to form a system for remotely scriptable Web objects. Zope runs on UNIX, Windows NT and later, and most other major operating systems. *See also* XML-RPC. 因特网上供发布对象使用的一种开放源代码应用(程序)服务器。Zope 提供工具使不同源的数据和内容整合成完备的网络应用程序,并与 XMLRPC 联合使用从而形成一个远程可编过程 Web 对象系统。Zope 可运行在 UNIX、Windows NT 及其后续版本和其他主要的操作系统上。参阅 XML-RPC。

z-order *n.* z 指令;z 轴顺序

1. The order in which objects are drawn on top of one another onscreen to simulate depth (the third dimension) in conjunction with the *x* and *y* (height and width) coordinates. 一种指令,用来在另一个屏幕的顶部绘制对象,以协同 *x* 和 *y*(高度和宽度)坐标系来模拟深度(即第三维)。

2. The visual layering of windows or controls on a form along the *z*-axis (depth). The z-order determines which controls are in front of other controls. Each window or control has a unique position in the z-order. 视窗或控件在表单上沿 *z* 轴方向(即深度)的可视层。*z* 轴顺序指明哪个控件

在其他控件的最前面。每个视窗或控件在 z 轴方向上有唯一位置。

Zulu time *n.* **祖鲁时间**

Slang for Greenwich Mean Time. 表示格林威治时间的一个俚语。

ZV port *n.* **变焦距视频端口,视频直写端口**

Short for zoomed video **port**. Port available on many portable computers as an inexpensive multimedia alternative to traditional video input. The ZV port allows data to flow uninterrupted from source to destination without need for buffering. Zoomed video was adopted by the Personal Computer Memory Card International Association (PCMCIA) to enable high transfer rates for portable computers, connected video cameras, and other multimedia devices. 为 zoomed video **port** 的缩写。许多便携式计算机上都有的多媒体端口,是传统视频输入端口的一种廉价多媒体替代品。变焦距视频端口在不需要缓冲器的情况下,允许数据不间断地从源设备传送到目的设备。被国际个人计算机存储卡联合会(PCMCIA)采纳变焦距视频(技术)能使便携式计算机所连接的摄像机和其他多媒体设备具有很高的传送率。

Appendix A Common Character Sets

附录A 常用字符集

1. ANSI Character Set (ANSI 字符集)

haracter (字符)	Unicode Value (Hex) (Unicode 取值,十六进制)	ANSI code (decimal) (ANDI 代码,十进制)	Description (说 明)
NUL	0000	0	Null(无符,什么也没有的符号)
SOH	0001	1	Start of heading(报头,开始)
STX	0002	2	Start of text(正文开始)
ETX	0003	3	End of text(正文结束)
EOT	0004	4	End of transmission(传输结束)
ENQ	0005	5	Enquirt(询问)
ACK	0006	6	Acknowledge(确认)
BEL	0007	7	Bell(报警)
BS	0008	8	Backspace(退格)
HT	0009	9	Horizontal tabulation(横向制表)
LF	000A	10	Line feed(换行)
VT	000B	11	Vertical tabulation(纵向制表)
FF	000C	12	Form feed(换页)
CR	000D	13	Carriage return(回车)
SO	000E	14	Shift out(移入)
SI	000F	15	Shift in(移出)
DLE	0010	16	Data link escape(数据链路换码)
DC1	0011	17	Device control 1(第 1 类设备控制符)
DC2	0012	18	Device control 2(第 2 类设备控制符)
DC3	0013	19	Device control 3(第 3 类设备控制符)
DC4	0014	20	Device control 4(第 4 类设备控制符)
NAK	0015	21	Negative acknowledge(否认)
SYB	0016	22	Synchronous idle(同步空闲)
ETB	0017	23	End of transmission block(传输块结束)
CAN	0018	24	Cancel(取消)
EM	0019	25	End of medium(媒体用毕)
SUB	001A	26	Substitute(替换)
ESC	001B	27	Escape(换码,转义)
FS	001C	28	File separator(文件分隔等)
GS	001D	29	Group separator(组分隔符)
RS	001E	30	Record separator(记录分隔符)

续表

haracter (字符)	Unicode Value (Hex) (Unicode 取值,十六进制)	ANSI code (decimal) (ANDI 代码,十进制)	Description (说　明)
US	001F	31	Unit separator(单元分隔符)
SP	0020	32	Space(空格)
!	0021	33	Exclamation point(感叹号)
"	0022	34	Quotation mark(引号)
#	0023	35	Number sign(数符)
$	0024	36	Dollar sign(美元符)
%	0025	37	Percent(百分号)
&	0026	38	Ampersand(和号)
'	0027	39	Apostrophe(撇号)
(	0028	40	Left parenthesis(左圆括号)
)	0029	41	Right parenthesis(右圆括号)
*	002A	42	Asterisk(星号)
+	002B	43	Plus sign(加号)
,	002C	44	Comma(逗号)
-	002D	45	Hyphen(连字符)
.	002E	46	Full stop(句号)
/	002F	47	Solidus(斜杠)
0	0030	48	Digit zero(数字 0)
1	0031	49	Digit one(数字 1)
2	0032	50	Digit two(数字 2)
3	0033	51	Digit three(数字 3)
4	0034	52	Digit four(数字 4)
5	0035	53	Digit five(数字 5)
6	0036	54	Digit six (数字 6)
7	0037	55	Digit seven(数字 7)
8	0038	56	Digit eight(数字 8)
9	0039	57	Digit nine(数字 9)
:	003A	58	Colon(冒号)
;	003B	59	Semicolon(分号)
<	003C	60	Less than sign(小于号)
=	003D	61	Equals sign(等号)
>	003E	62	Greater-than sign(大于号)
?	003F	63	Question mark(问号)
@	0040	64	Commercial at(商用位于或单价)
A	0041	65	Latin capital letter A(大写拉丁字母 A)
B	0042	66	Latin capital letter B(大写拉丁字母 B)
C	0043	67	Latin capital letter C(大写拉丁字母 C)
D	0044	68	Latin capital letter D(大写拉丁字母 D)
E	0045	69	Latin capital letter E(大写拉丁字母 E)
F	0046	70	Latin capital letter F(大写拉丁字母 F)
G	0047	71	Latin capital letter G(大写拉丁字母 G)
H	0048	72	Latin capital letter H(大写拉丁字母 H)

续表

haracter (字符)	Unicode Value (Hex) (Unicode 取值,十六进制)	ANSI code (decimal) (ANDI 代码,十进制)	Description (说　明)
I	0049	73	Latin capital letter I(大写拉丁字母 I)
J	004A	74	Latin capital letter J(大写拉丁字母 J)
K	004B	75	Latin capital letter K(大写拉丁字母 K)
L	004C	76	Latin capital letter L(大写拉丁字母 L)
M	004D	77	Latin capital letter M(大写拉丁字母 M)
N	004E	78	Latin capital letter N(大写拉丁字母 N)
O	004F	79	Latin capital letter N(大写拉丁字母 O)
P	0050	80	Latin capital letter P(大写拉丁字母 P)
Q	0051	81	Latin capital letter Q(大写拉丁字母 Q)
R	0052	82	Latin capital letter R(大写拉丁字母 R)
S	0053	83	Latin capital letter S(大写拉丁字母 S)
T	0054	84	Latin capital letter T(大写拉丁字母 T)
U	0055	85	Latin capital letter U(大写拉丁字母 U)
V	0056	86	Latin capital letter V(大写拉丁字母 V)
W	0057	87	Latin capital letter W(大写拉丁字母 W)
X	0058	88	Latin capital letter X(大写拉丁字母 X)
Y	0059	89	Latin capital letter Y(大写拉丁字母 Y)
Z	005A	90	Latin capital letter Z(大写拉丁字母 Z)
[	005B	91	Left square bracket(左方括号)
\	005C	92	Reverse solidus(反斜杠)
]	005D	94	Right square bracket(右方括号)
^	005E	94	Circumflex accent(长音符)
_	005F	95	Low line(下划线)
`	0060	96	Grave accent(沿音符)
a	0061	97	Latin small letter a(小写拉丁字母 a)
b	0062	98	Latin small letter b(小写拉丁字母 b)
c	0063	99	Latin small letter c(小写拉丁字母 c)
d	0064	100	Latin small letter d(小写拉丁字母 d)
e	0065	101	Latin small letter e(小写拉丁字母 e)
f	0066	102	Latin small letter f(小写拉丁字母 f)
g	0067	103	Latin small letter g(小写拉丁字母 g)
h	0068	104	Latin small letter h(小写拉丁字母 h)
i	0069	105	Latin small letter i(小写拉丁字母 i)
j	006A	106	Latin small letter j(小写拉丁字母 j)
k	006B	107	Latin small letter k(小写拉丁字母 k)
l	006C	108	Latin small letter l(小写拉丁字母 l)
m	006D	109	Latin small letter m(小写拉丁字母 m)
n	006E	110	Latin small letter n(小写拉丁字母 n)
o	006F	111	Latin small letter o(小写拉丁字母 o)
p	0070	112	Latin small letter p(小写拉丁字母 p)
q	0071	113	Latin small letter q(小写拉丁字母 q)
r	0072	114	Latin small letter r(小写拉丁字母 r)

续表

haracter (字符)	Unicode Value (Hex) (Unicode 取值,十六进制)	ANSI code (decimal) (ANDI 代码,十进制)	Description (说　明)
s	0073	115	Latin small letter s(小写拉丁字母 s)
t	0074	116	Latin small letter t(小写拉丁字母 t)
u	0075	117	Latin small letter u(小写拉丁字母 u)
v	0076	118	Latin small letter v(小写拉丁字母 v)
w	0077	119	Latin small letter w(小写拉丁字母 w)
x	0078	120	Latin small letter x(小写拉丁字母 x)
y	0079	121	Latin small letter y(小写拉丁字母 y)
z	007A	122	Latin small letter r(小写拉丁字母 y)
{	007B	123	Latin curly bracket(左花括号)
\|	007C	124	Vertical line(垂直线)
}	007D	125	Right curly bracket(右花括号)
~	007E	126	Tilde(上浪号)
DEL	007F	127	Delete(删除)
	0080	128	Reserved(保留待用)
	0081	129	Reserved(保留待用)
	0082	130	Reserved(保留待用)
	0083	131	Reserved(保留待用)
IND	0084	132	Index(索引)
NEL	0085	133	Next line(下一行)
SSA	0086	134	Start of selected area(选定区开始)
ESA	0087	135	End of selected area(选定区结束)
	0088	136	Character tabulation set(字符制表设置)
	0089	137	Character tabulation with justification(对齐字符制表)
	008A	138	Line tabulation set(行制表设置)
PLD	008B	139	Partial line down(部分行转下)
PLU	008C	140	Partial line up(部分行转上)
	008D	141	Reverse line feed (逆向换行)
SS2	008E	142	Single shift two(单换档 2)
SS3	008F	143	Single shift three(单换档 3)
DCS	0090	144	Device control string(设备控制字符串)
PU1	0091	145	Private use one(专用符 1)
PU2	0092	146	Private use two(专用符 2)
STS	0093	147	Set transmit state(设置发送状态)
CCH	0094	148	Cancel character(作废符)
NW	0095	149	Message waiting(报文等待)
	0096	150	Start of guarded area(保护区开始)
	0097	151	End of guarded area(保护区结束)
	0098	152	Start of string(字符串开始)
	0099	153	Reserved(保留待用)
	009A	154	Single character introducer(单个字符引入符)
CSI	009B	155	Control sequence introducer(控制序列引入符)
ST	009C	156	String terminator(字符串终止符)

续表

haracter (字符)	Unicode Value (Hex) (Unicode 取值,十六进制)	ANSI code (decimal) (ANDI 代码,十进制)	Description (说　明)
OSC	009D	157	Operating system command(操作系统命令)
PM	009F	158	Privacy message(专用报文)
APC	009F	159	Application program command(应用程序命令)
	00A0	160	No-break space(不可分间隔)
¡	00A1	161	Inverted exclamation mark(倒置感叹号)
¢	00A2	162	Cent sign(美分符)
£	00A3	163	Pound sign(英镑符)
¤	00A4	164	Currency sign(货币符)
¥	00A5	165	Yen sign(人民币符)
¦	00A6	166	Broken bar(虚杠)
§	00A7	167	Section sign(分节符)
	00A8	168	Diaeresis(分音符)
©	00A9	169	Copyright sign(版权符)
ª	00AA	170	Feminine ordinal indicator(阴性目指示符)
«	00AB	171	Left-pointing double angle quotation mark(左书名号)
¬	00AC	172	Not sign(非符)
-	00AD	173	Soft hyphen(软连字符)
®	00AE	174	Registered sign(注册符)
¯	00AF	175	Macron(长音符)
°	00B0	176	Degree sign(度的符号)
±	00B1	177	Plus-minus sign(加减号)
²	00B2	178	Superscript two(上标 2)
³	00B3	179	Superscript three(上标 3)
´	00B4	180	Acute accent(锐音符)
µ	00B5	181	Micro sign(微符,百万分之一的符号)
	00B6	182	Pilcrow sign(段落符)
·	00B7	183	Middle dot(中点符)
¸	00B8	184	Cedilla(丝音符)
¹	00B9	185	Superscript one(上标 1)
º	00BA	186	Masculine ordinal indicator(阳性目指示符)
»	00BB	187	Right-pointing double angle quotation mark(右书名号)
¼	00BC	188	Vulgar fraction one quarter(普通分数四分之一)
½	00BD	189	Vulgar fraction one half(普通分数二分之一)
¾	00BE	190	Vulgar fraction three quarters(普通分数四分之三)
¿	00BF	191	Inverted question mark(倒置问号)
À	00C0	192	Latin capital letter A with grave(带沉音符的大写拉丁字母 A)
Á	00C1	193	Latin capital letter A with acute(带锐音符的大写拉丁字母 A)
Â	00C2	194	Latin capital letter A with circumflex(带长音符的大写拉丁字母 A)

续表

haracter (字符)	Unicode Value (Hex) (Unicode 取值,十六进制)	ANSI code (decimal) (ANDI 代码,十进制)	Description (说　明)
Ã	00C3	195	Latin capital letter A with tilde(带鼻音符的大写拉丁字母 A)
Ä	00C4	196	Latin capital letter A with diaeresis(带分音符的大写拉丁字母 A)
Å	00C5	197	Latin capital letter A with ring above(带上圈音符的大写拉丁字母 A)
Æ	00C6	198	Latin capital ligature AE(大写拉丁字母 AE 连体符)
Ç	00C7	199	Latin capital letter C with cedilla(带丝音符的大写拉丁字母 C)
È	00C8	200	Latin capital letter E with grave(带沉音符的大写拉丁字母 E)
É	00C9	201	Latin capital letter E with acute(带锐音符的大写拉丁字母 E)
Ê	00CA	202	Latin capital letter E with circumflex(带长音符的大写拉丁字母 E)
Ë	00CB	203	Latin capital letter E with diaeresis(带分音符的大写拉丁字母 E)
Ì	00CC	204	Latin capital letter I with grave(带沉音符的大写拉丁字母 I)
Í	00CD	205	Latin capital letter I with acute(带锐音符的大写拉丁字母 I)
Î	00CE	206	Latin capital letter I with circumflex(带长音符的大写拉丁字母 I)
Ï	00CF	207	Latin capital letter I with diaeresis(带分音符的大写拉丁字母 I)
Ð	00D0	208	Latin capital letter ETH(大写拉丁字以 ETH 连体符)
Ñ	00D1	209	Latin capital letter N with tilde(带鼻音符的大写拉丁字母 N)
Ò	00D2	210	Latin capital letter O with grave(带沉音符的大写拉丁字母 O)
Ó	00D3	211	Latin capital letter O with acute(带锐音符的大写拉丁字母 O)
Ô	00D4	212	Latin capital letter O with circumflex(带长音符的大写拉丁字母 O)
Õ	00D5	213	Latin capital letter O with tilde(带鼻音符的大写拉丁字母 O)
Ö	00D6	214	Latin capital letter O with diaeresis(带分音符的大写拉丁字母 O)
×	00D7	215	Multiplication sign(乘号)
Ø	00D8	216	Latin capital letter O with stroke(带斜划的鼻音符的大写拉丁字母 O)

续表

haracter (字符)	Unicode Value (Hex) (Unicode 取值,十六进制)	ANSI code (decimal) (ANDI 代码,十进制)	Description (说　明)
Ù	00D9	217	Latin capital letter U with grave(带沉音符的大写拉丁字母 U)
	00DA	218	Latin capital letter U with acute(带锐音符的大写拉丁字母 U)
Û	00DB	219	Latin capital letter U with circumflex(带长音符的大写拉丁字母 U)
Ü	00DC	220	Latin capital letter U with diaeresis(带分音符的大写拉丁字母 U)
Ý	00DD	221	Latin capital letter Y with acute(带锐音符的大写拉丁字母 Y)
Þ	00DE	222	Latin capital letter thorn(大写拉丁字母 TH)
ß	00DF	223	Latin small letter sharp s(小写拉丁字母双 s)
à	00E0	224	Latin small letter a with grave(带沉音符的小写拉丁字母 a)
â	00E2	226	Latin small letter a with circumflex(带长音符的小写拉丁字母 a)
ã	00E3	227	Latin small letter a with tilde(带鼻音符的小写拉丁字母 a)
ä	00E4	228	Latin small letter a with diaeresis(带分音符的小写拉丁字母 a)
å	00E5	229	Latin small letter a with ring above(带上圈音符的小写拉丁字母 a)
æ	00E6	230	Latin small ligature ae(小写拉丁字母 ae 连体符)
ç	00E7	231	Latin small letter c with cedilla(带丝音符的小写拉丁字母 c)
è	00E8	232	Latin small letter e with acute(带沉音符的小写拉丁字母 e)
é	00E9	233	Latin small letter e with acute(带锐音符的小写拉丁字母 e)
ê	00EA	234	Latin small letter e with circumflex(带长音符的小写拉丁字母 e)
ë	00EB	235	Latin small letter e with diaeresis(带分音符的小写拉丁字母 e)
ì	00EC	236	Latin small letter i with grave(带沉音符的小写拉丁字母 i)
í	00ED	237	Latin small letter i with acute(带锐音符的小写拉丁字母 i)
î	00EE	238	Latin small letter i with circumflex(带长音符的小写拉丁字母 i)
ï	00EF	239	Latin small letter i with diaeresis(带分音符的小写拉丁字母 i)
ð	00F0	240	Latin small letter eth(小写拉丁字母 eth 连体符)
ñ	00F1	241	Latin small letter n with tilde(带鼻音符的小写拉丁字母 n)
ò	00F2	242	Latin small letter o with grave(带沉音符的小写拉丁字母 o)
ó	00F3	243	Latin small letter o with acute(带锐音符的小写拉丁字母 o)
ô	00F4	244	Latin small letter o with circumflex(带长音符的小写拉丁字母 o)
õ	00F5	245	Latin small letter o with tilde(带鼻音符的小写拉丁字母 o)
ö	00F6	246	Latin small letter o with diaeresis(带分音符的小写拉丁字母 o)
÷	00F7	247	Division sign(除号)
ø	00F8	248	Latin small letter o with stroke(带斜划的小写拉丁字母 o)
ù	00F9	249	Latin small letter u with grave(带沉音符的小写拉丁字母 u)

续表

haracter (字符)	Unicode Value (Hex) (Unicode 取值,十六进制)	ANSI code (decimal) (ANDI 代码,十进制)	Description (说　明)
ú	00FA	250	Latin small letter u with acute(带锐音符的小写拉丁字母 u)
û	00FB	251	Latin small letter u with circumflex(带长音符的小写拉丁字母 u)
ü	00FC	252	Latin small letter u with diaeresis(带分音符的小写拉丁字母 u)
ý	00FD	253	Latin small letter y with acute(带锐音符的小写拉丁字母 y)
þ	00FE	254	Latin small letter thorn(小写拉丁字母 th)
ÿ	00FF	255	Latin small letter y with diaeresis(带分音符的小写拉丁字母 y)

2. Apple Macintosh Extended Character Set (Apple 公司 Mac 系列扩展字符集)

ASCII (十进制编号)	Hex (十六进制编号)	Times 字体	New York 字体	Courier 字体	Zapf Dingbats (Zapf 花饰字符集)	Symbol (符号)
128	80	Ä	Å	Ä	(	
129	81	Å	Ç	Å	)	
130	82	Ç	É	Ç	[	
131	83	É	Ñ	É	]	
132	84	Ñ	Ö	Ñ	{	
133	85	Ö	Ü	Ö	}	
134	86	Ü	á	Ü	‹	
135	87	á	à	á	›	
136	88	à	â	à	«	
137	89	â	ä	â	»	
138	8A	ä	ã	ä	[	
139	8B	ã	å	ã	]	
140	8C	å	ç	å	{	
141	8D	ç	é	ç	}	
142	8E	é	è	é		
143	8F	è	ê	è		
144	90	ê	ë	ê		
145	91	ë	í	ë		
146	92	í	ì	í		
147	93	ì	î	ì		
148	94	î	ï	î		
149	95	ï	ñ	ï		
150	96	ñ	ó	ñ		
151	97	ó	ò	o		
152	98	ò	ô	ò		
153	99	ô	ö	ô		
154	9A	ö	õ	o		
155	9B	õ	ú	õ		
156	9C	ú	ù	ú		
157	9D	ù	û	ù		

续表

ASCII （十进制编号）	Hex （十六进制编号）	Times 字体	New York 字体	Courier 字体	Zapf Dingbats （Zapf 花饰字符集）	Symbol （符号）
158	9E	û	û	û		
159	9F	ü	ü	ü		
160	A0	†	†	†		
161	A1	°	°	°	❡	ϒ
162	A2	¢	¢	¢	❢	′
163	A3	£	£	£	❣	≤
164	A4	§	§	§	❤	⁄
165	A5	•	•	•	❥	∞
166	A6				❦	ƒ
167	A7	ß	ß	ß	❧	♣
168	A8	®	®	®	♦	♥
169	A9	©	©	©	♥	♠
170	AA	™	™	™	♠	↔
171	AB	´	´	´	①	←
172	AC	¨		¨	①	←
173	AD	≠		≠	②	↑
174	AE	Æ	Æ	Æ	③	→
175	AF	ø		ø	④	↓
176	B0	∞	∞	∞	⑤	°
177	B1	±	±	±	⑥	±
178	B2	≤	≤	≤	⑦	″
179	B3	≥	≥	≥	⑧	≥
180	B4	¥	¥	¥	⑨	×
181	B5	μ	μ	μ	⑩	∝
182	B6	∂	∂	∂	●	∂
183	B7	∑	∑	∑	●	•
184	B8	∏	∏	∏	●	÷
185	B9	π	π	π	●	≠
186	BA	∫	∫	∫	●	■
187	BB	ª	ª	ª	●	≈
188	BC	º	º	º	●	…
189	BD	Ω	Ω	Ω	❽	\|
190	BE	æ	æ	æ	●	—
191	BF	ø	ø	ø	●	↵
192	C0	¿	¿	¿	①	ℵ
193	C1	¡	¡	¡	❷	ℑ
194	C2	¬	¬	¬	❸	ℜ
195	C3	√	√	√	❹	℘
196	C4	ƒ	ƒ	ƒ	❺	⊗
197	C5	≈	≈	≈	❻	⊕
198	C6	Δ	△	Δ	❼	∅
199	C7	«	«	«	❽	∩

续表

ASCII （十进制编号）	Hex （十六进制编号）	Times 字体	New York 字体	Courier 字体	Zapf Dingbats （Zapf 花饰字符集）	Symbol （符号）
200	C8	»	"	À	❿	∪
201	C9	…	…	…	⓫	⊃
202	CA	—	NBSP（不可分的间隔）	—	❶	⊇
203	CB	À	À	À	❷	⊄
204	CC	Ã	Ã	Ã	❸	⊂
205	CD	Õ	Õ	Õ	❹	⊆
206	CE	Œ	Œ	Œ	❺	∈
207	CF	œ	œ	œ	❻	∉
208	D0	–	–	–	❼	∠
209	D1	—	—	–	❽	∇
210	D2	"	"	"	❾	®
211	D3	"	"	"	❿	©
212	D4	'	'	'	➔	™
213	D5	'	'	'	→	∏
214	D6	÷	÷	÷	↔	√
215	D7	◊	◊	◊	↕	·
216	D8	ÿ	ÿ	ÿ	➘	¬
217	D9	Ÿ	Ÿ	Y	➙	∧
218	DA	/	/	/	➚	∨
219	DB	¤	¤	¤	➛	⇔
220	DC	‹	‹	‹	➜	⇐
221	DD	›	›	›	➝	⇑
222	DE	fi	fi	fi	➞	⇒
223	DF	fl	fl	fl	➟	⇓
224	E0	‡	‡	‡	➠	◊
225	E1	·	·	·	➡	〈
226	E2	‚	‚	'	➢	®
227	E3	„	„	"	➢	©
228	E4	‰	‰	‰	➤	™
229	E5	Â	Â	Â	➥	Σ
230	E6	Ê	Ê	È	➦	⎛
231	E7	Á	Á	Á	➧	⎜
232	E8	Ë	Ë	E	➨	⎝
233	E9	È	E	È	➨	⎡
234	EA	Í	Í	Í	➨	⎢
235	EB	Î	Î	Î	➫	⎣
236	EC	Ï	Í	Í	➭	⎧
237	ED	Ì	Ì	Ì	➯	⎨
238	EE	Ó	O	Ó	➲	⎩
239	EF	Ô	Ò	Ô	➪	⎪
240	F0			– —	Not Used（没有使用）	—

续表

ASCII (十进制编号)	Hex (十六进制编号)	Times 字体	New York 字体	Courier 字体	Zapf Dingbats (Zapf 花饰字符集)	Symbol (符号)
241	F1	Ò	Ò	Ò	⇨	〉
242	F2	Ú	Ú	Ú	➲	∫
243	F3	Û	Û	Û	➳	⌠
244	F4	Ù	Ù	Ù	➴	⎮
245	F5	ı	ı	ı	➵	⌡
246	F6	ˆ	ˆ	ˆ	➶	〉
247	F7	˜		˜	➷	⎮
248	F8	¯			➸	⌡
249	F9	˘	˘	˘	➹	⎤
250	FA	˙		˙	➺	⎥
251	FB	˚	˚	˚	➻	⎦
252	FC	¸	¸	¸	➼	⎤
253	FD	˝			➽	〉
254	FE	˛	˛	˛	➾	⎦
255	FF	ˇ	ˇ	ˇ		

3. IBM Extended Character Set(IBM 公司扩展字符集)

Dec (十进制)	Hex (十六进制)	Char (字符)	Dec (十进制)	Hex (十六进制)	Char (字符)	Dec (十进制)	Hex (十六进制)	Char (字符)
128	80	Ç	149	95	ò	170	AA	¬
129	81	ü	150	96	û	171	AB	½
130	82	é	151	97	ù	172	AC	¼
131	83	â	152	98	ÿ	173	AD	¡
132	84	ä	153	99	Ö	174	AE	«
133	85	à	154	9A	Ü	175	AF	»
134	86	å	155	9B	¢	176	B0	
135	87	ç	156	9C	£	177	B1	▒
136	88	ê	157	9D	¥	178	B2	▓
137	89	ë	158	9E	₧	179	B3	│
138	8A	è	159	9F	ƒ	180	B4	┤
139	8B	ï	160	A0	á	181	B5	╡
140	8C	î	161	A1	í	182	B6	╢
141	8D	ì	162	A2	ó	183	B7	╖
142	8E	Ä	163	A3	ú	184	B8	╕
143	8F	Å	164	A4	ñ	185	B9	╣
144	90	É	165	A5	Ñ	186	BA	║
145	91	æ	166	A6	ª	187	BB	╗
146	92	Æ	167	A7	º	188	BC	╝
147	93	ô	168	A8	¿	189	BD	╜
148	94	ö	169	A9	⌐	190	BE	╛

续表

Dec (十进制)	Hex (十六进制)	Char (字符)	Dec (十进制)	Hex (十六进制)	Char (字符)	Dec (十进制)	Hex (十六进制)	Char (字符)
191	B F	ｿ	213	D 5	ﾕ	235	E B	δ
192	C 0	ﾀ	214	D 6	ﾖ	236	E C	∞
193	C 1	ﾁ	215	D 7	ﾗ	237	E D	φ
194	C 2	ﾂ	216	D 8	ﾘ	238	E E	ε
195	C 3	ﾃ	217	D 9	ﾙ	239	E F	∩
196	C 4	ﾄ	218	D A	ﾚ	240	F 0	≡
197	C 5	ﾅ	219	D B	ﾛ	241	F 1	±
198	C 6	ﾆ	220	D C	ﾜ	242	F 2	≥
199	C 7	ﾇ	221	D D	ﾝ	243	F 3	≤
200	C 8	ﾈ	222	D E	ﾞ	244	F 4	⌠
201	C 9	ﾉ	223	D F	ﾟ	245	F 5	⌡
202	C A	ﾊ	224	E 0	α	246	F 6	÷
203	C B	ﾋ	225	E 1	ß	247	F 7	≈
204	C C	ﾌ	226	E 2	Γ	248	F 8	°
205	C D	ﾍ	227	E 3	π	249	F 9	∙
206	C E	ﾎ	228	E 4	Σ	250	F A	·
207	C F	ﾏ	229	E 5	σ	251	F B	√
208	D 0	ﾐ	230	E 6	μ	252	F C	n
209	D 1	ﾑ	231	E 7	τ	253	F D	²
210	D 2	ﾒ	232	E 8	Φ	254	F E	■
211	D 3	ﾓ	233	E 9	θ	255	F F	
212	D 4	ﾔ	234	E A	Ω			

4. EBCDIC Character Set(EBCDIC 字符集)

EBCDIC(Extended Binary-Coded Decimal Interchange Code)是一种扩展了的用二进制数编码的十进制交换码,主要用于 IBM 公司大中型计算机(360、370、390 系统)之中。这种代码由 8 个二进制位(bit)组成,前 4 位通常叫区(Zone),后 4 位叫位(Digit),最多可以组合出 256 个代码,用以表示各种不同的图示符或控制符。下表给出 EBCDIC 字符集中的控制符和图示符及其相对应的 4 种不同进制的编号(代码)。表中的 256 个编号也就是数 0～255 用十进制、十六进制、八进制和二进制四种方式的表示,等价于原版书中的附录 E。表中"字符"栏为空白时,表示该字符为控制符,该字符所对应名称的含义见表后的"注"。表中"名称"与"字符"栏皆为空白时,表示该代码未分配(not assigned),保留待用。

代码				名称	字符	代码				名称	字符
十	十六	八	二进制			十	十六	八	二进制		
0	00	000	0000 0000	NUL		8	08	010	0000 1000	GE	
1	01	001	0000 0001	SOH		9	09	011	0000 1001	SPS	
2	02	002	0000 0010	STX		10	0A	012	00001010	RPT	
3	03	003	0000 0010	ETX		11	0B	013	0000 1011	VT	
4	04	004	0000 0100	SEL		12	0C	014	0000 1100	FF	
5	05	005	0000 0101	HT		13	0D	015	0000 1101	CR	
6	06	006	0000 0110	RNL		14	0E	016	0000 1110	SO	
7	07	007	0000 0111	DEL		15	0F	017	0000 1111	SI	

续表

代码				名称	字符	代码				名称	字符
十	十六	八	二进制			十	十六	八	二进制		
16	10	020	0001 0000	DLE		58	3A	072	0011 1010	RFF	
17	11	021	0001 0001	DC1		59	3B	073	0011 1011	CU3	
18	12	022	0001 0010	DC2		60	3C	074	0011 1100	DC4	
19	13	023	0001 0011	DC3		61	3D	075	0011 1101	NAK	
20	14	024	0001 0100	RES/ENP		62	3E	076	0011 1110		
21	15	025	0001 0101	NL		63	3F	077	0011 1111	SUV	
22	16	026	0001 0110	BS		64	40	100	0100 0000	SP	
23	17	027	0001 0111	POC		65	41	101	0100 0001	RSP	
24	18	030	0001 1000	CAN		66	42	102	0100 0010		
25	19	031	0001 1001	EM		67	43	103	0100 0011		
26	1A	032	0001 1010	UBS		68	44	104	0100 0100		
27	1B	033	0001 1011	CU1		69	45	105	0100 0101		
28	1C	034	0001 1100	IFS		70	46	106	0100 0110		
29	1D	035	0001 1101	IGS		71	47	107	0100 0111		
30	1E	036	0001 1110	IRS		72	48	110	0100 1000		
31	1F	037	0001 1111	IUS/ITB		73	49	111	0100 1001		
32	20	040	0010 0000	DS		74	4A	112	0100 1010		¢
33	21	041	0010 0001	SOS		75	4B	113	0100 1011		.
34	22	042	0010 0010	FS		76	4C	114	0100 1100		<
35	23	043	0010 0011	WUS		77	4D	115	0100 1101		(
36	24	044	0010 0100	BYP/INP		78	4E	116	0100 1110		+
37	25	045	0010 0101	LF		79	4F	117	0100 1111		\|
38	26	046	0010 0110	ETB		80	50	120	0101 0000		&
39	27	047	0010 0111	ESC		81	51	121	0101 0001		
40	28	050	0010 1000	SA		82	52	122	0101 0010		
41	29	051	0010 1001	SFE		83	53	123	0101 0011		
42	2A	052	0010 1010	SM/SW		84	54	124	0101 0100		
43	2B	053	0010 1911	CSP		85	55	125	0101 0101		
44	2C	054	0010 1100	MFA		86	56	126	0101 0110		
45	2D	055	0010 1101	ENQ		87	57	127	0101 0111		
46	2E	056	0010 1110	ACK		88	58	130	0101 1000		
47	2F	057	0010 1111	BEL		89	59	131	0101 1001		
48	30	060	0011 0000			90	5A	132	0101 1010		!
49	31	061	0011 0001			91	5B	133	0101 1011		$
50	32	062	0011 0010	SYN		92	5C	134	0101 1100		*
51	33	063	0011 0011	IR		93	5D	135	0101 1101		)
52	34	064	0011 0100	PP		94	5E	136	0101 1110		;
53	35	065	0011 0101	TRN		95	5F	137	0101 1111		¬
54	36	066	0011 0110	NBS		96	60	140	0110 0000		—
55	37	067	0011 0111	EOT		97	61	141	0110 0001		/
56	38	070	0011 1000	SBS		98	62	142	0110 0010		
57	39	071	0011 1001	IT		99	63	143	0110 0011		

续表

代码				名称	字符
十	十六	八	二进制		
100	64	144	0110 0100		
101	65	145	0110 0101		
102	66	146	0110 0110		
103	67	147	0110 0111		
104	68	150	0110 1000		
105	69	151	0110 1001		
106	6A	152	0110 1010		
107	6B	153	0110 1011		
108	6C	154	0110 1100		
109	6D	155	0110 1101		
110	6E	156	0110 1110		
111	6F	157	0110 1111		
112	70	160	0111 0000		
113	71	161	0111 0001		
114	72	162	0111 0010		
115	73	163	0111 0011		
116	74	164	0111 0100		
117	75	165	0111 0101		
118	76	166	0111 0110		
119	77	167	0111 0111		
120	78	170	0111 1000		
121	79	171	0111 1001		
122	7A	172	0111 1010		
123	7B	173	0111 1011		
124	7C	174	0111 1100		
125	7D	175	0111 1101		
126	7E	176	0111 1110		
127	7F	177	0111 1111		
128	80	200	1000 0000		
129	81	201	1000 0001		a
130	82	202	1000 0010		b
131	83	203	1000 0011		c
132	84	204	1000 0100		d
133	85	205	1000 0101		e
134	86	206	1000 0110		f
135	87	207	1000 0111		g
136	88	210	1000 1000		h
137	89	211	1000 1001		i
138	8A	212	1000 1010		
139	8B	213	1000 1011		
140	8C	214	1000 1100		
141	8D	215	1000 1101		
142	8E	216	1000 1110		
143	8F	217	1000 1111		
144	90	220	1001 0000		
145	91	221	1001 0001		j
146	92	222	1001 0010		k
147	93	223	1001 0011		l
148	94	224	1001 0100		m
149	95	225	1001 0101		n
150	96	226	1001 0110		o
151	97	227	1001 0111		p
152	98	230	1001 1000		q
153	99	231	1001 1001		r
154	9A	232	1001 1010		
155	9B	233	1001 1011		
156	9C	234	1001 1100		
157	9D	235	1001 1101		
158	9E	236	1001 1110		
159	9F	237	1001 1111		
160	A0	240	1010 0000		
161	A1	241	1010 0001		~
162	A2	242	1010 0010		s
163	A3	243	1010 0011		t
164	A4	244	1010 0100		u
165	A5	245	1010 0101		v
166	A6	246	1010 0110		w
167	A7	247	1010 0111		x
168	A8	250	1010 1000		y
169	A9	251	1010 1001		z
170	AA	252	1010 1010		
171	AB	253	1010 1011		
172	AC	254	1010 1100		
173	A D	255	1010 1101		
174	A E	256	1010 1110		
175	A F	257	1010 1111		
176	B 0	260	1011 0000		
177	B 1	261	1011 0001		
178	B 2	262	1011 0010		
179	B 3	263	1011 0011		
180	B 4	264	1011 0100		
181	B 5	265	1011 0101		
182	B 6	266	1011 0110		
183	B 7	267	1011 0111		

续表

代码				名称	字符	代码				名称	字符
十	十六	八	二进制			十	十六	八	二进制		
184	B 8	270	1011 1000			220	D C	334	1101 1100		
185	B 9	271	1011 1001			221	D D	335	1101 1101		
186	B A	272	1011 1010			222	D E	336	1101 1110		
187	B B	273	1011 1011			223	D F	337	1101 1111		
188	B C	274	1011 1100			224	E 0	340	1110 0000		\
189	B D	275	1011 1101			225	E 1	341	1110 0001	NSP	
190	B E	276	1011 1110			226	E 2	342	1110 0010		S
191	B F	277	1011 1111			227	E 3	343	1110 0011		T
192	C 0	300	1100 0000		{	228	E 4	344	1110 0100		U
193	C 1	301	1100 0001		A	229	E 5	345	1110 0101		V
194	C 2	302	1100 0010		B	230	E 6	346	1110 0110		W
195	C 3	303	1100 0011		C	231	E 7	347	1110 0111		X
196	C 4	304	1100 0100		D	232	E 8	350	1110 1000		Y
197	C 5	305	1100 0101		E	233	E 9	351	1110 1001		Z
198	C 6	306	1100 0110		F	234	E A	352	1110 1010		
199	C 7	307	1100 0111		G	235	E B	353	1110 1011		
200	C 8	310	1100 1000		H	236	E C	354	1110 1100		
201	C 9	311	1100 1001		I	237	E D	355	1110 1101		
202	C A	312	1100 1010	SHY		238	E E	356	1110 1110		
203	C B	313	1100 1011			239	E F	357	1110 1111		
204	C C	314	1100 1100			240	F 0	360	1111 0000		0
205	C D	315	1100 1101			241	F 1	361	1111 0001		1
206	C E	316	1100 1110			242	F 2	362	1111 0010		2
207	C F	317	1100 1111			243	F 3	363	1111 0011		3
208	D 0	320	1101 0000		}	244	F 4	364	1111 0100		4
209	D 1	321	1101 0001		J	245	F 5	365	1111 0101		5
210	D 2	322	1101 0010		K	246	F 6	366	1111 0110		6
211	D 3	323	1101 0011		L	247	F 7	367	1111 0111		7
212	D 4	324	1101 0100		M	218	F 8	370	1111 1000		8
213	D 5	325	1101 0101		O	249	F 9	371	1111 1001		9
214	D 6	326	1101 0110		P	250	F A	372	1111 1010		
215	D 7	327	1101 0111		Q	251	F B	373	1111 1011		
216	D 8	330	1101 1000		R	252	F C	374	1111 1100		
217	D 9	331	1101 1001			253	F D	375	1111 1101		
218	D A	332	1101 1010			254	F E	376	1111 1110		
219	D B	333	1101 1011			255	F F	377	1111 1111	EO	

注：

ACK＝acknowledge　确认符

BEL＝bell character　报警符(铃声，音响或引起注意的信号)

BS＝backspace　退格符

BYP/INP＝bypass/inhibit pressentation　旁路与禁止表示符

CAN＝cancel　作废符，取消符

CR＝carriage return　回车符

CSP＝control sequence prefix　控制顺序前缀符

CU1＝customer use 1　用户第1种使用符

CU3＝customer use 3　用户第3种使用符

DC1＝device control 1　第1类设备控制符

DC2=device control 2　第 2 类设备控制符
DC3=device control 3　第 3 类设备控制符
DC4=device control 4　第 4 类设备控制符
DEL=delete　删除符
DLE=data link escape　数据(通信)链路换码[转义]符
DS=digit select　数位选择符
EM=end of medium　媒体用毕符
ENQ=enquiry　询问符
EO=eight ones　八个 1(控制符)
EOT=end of transmission　传输结束符
ESC=escape　换码符,转义符
ETB=end of transmission block　传输块结束符
ETX=end of text　正文结束符
FF=form feed　换页符
FS=file separator　字段分隔符
GE=graphic escape　图形换码[转义]符
HT=horizontal tab(ulation)　横向制表符
IFS=interchange file separator　互换文件分隔符
IGS=interchange group separator　互换组分隔符
IR=index rteurn　索引返回字符
IRS=intefchange record separator　互换记录分隔符
IT=indent tab character　缩排制表符
IUS/ITB=interchange unit separator/intermediate transmission block　互换单元分隔符/中间传输块控制符
MFA=modify field attribute　修改字段属性(控制)符
NAK=negative acknowledgement　否认符
NBS=numeric backspace　数字退格符
NL=new line　换行符
NSP=numeric space　数字间隔符
NUL=null　无符(什么也没有的符号)
POC=program operator communiation　程序与操作员通信符
PP=presentation position　表示位置符
RES/ENP=restore/enable presentation　恢复/使能表示符
RFF=required form feed　必须的换页符
RNL=required new line　必须的换行符
RPT=repeat　重复符
RSP=required space4　必须的空格符
SA=set attribute　设置属性(控制)符
SBS=subscript　下标(控制)符
SEL=select　选中(控制)符
SFE=start field extended　起始字段扩充符
SHY=syllable hyphen　音节连字符
SI=shift in　移[换,转]入符
SM/SW=set mode/switch　置位方式与交换符
SO=shift out　移[换,转]出符
SOH=start of heading　报头[标题]开始符
SOS=start of significance　有效位开始符
SP=space　空格符
SPC=superscript　上标(控制)符
STX=start of text　正文开始(控制)符
SUB=substitute　置[代,替]换符
SYN=synchronous idle　同步(空闲)符
UBS=unit backspace　单位退格符
US=unit separator　单元[位]分隔符
VT=vertical tab(ulation)　纵向制表符
WUS=word underscore　字下划线符

Appendix B Common File Extensions

File Extension (文件扩展名)	Type of File (文件类型与说明)
.0	File containing information on hard disk compressed with DoubleSpace(含有用 DoubleSpace 压缩的、磁盘上的信息的文件).
.123	Spreadsheet file in Lotus 123(软件 Lotus 123 中的电子表格文件).
.4th	Source file in Forth(用 Forth 语言编写的源文件).
.a	Source file in Macintosh Assembly(用 Macintosh 汇编语言编写的源文件).
.ad	Screensaver file in After Dark(After Dark 中的屏幕保存文件).
.ada	Source file in Ada(用 Ada 语言编写的源文件).
.ai	Vector graphic file in Adobe Illustrator(Adobe Illustrator 中的矢量图形文件).
.aif	See(见) .aiff.
.aifc	See(见) .aiff.
.aiff	Audio file in the Apple Audio Interchange Format originally used on Apple and Silicon Graphics (SGI) computers(原苹果公司和 SGI 公司计算机上使用的、按 Apple 音频互换格式创建的音频文件).
.ani	1. Animated cursor file in Microsoft Windows 9x and Windows NT(微软 Windows 9x 和 Windows NT 中的动画光标文件). 2. Animation file(动画文件).
.aol	File related to America Online(与美国在线公司相关的文件).
.aps	Source file in Microsoft Visual C++(用微软 Visual C++ 语言编写的源文件).
.arc	Archive file compressed with ARC(用 ARC 软件压缩的归档文件).
.arj	Archive file compressed with ARJ(用 ARJ 软件压缩的归档文件).
.asc	1. ASCII text file(ASCII 文本文件). 2. File encrypted with PGP (Pretty Good Privacy)(用 PGP 加密的文件).
.asf	File in Microsoft Advanced Streaming Format(微软高级流格式文件).
.asm	Source file in Assembler(用汇编语言编写的源文件).
.asp	File in Active Server Page format, generally found on the World Wide Web(活动服务器页面格式文件,通常用于万维网上).
.atm	File in Adobe Type Manager(Adobe 公司 Type Manager 软件中的文件).
.au	Sound file, generally on UNIX systems or the World Wide Web(声音文件,通常用于 UNIX 系统或万维网上).
.avi	Audio visual interleaved data file in the Microsoft RIFF format(按微软 RIFF 格式创建的音频可视交迭数据文件).
.bac	See(见) .bak.

续表

File Extension (文件扩展名)	Type of File (文件类型与说明)
. bak	Backup file(备份文件).
. bas	Source file in Basic(用 Basic 语言编写的源文件).
. bat	Batch program file(批处理程序文件).
. bfc	Briefcase file in Microsoft Windows 9x(微软 Windows 9x 系统中的手提箱文件).
. bin	1. Archive file compressed with MacBinary(用 MacBinary 压缩的归档文件). 2. Binary file(二进制文件).
. bk	See(见) . bak.
. bmk	Bookmarked file(书签文件).
. bmp	Raster graphics file stored in bitmap format(以位图格式存储的光栅图形文件).
. box	Mailbox file in Lotus Notes(Lotus Notes 软件中的邮箱文件).
. c	Source file in C(用 C 语言编写的源文件).
. c ++	Source file in C ++ (用 C ++ 语言编写的源文件).
. cab	Microsoft cabinet file—multiple files compressed into one and extractable with the extract. exe utility(微软橱柜文件——多个文件压缩成一个文件并可用 extract. exe 公用程序抽取出来).
. cas	Comma—delimited ASCII text file(逗号分界的 ASCII 文本文件).
. cb	Clean boot file in Microsoft Windows(微软 Windows 系统中的健全引导文件).
. cbl	Source file in Cobol(用 Cobol 语言编写的源文件).
. cca	E-mail message in Lotus cc:mail(Lotus cc:mail 中的电子邮件消息).
. cda	CD audio track(CD 音轨文件).
. cdf	1. File in Microsoft Channel Definition Format(按微软频道定义格式创建的文件). 2. File in Common Data Format(按公用数据格式创建的文件).
. cdi	File in Philips Compact Disk Interactive format(按飞利浦光盘互动格式创建的文件).
. cdr	Vector graphics file in CorelDraw(用 CorelDraw 软件创建的矢量图形文件).
. cgi	File containing Common Gateway Interface scripts, generally for use on the World Wide Web(含公共网关接口过程的文件,通常用在万维网上).
. cgm	Vector graphics file in Computer Graphics Metafile format(按计算机图形元文件格式创建的矢量图形文件).
. chk	Portions of unidentifiable files saved in Windows by the Disk Defragmentor or ScanDisk utilities(在 Windows 系统中由 Disk Defragmentor 或 ScanDisk 公用程序保存的未标识文件的若干部分).
. chm	File containing compiled HTML(含经编译 HTML 语言的文件).
. cil	Microsoft Clip Gallery download package(微软公司 Clip Gallery 下载软件包).
. class	Class file in Java(用 Java 语言编写的类文件).
. clp	Temporary file created by Microsoft Windows Clipboard utility(由微软 Windows 系统中 Clipboard 公用程序创建的临时文件).
. cmd	Command file in Windows NT, OS/2, MS-DOS, and CP/M(Windows NT,OS/2,MS-DOS 以及 CP/M 系统中的命令文件).
. cmf	File in Corel Metafile(Corel Metafile 系统中的文件).
. cob	Source file in Cobol(Cobol 语言源文件).
. com	Command file or program(命令文件或程序).
. cpl	Control Panel file in Microsoft Windows 9x(微软 Windows 9x 系统中的控制面板文件).
. cpp	Source file in C ++ (用 C ++ 语言编写的源文件).
. crt	Certificate file(认证文件).

续表

File Extension (文件扩展名)	Type of File (文件类型与说明)
. css	Cascading Style Sheet file, generally used in conjunction with Web sites(级联式表单文件,通常与网址联合使用).
. csv	Comma-delimited text file(逗号分界的文本文件).
. ct	Graphics file in Paint Shop Pro(按 Paint Shop Pro 软件创建的图形文件).
. cur	Cursor file in Windows(Windows 系统中的光标文件).
. cxx	Source file in C++ (用 C++ 语言编写的源文件).
. dat	Data file(数据文件).
. dbf	Database in dBASE and FoxPro(dBASE 和 FoxPro 系统中的数据库文件).
. dcr	Multimedia file in Macromedia Shockwave(按 Macromedia Shockwave 软件创建的多媒体文件).
. dib	Graphics file in Device Independent Bitmap format(按器件独立位图格式创建的图形文件).
. dif	File in Data Interchange Format(按数据互换格式创建的文件).
. dll	Dynamic-link library file(动态链接库文件).
. doc	1. Document file in Microsoft Word(按微软 Word 软件创建的文档文件). 2. In the past, document file in Adobe FrameMaker or WordStar(过去,按 Adobe 公司的 FrameMaker 或 WordStar 软件创建的文档文件). 3. Document file formatted for a word processor(为字处理程序而格式化的文档文件).
. dos	MS-DOS-related files in Microsoft Windows 9x(在微软 Windows 9x 系统中与 MS-DOS 相关的文件).
. dot	Document template in Microsoft Word(按微软 Word 格式创建的文档模板).
. drv	Device driver(设备驱动程序).
. dtd	Document Type Definition file in SGML or XML(用 SGML 或 XML 语言编写的文档类型定义文件).
. dtp	Document file in Microsoft Publisher or PublishIt(在微软 Publisher 或 PublishIt 创建的文档文件)
. dv	Video file(视频文件).
. dvi	Document file in TEX Device Independent File format(按 TEX 器件独立文件格式创建的文档文件).
. emf	File in Enhanced Windows Metafile format(按增强 Windows 元文件格式创建的文件).
. eml	Mail message in Microsoft Outlook Express(用微软 Outlook Express 创建的邮件报文).
. eps	Encapsulated PostScript file(压缩 PostScript 文件).
. exe	Executable program or file(可执行程序或文件).
. F	Source file in Fortran(用 Fortran 语言编写的源文件).
. F77	Source file in Fortran 77(用 Fortran 77 语言编写的源文件).
. F90	Source file in Fortran 90(用 Fortran 90 语言编写的源文件).
. fax	Fax file in many Fax programs(在许多 Fax 程序中的传真文件).
. fdf	File in Adobe Acrobat Forms(用 Adobe 公司 Acrobat Forms 软件创建的文件).
. fla	Movie file in Macromedia Flash(用 Macromedia Flash 软件创建的文件)
. flf	Device driver in OS/2(OS/2 系统中的设备驱动程序).
. fli	Animation file in AutoDesk FLIC file(在 AutoDesk FLIC 文件中的动画文件).
. fm	Document file in Adobe FrameMaker(用 Adobe 公司 FrameMaker 软件创建的文档文件).
. fon	System font file in Windows(微软 Windows 系统中的系统字库文件).
. for	Source file in Fortran(用 Fortran 语言编写的源文件).
. fp	File in FileMaker Pro(用 FileMaker Pro 软件创建的文件).
. fpt	See(见) . fp.
. frm	Document file in Adobe FrameMaker(用 Adobe 公司 FrameMaker 软件创建的文档文件).
. gid	Index file in Windows 9x(微软 Windows 9x 系统中的索引文件).

续表

File Extension (文件扩展名)	Type of File (文件类型与说明)
.gif	Raster image file in GIF format(按 GIF 格式创建的光栅图像文件).
.giff	See(见) .gif.
.gtar	UNIX archive file compressed in GNU tar utility(按 GNU tar 公用程序压缩的 UNIX 归档文件).
.gz	UNIX archive file compressed by gzip(用 gzip 程序压缩的 UNIX 归档文件).
.gzip	See(见) .gz.
.h	Header file(程序头文件).
.hdf	File in Hierarchical Data Format(按分层数据格式创建的文件)
.hex	File encoded with Macintosh BinHex utility(用 Macintosh 系统中的 BinHex 公用程序编码的文件).
.hlp	Help file in Microsoft Windows(微软 Windows 系统中的帮助文件).
.hqx	File encoded with BinHex utility(用 BinHex 公用程序编码的文件).
.htm	See(见) .html.
.html	HTML file, most commonly used as a Web page(超文本置标语言文件,最常用为网页).
.ico	Icon file in Microsoft Windows 9x(微软 Windows 9x 系统中的图标文件).
.iff	1. Image or sound file in IFF format(按 IFF 格式创建的图像或声音文件). 2. Data file on Amiga systems(Amiga 系统上的数据文件).
.image	Image file in Macintosh Disk Image format(按 Mac 磁盘映像格式创建的图像文件).
.inf	Device information file, which contains scripts used to control hardware operations(设备信息文件,其中包含用于控制硬件操作的过程).
.ini	In MS-DOS and Windows 3.x, an initialization file, which contains user preferences and startup information about an application program(在 MS DOS 和 Windows 3.x 系统中的初始化文件,其中包含关于应用程序的用户选择参数和启动信息).
.ins	File containing InstallShield install script(包含 InstallShield 安装过程的文件).
.isu	File containing InstallShield uninstall script(包含 InstallShield 拆卸过程的文件).
.jas	Image file in JAS format(按 JAS 格式创建的图像文件).
.jav	See(见) .java.
.java	Source file in Java(用 Java 语言编写的源文件).
.jff	See(见) .jpg.
.jfif	See(见) .jpg.
.jpe	See(见) .jpg.
.jpeg	See(见) .jpg.
.jpg	Graphic image file encoded in the JPEG File Interchange Format(按 JPEG 文件互换格式编码的图形图像文件).
.js	Source file in JavaScript(用 JavaScript 语言编写的源文件).
.l	Source file in LISP(用 LISP 语言编写的源文件).
.latex	Text file in LaTeX(用 LaTeX 软件创建的文本文件).
.lha	Archive file compressed with LZH(用 LZH 软件压缩的归档文件).
.lib	Library file in many programming languages(用许多编程语言编写的库文件).
.lnk	Shortcut file in Windows 9x and Windows NT 4(微软 Windows 9x 和 Windows NT 4 中的快捷文件).
.log	Log file(日志文件).
.lsp	Source file in LISP(用 LISP 语言编写的源文件).
.lzh	See(见) .lha.

续表

File Extension (文件扩展名)	Type of File (文件类型与说明)
. mac	Image file in MacPaint(用 MacPaint 软件创建的图像文件).
. mak	Project file in Microsoft Visual Basic or Microsoft Visual C++ (用微软公司的 Visual Basic 或 Visual C++ 语言编写的项目文件).
. man	Manual page in UNIX(UNIX 系统中的手册页面).
. mbox	Mailbox file in BSD UNIX(BSD UNIX 系统中的邮箱文件).
. mbx	1. Address file in Microsoft Outlook(微软 Outlook 中的地址文件). 2. Mailbox file in Eudora(用 Eudora 软件创建的邮箱文件).
. mcw	Document file in Microsoft Word for the Macintosh(用微软公司为 Mac 系统的 Word 软件创建的文档文件).
. mdb	Database in Microsoft Access(用微软 Access 软件创建的数据库文件).
. mic	Image file in Microsoft Image Composer(用微软公司 Image Composer 软件创建的图像文件).
. mid	Music file in MIDI format(按 MIDI 格式创建的音乐文件).
. midi	See(见) . mid.
. mime	File encoded in MIME format(按 MIME 格式编码的文件).
. moov	Video file in Apple QuickTime(用 Apple 公司 QuickTime 软件创建的视频文件).
. mov	See(见) . moov.
. movie	See(见) . moov.
. mp2	Audio file compressed and encoded according to the MPEG Audio Layer-2 standard(按照 MPEG Audio Layer-2 标准编码与压缩的音频文件).
. mp3	Audio file compressed and encoded according to the MPEG Audio Layer-3 standard(按照 MPEG Audio Layer-3 标准编码与压缩的音频文件).
. mpe	See(见) . mpg.
. mpeg	See(见) . mpg.
. mpg	Compressed video and audio file in MPEG format(按 MPEG 格式压缩的视频与音频文件).
. mpp	1. Graphics file in CAD format(按 CAD 格式创建的图形文件). 2. File in Microsoft Project(用微软公司 Project 软件创建的文件).
. msg	E-mail message in Microsoft Outlook(用微软公司 Outlook 软件创建的电子邮件消息).
. ncb	File in Microsoft Developer Studio(用微软公司 Developer Studio 软件创建的文件).
. ncf	Command file in Novell NetWare(Novell 公司 NetWare 系统中的命令文件).
. ncf	Temporary file created by Microsoft Windows Clipboard utility(由微软公司 Windows 系统中 Clipboard 公用程序创建的临时文件).
. net	Network configuration file(网络配置文件).
. newsrc	Setup file for UNIX-based newsreaders(以 UNIX 为基础的新闻阅读程序的设置文件).
. nlb	Data file in Oracle 7(Oracle 7 系统中的数据文件).
. nlm	Module file in Novell NetWare(Novell 公司 NetWare 系统中的模块文件).
. nsf	Database in Lotus Notes(用 Lotus 公司 Notes 软件创建的数据库文件).
. nws	News message file in Microsoft Outlook Express(用微软公司 Outlook Express 软件创建的新闻消息文件).
. obd	File in Microsoft Office Binder(用微软公司 Office Binder 软件创建的文件).
. ocx	Microsoft OLE control(微软 OLE 控件).
. ole	Microsoft OLE object(微软 OLE 对象).
. opt	See(见) . ncb.
. p	Source file in Pascal(用 Pascal 语言编写的源文件).

续表

File Extension (文件扩展名)	Type of File (文件类型与说明)
.p65	Document file in PageMaker 6.5(用 PageMaker 6.5 软件创建的文档文件).
.pab	Address book file in Microsoft Outlook(用微软公司 Outlook 软件创建的地址簿文件).
.pcd	Image file in Kodak Photo CD(用 Kodak 公司 Photo CD 软件创建的图像文件).
.pcl	File in Hewlett-Packard Printer Control Language(用惠普打印机控制语言编写的文件).
.pcx	Bitmapped image file in PC Paintbrush(用 PC Paintbrush 软件创建的位映射图像文件).
.pdf	Document file encoded in Adobe Portable Document Format(按 Adobe 公司可移植文档格式编码的文档文件).
.pgp	File encrypted in PGP (Pretty Good Privacy)(用 PGP 软件加密的文件).
.pic	1. Image file in PC Paint format(按 PC Paint 格式创建的图像文件). 2. See(见) .pict.
.pict	Image file in the Macintosh PICT(Macintosh 系统 PICT 中的图像文件).
.pl	1. Source file in Perl(用 Perl 语言编写的源文件). 2. Source file in Prolog(用 Prolog 语言编写的源文件).
.png	Bitmap image file in PNG format(按 PNG 格式创建的位映射图像文件).
.pps	1. Image file in Paint Shop Pro(用 Paint Shop Pro 软件创建的图像文件). 2. Slide show file in Microsoft PowerPoint(用微软公司 PowerPoint 软件创建的幻灯片展示文件).
.ppt	Presentation file in Microsoft PowerPoint(用微软公司 PowerPoint 软件创建的表示文件).
.prc	Text or program file for 3Com PalmPilot(用于 3Com 公司 PalmPilot 软件的文本或程序文件).
.prg	File in Microsoft FoxPro, Ashton-Tate dBase, or CA Clipper(微软公司 FoxPro、Ashton-Tate 公司 dBase 或 CA 公司 Clipper 软件中的文件).
.ps	PostScript printer file(PostScript 打印机文件).
.psd	Image file in Adobe PhotoShop(用 Adobe 公司 PhotoShop 软件创建的图像文件).
.pst	Personal File Folder file in Microsoft Outlook(用微软公司 Outlook 软件创建的 PFF(个人文件夹文件)文件).
.pub	Document file in Ventura Publisher, Adobe PageMaker, or Microsoft Publisher(Ventura 公司 Publisher、Adobe 公司 PageMaker 或微软公司 Publisher 软件中的文档文件).
.pwd	Document file in Microsoft Pocket Word for handheld and palm-size computers(用微软公司 Pocket Word 软件(用于各种手持手掌大小的计算机)创建的文档文件).
.pwl	Password file in Microsoft Windows 9x(微软公司 Windows 9x 系统的口令文件).
.pxl	Spreadsheet file in Microsoft Pocket Excel for handheld and palm-size computers(用微软公司 Pocket Excel 软件(用于各种手持手掌大小的计算机)创建的电子表格文件).
.qic	Backup file in Microsoft Backup(用微软公司 Backup 软件创建的备份文件).
.qif	See(见) .qti.
.qt	See(见) .qtm.
.qti	Image file in Apple QuickTime(用 Apple 公司 QuickTime 软件创建的图像文件).
.qtif	See(见) .qti.
.qtm	Movie file in Apple QuickTime(用 Apple 公司 QuickTime 软件创建的电影文件).
.qts	See(见) .qti.
.qtx	See(见) .qti.
.qxd	Document file in QuarkXPress(用 QuarkXPress 软件创建的文档文件).
.ra	Sound file in RealAudio(用 RealAudio 软件创建的声音文件).
.ram	Metafile in RealAudio(用 RealAudio 软件创建的元文件).

续表

File Extension (文件扩展名)	Type of File (文件类型与说明)
. ras	Raster image bitmap on Sun systems(Sun 系统公司使用的光栅图像位图).
. rast	See(见) . ras.
. raw	Bitmap file in RAW format(按 RAW 格式创建的位图文件).
rdf	Resource Description Framework file in XML(用 XML 语言编写的资源描述框架文件).
. rgb	See(见) . raw.
. rif	Bitmap file in RIFF format(按 RIFF 格式创建的位图文件).
. riff	See(见) . rif.
. rle	Bitmap file in RLE compression scheme(按 RLE 压缩方案创建的位图文件).
. rm	Video file in RealAudio(用 RealAudio 软件创建的视频文件).
. rtf	Document file in Rich Text Format(按多文本格式创建的文档文件)
. s	1. Source file in Assembler(用汇编语言编写的源文件). 2. Source file in Scheme(用 Scheme 语言编写的源文件).
. sam	Document file in Lotus Ami Professional(用 Lotus 公司 Ami Professional 软件创建的文档文件).
. sav	1. Saved file in many games(许多游戏中保存的文件). 2. Saved backup file(保存的备份文件).
. scc	File in Microsoft SourceSafe(用微软公司 SourceSafe 软件创建的文件).
. scd	File in Microsoft Schedule+(用微软公司 Schedule+软件创建的文件).
. scr	Screensaver file in Microsoft Windows(微软公司 Windows 系统中的屏幕保存程序文件).
. sea	Self-extracting Macintosh archive file compressed with StuffIt(用 StuffIt 软件压缩的自抽取 Macintosh 系统归档文件).
. set	File set in Microsoft Backup(用微软公司 Backup 软件创建的文件集).
. sgm	File in SGML(用 SGML 语言编写的源文件).
. sgml	See(见) . sgm.
. shtml	1. File in HTML format that has SSI (server side includes)(按具有 SSI(服务器侧包含的)HTML 格式创建的文件). 2. Secure file in HTML(用 HTML 语言编写的源文件).
. sig	Signature file for e-mail or Internet newsgroup use(电子邮件或因特网新闻组使用的签名文件).
. sit	Macintosh archive file compressed with StuffIt(用 StuffIt 软件压缩的 Macintosh 归档文件).
. sm	Source file in Smalltalk(用 Smalltalk 语言编写的源文件).
. snd	1. Interchangeable sound file format used on Sun, NeXT, and Silicon Graphics computers, consisting of raw audio data preceded by a text identifier(用于 Sun, NeXT 和 Silicon Graphics 三公司的计算机可互换的声音文件格式,有文字标识符在前的原始音频数据)。 2. Sound resource file on the Macintosh(Macintosh 系统中的声音源文件).
. spl	File in Macromedia Shockwave Flash(用 Macromedia 公司 Shockwave Flash 软件创建的文件).
. sql	Query or report file in SQL(用 SQL 语言编写的查询或报告文件).
. stm	See(见) . shtml.
. sun	Raster graphics file in Sun systems(Sun 系统中的光栅图形文件).
. swa	Audio file in Macromedia Shockwave(用 Macromedia 公司 Shockwave 软件创建的音频文件).
. swf	File in Macromedia Shockwave Flash(用 Macromedia 公司 Shockwave Flash 软件创建的文件).
. swp	Swap file in Microsoft Windows(微软公司 Windows 系统中的交换文件).
. sys	System configuration file(系统配置文件).
. tar	Uncompressed UNIX archive in tar format(按 tar 格式创建的未压缩 UNIX 档案文件).

续表

File Extension (文件扩展名)	Type of File (文件类型与说明)
. taz	UNIX archive file in Gzip or tar format(按 Gzip 或 tar 格式创建的 UNIX 档案文件).
. tcl	Source file in TCL(用 TCL 语言编写的源文件).
. tga	Bitmap file in Targa format(按 Targa 格式创建的位图文件).
. tif	Bitmap images in TIFF format(按 TIFF 格式创建的位图图像文件).
. tiff	See(见) . tif.
. tmp	Temporary file in Windows(微软 Windows 系统中的临时文件).
. tsv	Tab separated values file(表分隔的取值文件).
. ttf	TrueType font file(TrueType 字库文件).
. txt	ASCII text file(ASCII 文本文件).
. udf	Database file in Microsoft Windows NT(微软 Windows NT 系统中的数据库文件).
. uri	File containing list of URIs(含 URI 列表的文件).
. url	Shortcut file on the Internet for a URL(因特网上用于 URL 快捷文件).
. uu	See(见) . uud.
. uud	Binary file that has been translated into ASCII format using uuencode(用 uuencode 程序已转换成 ASCII 格式的二进制文件).
. uue	File that has been decoded from ASCII format back into binary format using uudecode(用 uuencode 程序已将 ASCII 格式解码回二进制格式的文件).
. vbx	Custom control in Microsoft Visual Basic(用微软公司 Visual Basic 软件创建的定制控件).
. vda	See(见) . tga.
. vp	Document file in Ventura Publisher(用 Ventura 公司 Publisher 软件创建的文档文件).
. vrm	1. See(见) . vrml. 2. Source file in Visual ReXX(用 Visual ReXX 语言编写的源文件).
. vrml	A 3-D graphics file in VRML(一种用 VRML 语言编写的三维图形文件).
. vst	Bitmap image file in Targa(用 Targa 软件创建的位图图像文件).
. vxd	Virtual device driver in Microsoft Windows(微软公司 Windows 系统中的虚拟设备驱动程序文件).
. wab	E-mail file in Microsoft Outlook Express(用微软公司 Outlook Express 软件创建的电子邮件文件).
. wav	Sound file stored in waveform (WAV) audio format(按波形(WAV)音频格式存储的声音文件).
. wmf	Vector image file encoded as a Microsoft Windows Metafile(编码为微软 Windows 元文件的矢量图像文件).
. wp	Document file in Corel WordPerfect(用 Corel 公司 WordPerfect 软件创建的文档文件).
. wp6	Document file in Corel WordPerfect 6. x(用 Corel 公司 WordPerfect 6. x 软件创建的文档文件).
. wpd	See(见) . wp.
. wpg	Graphic file in Corel WordPerfect(用 Corel 公司 WordPerfect 软件创建的图形文件).
. wps	Document file in Microsoft Works(用微软公司 Works 软件创建的文档文件).
. wri	Document file in Microsoft Write(用微软公司 Write 软件创建的文档文件).
. xls	Spreadsheet file in Microsoft Excel(用微软公司 Excel 软件创建的电子表格文件).
. Z	UNIX file archive compressed with compress utility(用 compress 公用程序压缩的 UNIX 文件档案).
. z	UNIX file archive compressed with gzip(用 gzip 程序压缩的 UNIX 文件档案).
. zip	Archive file compressed in ZIP format with PKZIP or WinZip(用 PKZIP 或 WinZip 程序按 ZIP 格式压缩的归档文件).
. zoo	Archive file compressed with zoo(用 zoo 程序压缩的归档文件).

Appendix C Instant Messaging Emoticons and Acronyms

Instant messaging, chat, and other Internet communications formats haveled to a variety of shorthand indicators and clarifiers meant to enhance the user experience.

即时发信、(网上)聊天和其他因特网通信格式已经引出了各种各样的速写指示符和说明符来增强用户的体验。

Emotags 情态符号

Emotags were first used in e-mail and newsgroups to clarify a message for thereader. Typically, emotags consist of a word or words in brackets orparentheses, such as <joke>, and appear right after or both before and after the text they refer to.

情态符号首先用在电子邮件和新闻组中,用来给读者说明某种消息。最典型的情态符号由一个单词或单词组放在< >或()之中而组成,例如<joke>,情态符号位于要指的正文之后或前后。

Smileys 笑脸符,脸谱

The most common emoticons are faces and expressions composed of standardkeyboard punctuation marks andsymbols, and which are viewed sideways. These areknown as "smileys" in reference to the first emoticons, which represented asmile, such as: ; -). Smileys are indicators of the emotional "tone of voice"intended by the writer.

最常用的情态符号是各种各样的脸和表达式,由标准键盘上的各种标点符号和符号来组成,须把脸侧过来看它们,最先用的情态符称之为"笑脸符"(或"脸谱"),它表示微笑,例如,:-)。脸谱是由书写者企图表达的情态"话音语调"的指示符。

Smileys(脸谱)

Text(文字)	Meaning(含义)
#:-)	matted hair(蓬乱的头发)
%- (	lost a fight(打了败仗)
%-+\|	lost a fight(打了败仗)
%-(	angry(发怒)
%-(	not amused(不好笑或无趣)
%-)	amused (and possibly confused)(好笑(而且可能困惑))
%,)	not amused(不好笑或无趣)
8-8-\|	nerd(狂热的爱好者)
&:-)	curly hair or girl smiley(卷曲的头发或女孩的微笑)
')-	one-eyed wink(惊鸿一瞥;秋波)

续表

Text(文字)	Meaning(含义)
((()))	lots of hugs(许多拥抱)
((())):* *	hugs and kisses(拥抱与接吻)
()	hug given(给次拥抱)
(-:	left-handed smile(左撇子的笑)
(-: :-)	putting heads together(把两个脑袋放在一起)
(D	laughing hard(大笑)
(:-$	ill(病了)
(:-&	angry(生气)
(:-(	sad or bald and sad(悲哀或秃头悲哀)
(:-)	bald(秃头)
(:-I	eggbead(知识分子)
(::():::)	Band-Aid or comfort(急救带或安慰)
(:~)	ill with a cold(感冒了)
)	Cheshire cat(露着牙齿嘻嘻笑)
):-)	impish(顽皮)
*8((:	strange(陌生)
*:o)	bozo(笨蛋)
-]:-)[-	impressed(深刻的微笑)
3:-o	cow(母牛似的微笑)
8)	wearing glasses(戴着眼镜)
8-I	in suspense(焦虑不安)
8-]	wow(哎哟) ※注:表示惊讶、快乐、痛苦等表情
8-\|	in suspense(焦虑不安)
8:-)	glasses on forehead, or little girl, or hair in curlers(额头上戴着眼镜,或(头发上扎着蝴蝶结的)小姑娘,或卷发者的头发)
:'-(	crying(哭泣)
:')	laughing and crying(喜极而泣)
:)	smile with no nose(无鼻笑脸)
:*)	just clowning around, or inebriated(只是说笑话,或喝醉了)
:,-(	crying(哭泣)
:-!	foot in mouth(口不择言,说错了话)
:-"	whistling, or pursing lips(吹着口哨,或噘嘴着一张嘴)
:-#	just said the wrong thing, or braces(刚说过错话,或戴着牙齿校正器)
:&	tongue-tied, or biting tongue(舌头打结了,或张口结舌)
:-')	ill with a cold(感冒了)
:-(	frown, or unhappy(皱眉头,或不幸)
:-(	have an ordinary day(过了平凡的一天)
:-((((	extremely unhappy, or sarcastic unhappiness(极其不幸,或讽刺的悲惨)
:-()	big mouth(大嘴巴)
:-(*)	ill(生病了)
:-)	smile(笑)

续表

Text(文字)	Meaning(含义)
:-) :-) ;-)	loud guffaw(大声哄笑)
:-) X	wearing a bow tie(戴着蝴蝶结领结)
:-)#	has a beard(有胡须)
:-))))	extreme happiness, or sarcastic happiness(极其不幸,或讽刺的悲惨)
:-)}	has a beard(有胡须)
:-*	ready for a kiss, or just ate something sour(准备给一个吻,或刚吃了酸的东西)
:-*)	drunk(喝醉了)
:-/	chagrined, or skeptical(懊恼,或怀疑)
:-/]	no smoking(不准抽烟)
:-7	wry statement, or tongue-in-cheek(歪曲事实,或不老实)
:-8(	condescending stare(谦虚凝视)
:-9	licking lips(舌头舔着嘴唇笑)
:-<	forlorn(绝望)
:->	smirk, or wry smile(假笑,或讥笑)
:-?	pipe smoker(用烟斗抽烟者)
:-@	screaming(尖叫) ※注:表示惊讶或非常可笑
:-B	drooling(沮丧)
:-b	sticking out tongue(吐舌头)
:-c	very unhappy(非常不幸;很不高兴)
:-C	that's unbelievable, or incredible(不敢相信,或不可信)
:-D	big mouth(大嘴巴)
:-D	very happy or laughing(很高兴或大笑)
:-d~	heavy smoker(烟瘾很大的吸烟者)
:-e	disappointed(失望)
:-I	hmmm(嗯) ※注:表示默许
:-I	indifferent(漠然)
:-I	smoker(吸烟族)
:-J	tongue-in-cheek(不老实)
:-M	speak no evil(勿出诤言)
:-O	shouting, or shocked(大喊大叫,或休克)
:-p	no way!(决不!)
:-Q	smoker(吸烟族)
:-R	ill with the flu(患上流感)
:-s	incoherent statement(语无伦次)
:-t	unsmiley(严肃,面无笑容)
:-v	talking(交谈)
:-x	kiss(吻)
:-X	lips are sealed, or not saying a word(嘴上贴上封条,或不说一句话)
:-[	pouting(板着面孔,面露不悦)
:-]	obnoxious(惹人讨厌)
:-{	has a moustache(留着小胡子)
:-{}	lipstick(涂了口红)
:-\|	expressionless(面无表情)
:-\|	have an ordinary day(过了平凡的一天)

续表

Text(文字)	Meaning(含义)
:-\| :-\|	déjà vu(似曾相识,过分熟悉而惹人讨厌)
:-)	wry smile, or leer(苦笑,或斜睨)
:>)	big nose(大鼻子)
:o)	smile with a large nose (or clown smiley)(带大鼻子的笑脸,或傻笑)
:X)	hear no evil(勿听坏话)
:~)	touched or ill with a cold(喜极而泣或感冒了)
;-)	wink(秋波,惊鸿一瞥)
;->	lewd(淫荡,好色)
<')))))-<	a fish(一条鱼)
<:-)	dunce(傻瓜,笨蛋)
<{:-)}	message in a bottle(隐藏信息的样子)
>:-(	annoyed(烦恼)
>:-<	very angry(大怒,愤怒)
? -(	sorry, I don't know what went wrong or black eye(抱歉,不知哪里出了错!或黑眼睛)
@-->-	a long-stemmed rose(一枝长干玫瑰花)
@->-	a rose(一枝玫瑰花)
@:-)	flirt(调情)
@==	atomic bomb(原子弹)
B-)	wearing horn-rimmed glasses or sunglasses(戴着角质架眼镜或太阳镜)
B-D	serves you right(完全为你服务)
B-]	wearing cool sunglasses(戴着很酷的太阳镜)
c:-)	bald(秃头)
d:-o	hats off(脱帽致意)
I-o	snoring(正在打呼噜)
M-)	see no evil(非礼勿视,勿看阴暗面)
O+	female(女人)
O->	male(男人)
O:-)	angel(天使)
X-(	unconscious, or dead(失去知觉,或死亡)
X:-)	child(孩子)
[:-)	stereo headphones(戴着(随身听)耳机在听音乐)
[:\|]	robot(机器人)
[]	hug given(给次拥抱)
]:-)>	devilish(魔鬼似的,穷凶极恶)
'	giggles(痴笑,吃吃地笑)
((:-)	wearing a toupee(戴着假发)
\|-)	bored or asleep(厌烦,或睡着了)
\|-I	asleep(睡着了)
\|-O	yawning(打哈欠)
\|-p	yuck(捧腹大笑)!
\|:-\|	excessively rigid(倔强)
\|\|*(	handshake offered(企图握手)
\|\|*)	handshake accepted(接受握手)
~:-(	has been flamed, or is on fire(发火,或怒火中烧)
~:-(	very angry, or fuming mad(极其愤怒,或都快气炸了)
~:-o	baby(小宝贝)
~~:-(	has been flamed repeatedly(不断挑起网上火战)

Alternate (Japanese) Smileys 另一种(日本使用的)脸谱

Alternate smileys, which do not require users to tilt their heads sideways, were developed by Internet users in Japan and are becoming more common worldwide. Some versions of these emoticons leave out the () brackets around the faces.

另一种脸谱,不需要用户侧过头去观看,是由日本的因特网上的用户开发出来的,现已成为世界范围内更常用的脸谱。这类情态符的某些写法[版本]去掉了表示脸形的()。

Alternate Smileys 另一种脸谱

Text(文字)	Meaning(含义)
'o-o=/'	wearing glasses(戴着眼镜)
(! _!)	shocked(休克)
(*'.'*)	exciting(兴奋)
(*:o'*)	exciting(兴奋)
(*'_'*)	blushing or shy(惭愧或怕羞)
(*_*)	frightened or in love(惊吓或热恋之中)
(-_-)	secret smile(神秘微笑)
(;_;)	crying(哭泣)
(;_;)/	waving good-bye(挥手再见)
(=_=)~	sleepy(睡着了)
(>.<)	angry(发怒)
(>_<)	angry(发怒)
(? _?)	confused or wondering(困惑或惊奇)
(@_@)	stunned(晕倒)
(o_o)	shocked(休克)
(u_u)	sleeping(睡着了)
(v_v)	expressionless(呆板,毫无表情)
(^(^)	happy(幸福)
(^.^)	female smiley(女士笑脸[容])
(^L^)	happy(幸福)
(^o^)	laughing out loud(大笑)
(^o^;>	excuse me? (对不起,请原谅)
(^_-)	winking(眨眼)
(^_^)	male smiley(男士笑脸[容])
(^_^)/	waving hello(挥手问候)
(^_^;)	laughing to cover nervousness(笑而掩盖胆小[神经过敏])
(^_^;;;)	embarrassed or in a cold sweat(困惑或正在出冷汗)
(^_~)	winking(眨眼)
(~~>.<~~)	crying(哭泣)
m(_)m	humble bow of thanks or apology(谦逊鞠躬以示谢意或歉意)
\(^_^)/	joyful(高兴)

Acronyms and Shorthand 缩略语和速写法

The first emotional indicators in newsgroups and e-mail were acronyms designed to give readers clues to the attitude and intent of the sender. Acronyms also quickly developed as keyboarding shortcuts. Use of acronyms is particularly prevalent in instant messaging, primarily to maintain the pace of real-time conversation.

最初在新闻组和电子邮件中使用的情态指示符是缩略语，设计这种缩略语的目的是把发信者的态度和意图暗示给读者。随着键盘快捷用法缩略语也快速地发展。缩略语的使用特别优于即时发信，主要可以保持实时会话的同步。

Acronyms 缩略语

Text(文字)	Meaning(含义)
<G>	big grin 露齿大笑
<J>	joking 玩笑
<L>	laughing 大笑
<S>	smile 微笑
<VBG>	very big grin 露齿极大笑
<Y>	yawning 打哈欠，张开大口
A/S/L	age/sex/location 年龄-性别 职位
AAMOF	as a matter of fact 事实[实际]上，其实
AAR	at any rate 以任何速率
ADN	any day now 今后无论何时[随便哪天]
AFAIK	as far as I know 据我所知
AFK	away from keyboard 不在机旁(表示不能马上回答)，【修】暂不在位，暂时离开
AFKBRB	away from keyboard, be right back 暂不在机旁，马上回来
ASAP	as soon as possible 尽快
B/F	boyfriend 男朋友
B2W	back to work 回去工作
B4N	bye for now (现在就)再见了
BAK	back at keyboard 回来了，回到机旁
BBL	be back later 马上就回来，"再见"(因特网讨论组用语)
BBS	be back soon 一会儿就回来，"再见"(因特网讨论组用语)
BCNU	be seeing you 再见
BF	boyfriend 男朋友
BFN	bye for now 再见
BMN	but maybe not (然而)可能不是
BRB	be right back 马上回来
BTDT	been there, done that 请专心致志
BTDTBTT	been there, done that, bought the tape 专心致志，赢得最终的胜利
BTDTGTTS	been there, done that, got the t shirt 专心致志，取得成绩
BTDTGTTSAWIO	been there, done that, got the t-shirt, and wore it out 专心致志，取得成绩，坚持到底
BTW	by the way 顺便谈及[说说，提一下，说一句]
BYKT	but you knew that 可是你知道
CMIIW	correct me if I'm wrong 如(我)有不当，请予纠正
CU	see you 再见
CUL	see you later 再会[见]，呆会儿见
CUL8R	see you later 再会[见]，呆会儿见
CYA	see you 再见
DIY	do it yourself 自装(计算机)，自己(动手)做
DYJHIW	don't you just hate it when 还不是恨的时候
EAK	eating at keyboard 在键盘边上吃东西

续表

Text(文字)	Meaning(含义)
EOL	end of lecture 讲课结束,说完了
EOM	end of message 消息尾部;报文结束(符)
F2F	face to face 面对面
FAPP	for all practical purposes 实际上
FOFL	falling on the floor laughing 笑翻在地,笑得滚到地上
FOTFL	falling on the floor laughing 笑翻在地,笑得滚到地上
FTF	face to face 面对面
FTR	for the record 记录在案,供你备案
FWIW	for what it's worth 不论真伪[好坏],不管三七二十一;姑且信之
FYA	for your amusement 供(你)娱乐,让你开开心
FYEO	for your eyes only 只给你看
FYI	for your information 供你参考(信息),仅供参考,FRC 文件子集;(这是)发送给你的信
G	big grin 咧嘴大笑
g	grin 露齿而笑
G/F	girlfriend 女(朋)友
G2G	got to go 不得不去
GAL	get a life 谋生
GD&H	grinning, ducking, and hiding 咧着嘴笑,急转身,躲起来(常加注于挖苦的话尾)
GD&R	grinning, ducking, and running 咧着嘴笑,急转身,跑开(常加注于挖苦的话尾)
GD&RVVF	grinning, ducking, and running, very, very fast 咧着嘴笑,急转身,快速跑开(常加注于挖苦的话尾)
GF	girlfriend 女(朋)友
GG	good game 好(游)戏
GG	gotta go 不得不去
GIWIST	gee, I wish I said that 天哪,但愿是我说的
GMTA	great minds think alike 英雄所见略同
GoAT	go away, troll 离开,上当了
GTG	got to go 不得不去
HAGD	have a great day 世界末日大审判
HAK	hugs and kisses 拥抱并接吻
HAND	have a nice day 祝你(过得)愉快,祝你今天过得快乐(再见)
HEH	a courtesy laugh 礼貌(上的)微笑
HHOS	ha-ha, only serious 嘿,嘿,无比的认真
HTH	hope that helps 但愿那有所帮助
HTH	hope this helps 但愿这有所帮助
HW	hardware 硬件
HW	homework 家庭作业
IAE	in any event 无论如何
IANAL	I am not a lawyer 我不是律师
IC	I see 我明白了
ICBW	I could be wrong 我想是错了

续表

Text(文字)	Meaning(含义)
ICBW	it could be worse 这下更糟了
IDTS	I don't think so 我不认为如此
IINM	if I'm not mistaken 如果我没有错的话
IIRC	if I recall correctly 如果我能准确地想起来
IIUC	if I understand correctly 如果我能准确地理解的话
IMCO	in my considered opinion 依我看
IME	in my experience 按我的经验,以我的体会
IMHO	in my humble opinion (电子邮件和网上使用的谦辞)以鄙[愚](人)之见,"依我之浅见",恕我直言
IMNSHO	in my not-so-humble opinion 以[依]我不那么谦逊的看法
IMO	in my opinion 以我之见,依我看
IOW	in other words 换言之,换句话说
IRL	in real life 客观现实,现实生活中,网外生活(在线用户用语)
ISTM	it seems to me 对我来说好像是
ISWYM	I see what you mean 我明白你的意思
ITRW	in the real world 在现实世界之中
J	joking 开玩笑
J/K	just kidding 只是开个玩笑
J/K	that was a joke 那是个玩笑
JC	just chillin' 只是寒冷
JIC	just in case 仅仅是假设,只是以防万一
JK	just kidding 只是开个玩笑
JK	that was a joke 那是个玩笑
JTYWTK	just thought you wanted to know 只想你要知道
JW	just wondering 只是觉得[表示]惊奇
K	okay 好
KWIM	know what I mean? 知道我是什么意思吗?
L	laughing (大)笑
L8R	later 以后,晚些时候
LJBF	let's just be friends 让我们交个朋友吧
LOL	laughing out loud 高[放]声大笑
LTNS	long time no see 好久不见
MHBFY	my heart bleeds for you 我的心为你流血
MHOTY	my hat's off to you 向你(脱帽)致礼
MOTAS	member of the appropriate sex 合适性别的成员
MOTD	message of the day 每[当]日信息
MYOB	mind your own business 请关心你自己的事,少[别多]管闲事
NBD	no big deal 非重要的事;非要人;数量不大
NBIF	no basis in fact 毫无[没有]事实依据
NOYB	none of your business 没有你的事
NP	no problem 没(有)问题
NRN	no reply necessary 不须[必]回复
NRN	no response necessary 不必响应
OIC	oh, I see 哦,我明白了

续表

Text(文字)	Meaning(含义)
OM	oh my 啊唷，天哪！
OM	old man，as in husband 老人，犹如管家
OOI	out of interest 没有[缺乏]兴趣
OOTB	out of the box 打破传统，创造性地
OTL	out to lunch 出去吃午餐
OTOH	on the other hand （从）另一方面（讲）
OTTH	on the third hand （从）第三方面（讲）
P/K/B	pot，kettle，black，or pot calling the kettle black 乌鸦骂猪黑，只知责怪别人而不知自己有同样的缺点或过失
PAW	parents are watching 父母监视着呢
PC	politically correct 精明修正；政治改革
PDA	public display of affection 公共影响显示
PEST	please excuse slow typing 请原谅我的打字太慢了
PI	politically incorrect 政治上不准确
PIC	politically incorrect 政治上不准确
PKB	pot，kettle，black，or pot calling the kettle black 乌鸦骂猪黑，只知责怪别人而不知自己有同样的缺点或过失
PMBI	pardon my butting in 对不起，我反对
PMFJI	pardon me for jumping in 原谅我突然改变话题[匆匆做出结论]
POS	parent(s) over shoulder 父母靠我赡养
POV	point of view 意见，观点
PPL	people 人民，人们
PTB	powers that be 当局
r	are 是
R	are 是
REHI	re-hello (following a short time away / hi again) 再问候（短时分别之后）
RFC	request for comment 征求意见（文件），请求评议[论]（规范），RFC 文档
RL	real life 现实生活
ROTFL	rolling on the floor laughing 笑得在地上打滚
ROTFLOL	rolling on the floor laughing out loud 捧腹大笑，笑得在地上打滚
RSN	real soon now 很快，马上，立刻，尽快
S	smile 微笑
SCNR	sorry，could not resist 对不起，不可违背[反对、蔑视]
SITD	still in the dark 还是糊里糊涂，还是不懂
SOP	standard operating procedure 标准操作过程
SPMD	some people may differ 可以有不同的意见
SUP	what's up? （你）怎么了？出什么事了？
TANJ	there ain't no justice 没有公平
TBE	to be expected 可期望的
THX	thanks 谢谢，多谢
TIA	thanks in advance 先谢了，预先表示感谢，谨[事]先致谢
TIC	tongue-in-cheek 开个玩笑，别当真；说走[漏]了嘴
TPHB	the pointy-haired boss 尖头发老板

续表

Text(文字)	Meaning(含义)
TPTB	the powers that be 当局
TTBOMK	to the best of my knowledge 就我所知
TTFN	ta-ta for now 正在打字
TTYL	talk to you later 日后再说,等会儿再谈,晚些再聊
TVM	thanks very much 十分感谢
TVMIA	thanks very much in advance 先多谢了
TX	thanks 谢谢
TYVMIA	thank you very much in advance 先谢谢您了
U	you 您,你(们)
UW	you're welcome 欢迎你
VBG	very big grin 嘴张得很大地笑
WB	welcome back 欢迎再[回]来
WCD	what's cookin' doc? cookin 文档是什么
WHBT	we have been trolled 我们已经上当了
WOA	work of art 艺术品,工艺美术品
WRT	with regard to 关于,对于
WRT	with respect to 关于,就……
WTG	way to go 要走的路
WTH	what the heck? (你讲的)什么鬼玩意儿?
Y	yawning (打)哈欠,张开大嘴
YHBT	you have been told 告诉过你了
YHBT	you have been trolled 你上当[套]了(表示对方已经上钩了);"已经响应"
YHBW	you have been warned 警告过你了
YHGMTPOTG	you have greatly misinterpreted the purpose of this group 你已大大地误解了本组的目的
YHM	you have mail (你)有(电子)邮件
YMMV	your mileage may vary 你的旅费[里程]会变;你的情况可能不一样
YOYO	you're on your own 你得对自己(的话负责)
YWSYLS	you win some, you lose some 有所得,必有所失

译者注:本附录中的"脸谱"与"缩略语"按 ASCII 码的顺序排列,与原版书中不完全一致。

Appendix D Internet Domains

附录D 因特网域名集

1. Top-Level Domains: Organizational(组织机构的顶级域名集)

Domain (域名)	Type of Organization (组织机构的类型)
. aero	Air-transport industry 航空运输业
. biz	Businesses 企业
. com	Commercial 商业组织和公司
. coop	Cooperatives 合作性组织
. edu	Educational 教育机构
. gov	Nonmilitary agency, UnitedStatesfederalgovernment 非军事部门:美国联邦政府
. info	Unrestricted use 无限制使用
. int	International organization 国际组织(机构)
. mil	United States military 美国军事(组织)
. museum	Museums 博物馆
. name	Individuals 个人使用
. net	Network provider 网络提供商
. org	Nonprofit organization 非赢利组织(机构)
. pro	Professional workers 专业工作人员

2. Top-Level Domains: Geographic(地理区域的顶级域名集)

Domain (域名)	Country/Region (国家或地区)
. ac	Ascension Island 阿森松岛
. ad	Andorra 安道尔
. ae	United Arab Emirates 阿拉伯联合酋长国
. af	Afghanistan 阿富汗
. ag	Antigua and Barbuda 安提瓜和巴布达
. ai	Anguilla 安圭拉
. al	Albania 阿尔巴尼亚
. am	Armenia 亚美尼亚
. an	Netherlands Antilles 荷属安的列斯群岛
. ao	Angola 安哥拉
. aq	Antarctica 南极洲
. ar	Argentina 阿根廷

续表

Domain (域名)	Country/Region (国家或地区)
. as	American Samoa　美属萨摩亚
. at	Austria　奥地利
. au	Australia　澳大利亚
. aw	Aruba　阿鲁巴
. az	Azerbaijan　阿塞拜疆
. ba	Bosnia and Herzegovina　波黑地区(波斯尼亚和黑塞哥维那)
. bb	Barbados　巴巴多斯
. bd	Bangladesh　孟加拉国
. be	Belgium　比利时
. bf	Burkina Faso　布基纳法索
. bg	Bulgaria　保加利亚
. bh	Bahrain　巴林
. bi	Burundi　布隆迪
. bj	Benin　贝宁
. bm	Bermuda　百慕大(群岛)
. bn	Brunei Darussalam　文莱达鲁萨兰国
. bo	Bolivia　玻利维亚
. br	Brazil　巴西
. bs	Bahamas, The　巴哈马
. bt	Bhutan　不丹
. bv	Bouvet Island 布维岛
. bw	Botswana　博茨瓦纳
. by	Belarus　白俄罗斯
. bz	Belize　伯利兹
. ca	Canada　加拿大
. cc	Cocos (Keeling) Islands　科科斯群岛
. cd	Congo (DRC)　刚果(DRC)
. cf	Central African Republic　中非共和国
. cg	Congo　刚果
. ch	Switzerland　瑞士
. ci	Cote Divoire　象牙海岸
. ck	Cook Islands　库克群岛
. cl	Chile　智利
. cm	Cameroon　喀麦隆
. cn	China　中国
. co	Colombia　哥伦比亚
. cr	Costa Rica　哥斯达黎加
. cu	Cuba　古巴
. cv	Cape Verde　佛得角
. cx	Christmas Island　圣诞岛
. cy	Cyprus　塞浦路斯
. cz	Czech Republic　捷克共和国

续表

Domain (域名)	Country/Region (国家或地区)
. de	Germany　德国
. dj	Djibouti　吉布提
. dk	Denmark　丹麦
. dm	Dominica · 多米尼加
. do	Dominican Republic　多米尼加共和国
. dz	Algeria　阿尔及利亚
. ec	Ecuador　厄瓜多尔
. ee	Estonia　爱沙尼亚
. eg	Egypt　埃及
. er	Eritrea　厄立特里亚
. es	Spain　西班牙
. et	Ethiopia　埃塞俄比亚
. fi	Finland　芬兰
. fj	Fiji Islands　斐济群岛
. fk	Falkland Islands (Islas Malvinas)　福兰克群岛(马尔维纳斯群岛)
. fm	Micronesia　密克罗尼西亚
. fo	Faroe Islands　法罗群岛
. fr	France　法国
. ga	Gabon　加蓬
. gd	Grenada　格林纳达
. ge	Georgia　格鲁吉亚
. gf	French Guiana　法属圭亚那
. gg	Guernsey　格恩西(岛)
. gh	Ghana　加纳
. gi	Gibraltar　直布罗陀
. gl	Greenland　格陵兰岛
. gm	Gambia, The　冈比亚
. gn	Guinea　几内亚
. gp	Guadeloupe　瓜德罗普(岛)
. gq	Equatorial Guinea　赤道几内亚
. gr	Greece　希腊
. gs	South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands　南乔治亚和南桑威奇群岛
. gt	Guatemala　危地马拉
. gu	Guam　关岛
. gw	Guinea-Bissau　几内亚比绍
. gy	Guyana　圭亚那
. hk	Hong Kong SAR　中国香港特别行政区
. hm	Heard Island and McDonald Islands　赫德和麦克唐纳群岛
. hn	Honduras　洪都拉斯
. hr	Croatia　克罗地亚
. ht	Haiti　海地
. hu	Hungary　匈牙利

续表

Domain (域名)	Country/Region (国家或地区)
. id	Indonesia 印度尼西亚
. ie	Ireland 爱尔兰
. il	Israel 以色列
. im	Man, Isle of (英国)马恩岛
. in	India 印度
. io	British Indian Ocean Territory 英属印度洋区
. iq	Iraq 伊拉克
. ir	Iran 伊朗
. is	Iceland 冰岛
. it	Italy 意大利
. je	Jersey (英国)泽西岛
. jm	Jamaica 牙买加
. jo	Jordan 约旦
. jp	Japan 日本
. ke	Kenya 肯尼亚
. kg	Kyrgzstan 吉尔吉斯斯坦
. kh	Cambodia 柬埔寨
. ki	Kiribati 基里巴斯
. km	Comoros 科摩罗
. kn	Saint Kitts and Nevis 圣基茨和尼维斯岛
. kp	North Korea 朝鲜
. kr	Korea 韩国
. kw	Kuwait 科威特
. ky	Cayman Islands 开曼群岛
. kz	Kazakhstan 哈萨克斯坦
. la	Laos 老挝
. lb	Lebanon 黎巴嫩
. lc	St. Lucia 圣卢西亚
. li	Liechtenstein 列支敦士登
. lk	Sri Lanka 斯里兰卡
. lr	Liberia 利比里亚
. ls	Lesotho 莱索托
. lt	Lithuania 立陶宛
. lu	Luxembourg 卢森堡
. lv	Latvia 拉脱维亚
. ly	Libya 利比亚
. ma	Morocco 摩洛哥
. mc	Monaco 摩纳哥
. md	Moldova 摩尔多瓦
. mg	Madagascar 马达加斯加
. mh	Marshall Islands 马绍尔群岛
. mk	Macedonia, Former Yugoslav Republic of 马其顿,原属南斯拉夫共和国

续表

Domain (域名)	Country/Region (国家或地区)
. ml	Mali 马里
. mm	Myanmar 缅甸
. mn	Mongolia 蒙古
. mo	Macau SAR 中国澳门特别行政区
. mp	Northern Mariana Islands 北马里亚纳群岛
. mq	Martinique 马提尼克岛
. mr	Mauritania 毛里塔尼亚
. ms	Montserrat 蒙特色拉岛
. mt	Malta 马耳他
. mu	Mauritius 毛里求斯
. mv	Maldives 马尔代夫
. mw	Malawi 马拉维
. mx	Mexico 墨西哥
. my	Malaysia 马来西亚
. mz	Mozambique 莫桑比克
. na	Namibia 纳米比亚
. nc	New Caledonia 新喀里多尼亚
. ne	Niger 尼日尔
. nf	Norfolk Island 诺福克岛
. ng	Nigeria 尼日利亚
. ni	Nicaragua 尼加拉瓜
. nl	Netherlands, The 荷兰
. no	Norway 挪威
. np	Nepal 尼泊尔
. nr	Nauru 瑙鲁
. nu	Niue 纽埃
. nz	New Zealand 新西兰
. om	Oman 阿曼
. pa	Panama 巴拿马
. pe	Peru 秘鲁
pf	French Polynesia 法属玻利尼西亚
. pg	Papua New Guinea 巴布亚新几内亚
. ph	Philippines 菲律宾
. pk	Pakistan 巴基斯坦
. pl	Poland 波兰
. pm	St. Pierre and Miquelon 圣皮埃尔和密克隆(群岛)
. pn	Pitcairn Islands 皮特凯恩群岛
. pr	Puerto Rico 波多黎各
. ps	Palestinian Authority 巴勒斯坦行政管理机构
. pt	Portugal 葡萄牙
. pw	Palau 帕劳
. py	Paraguay 巴拉圭

续表

Domain (域名)	Country/Region (国家或地区)
. qa	Qatar　卡塔尔
. re	Reunion　(法属)留尼汪
. ro	Romania　罗马尼亚
. ru	Russia　俄罗斯
. rw	Rwanda　卢旺达
. sa	Saudi Arabia　沙特阿拉伯
. sb	Solomon Islands　所罗门群岛
. sc	Seychelles　塞舌尔
. sd	Sudan　苏丹
. se	Sweden　瑞典的主域名
. sg	Singapore　新加坡
. sh	St. Helena　圣海伦娜
. si	Slovenia　斯洛文尼亚
. sj	Svalbard and Jan Mayen　斯瓦尔巴和扬马延
. sk	Slovakia　斯洛伐克共和国
. sl	Sierra Leone　塞拉利昂
. sm	San Marino　圣马力诺
. sn	Senegal　塞内加尔
. so	Somalia　索马里
. sr	Suriname　苏里南
. st	Sao Tome and Principe　圣多美和普林西比
. sv	El Salvador　萨尔瓦多
. sy	Syria　叙利亚
. sz	Swaziland　斯威士兰
. tc	Turks and Caicos Islands　特克斯和凯科斯群岛
. td	Chad　乍得
. tf	French Southern and Antarctic Lands　法属南方和南极地
. tg	Togo　多哥
. th	Thailand　泰国
. tj	Tajikistan　塔吉克斯坦
. tk	Tokelau　托克劳(群岛)
. tm	Turkmenistan　土库曼斯坦
. tn	Tunisia　突尼斯
. to	Tonga　汤加
. tp	East Timor　东帝汶
. tr	Turkey　土耳其
. tt	Trinidad and Tobago　特立尼达和多巴哥
. tv	Tuvalu　图瓦卢
. tw	Taiwan　(中国)台湾
. tz	Tanzania　坦桑尼亚
. ua	Ukraine　乌克兰
. ug	Uganda　乌干达

续表

Domain (域名)	Country/Region (国家或地区)
. uk	United Kingdom 英国
. um	U. S. Minor Outlying Islands 美国边远小群岛
. us	United States 美国
. uy	Uruguay 乌拉圭
. uz	Uzbekistan 乌兹别克斯坦
. va	Vatican City 梵蒂冈
. vc	St. Vincent and the Grenadines 圣文森特和格林纳丁斯
. ve	Venezuela 委内瑞拉
. vg	Virgin Islands, British 英属维尔京群岛
. vi	Virgin Islands 美属维尔京群岛
. vn	Vietnam 越南
. vu	Vanuatu 瓦努阿图
. wf	Wallis and Futuna 瓦利斯和富图纳
. ws	Samoa 西萨摩亚
. ye	Yemen 也门
. yt	Mayotte 马约特岛
. yu	Yugoslavia 南斯拉夫
. za	South Africa 南非
. zm	Zambia 赞比亚
. zw	Zimbabwe 津巴布韦

Appendix E Numeric Equivalents

附录 E 数的等价表示

本附录给出十进制数 0～255 分别对应的十六进制数、八进制数和二进制数。为节约篇幅，已将本附录的内容并入附录 A 中的“4. EBCDIC 字符集”之中；读者可在附录 A.4. 中查到本附录的内容